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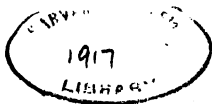
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- KABYLES**, the, instigated by Abd el Kader to attack the French in Algeria; cruel warfare on both sides, 1845. See **DAHRA**.—Victorious close of the expedition against them, July 17, 1851.
- KAFFA**. See **CAFFA**.
- KAFFIRS**. See **CAFFRE WAR**.
- KAIKHOSROU GAJAZEDDIN I.**, sultan of Iconium, 1193—defeated by Theodore Lascaris, and falls in battle, 1211.
- KAIKHOSROU GAJAZEDDIN II.**, sultan of Iconium, 1237—defeated by the Mongols at Kousadac, 1244—*d.* 1247.
- KAIKHOSROU GAJAZEDDIN III.**, sultan of Iconium, 1267—1276.
- KAIKOBAD ALAEDDIN I.**, sultan of Iconium, 1222—1236. See **ALAEDDIN I.**
- KAIKOBAD ALAEDDIN II.**, sultan of Iconium, 1297—1307. See **ALAEDDIN II.**
- KAIKOUS AZEDDIN I.**, sultan of Iconium, 1211—1222.
- KAIKOUS AZEDDIN II.**, sultan of Iconium, 1247—1261.
- KAISERSLAUTERN**, battle of, gained by the duke of Brunswick against the French republican army, Nov. 30, 1793.
- KAISERSWERTH**. See **KAYSERSWERTH**.
- KAITBAI**, sultan of Egypt, sends an embassy to pope Innocent VIII. in favour of Zizim, 1490. See **ZIZIM**.—Defeats the Turks in Syria, 1493.
- KALAFAT**, passage of the Danube at, by the Turks, Oct. 27, 1853—the Russians defeated there, April 19, 1854.
- KALAOUN**. See **KELAOUN**.
- KALDEROON**, battle of; Ismael I., shah of the Persians, defeated by sultan Selim I., Aug. 17, 1514.
- KALÉD**. See **CALED**.
- KALEIDOSCOPE**s first suggested by Sir D. Brewster, 1814—perfected, 1817—excite a transitory interest, 1819.
- KALISCH**, treaty of, prevents war between the Teutonic knights and Poland, 1343—battles of: the Swedes defeated by the Russian general, Mentchikoff, Nov. 19, 1706—the French general, Regnier, defeated by the Russian, Winzingerode, Feb. 13, 1813—treaty of, between Prussia and Russia, Feb. 23, 1813—a grand review of a Russian army, Oct. 1836.
- KALKA**, a river, near the mouth of the Don, to which the Mongols advance from Kipzak, and in a great battle defeat the Russians and their allies, June 16, 1224. See **CUMANS**.
- KAMEZ**, Henry Home, lord, *b.* 1696—*d.* 1782.
- KAMINIECK**, ceded to the Turks by Michael Wisniewski, k. of Poland, 1672—and by

- John Sobieski in the treaty of Zurawno, 1676—restored to Poland by the peace of Carlowitz, 1699.
- KANT**, Emmanuel, *b.* 1724—publishes his system of Metaphysics, 1781—*d.* 1804.
- KAPZAK**. See **KIPZAK**.
- KARACORUM**, in Tartary, chief seat of the Mongols. See **MANGOU** and **KUBBUQUIS**.
- KAREGITES**, or Separatists, a Mohammedan sect, revolt against Ali, 657—subdued by him, 659—they assassinate him, 660—another rebellion of them quelled, 661.
- KARISME**. See **CARISME**, **DCHINGISKHAN**, **GELALKDDIN** and **TIMUR**.
- KARISMIANS**. See **CARISMIANS**.
- KARS**, bravely defended by gen. Williams against the Russian besieging force, Sept. 29, 1855—obliged to surrender, Nov. 23; gen. Williams, for his heroic conduct, created a baronet with a pension, May 8, 1856.
- KATHARINE**, a peasant girl, *b.* 1688—the future empress of Russia, carried off a captive from Marienburg, in Ingria, 1702—privately married to the czar Peter I., 1707—publicly married, 1711—saves him and his army by negotiations with the grand vizir, 1711. See **HUSCH**.—Accompanies him to Holland, 1716—crowned empress, May 18; she afterwards narrowly escapes being put to death for infidelity, 1724—on the death of Peter is proclaimed reigning empress of Russia, 1725—joins the alliance of Austria and Spain, 1726—*d.* May 17, 1727.
- KATHARINE**, name assumed by Sophia Augusta of Anhalt Zerbst, *b.* 1729, on her marriage with Charles Peter Ulrich, the destined heir of the Russian empire, 1745—ascends the throne by the deposition of her husband, Peter III., July 20, 1762—makes Biren duke of Courland, 1763—promotes the election of Stanislas Augustus to be k. of Poland, 1764—interferes with the Diet to protect the Polish Dissidents, 1768—resigns, in the name of her son, Paul, Holstein Gottorp and Schleswig to Denmark; her gen., Repnin, rules Poland, 1767—war with Turkey, 1768—her armies take Choczim, Jassy, and Bucharest, and besiege Bender, 1769—Bender taken; her fleet arrives in the Mediterranean and destroys the Turkish navy at Tchesme, 1770—her armies take Asof, and conquer the Crimea, 1771—first partition of Poland; negotiations for peace at Fokshani and Bucharest; her attachment to Gregory Orlof cools, and is revived by his sudden return from the army, 1772—negotiations broken off; the Russians cross the Danube, fail at Varna, and retire; rebellion of Pugatchef; inoculation for the small-pox ordered to be universally adopted in Petersburg, 1773—Pugatchef's rebellion suppressed;

KATHARINE—*continued*.

the Danube again crossed; Silistria taken; Katharine professes magnanimity in the peace concluded with the Turks at Kutchuk Kunardji, July 21, 1774—the treaty violated by her new favourite, Potemkin, 1775—he ceases to be her personal favourite, recommends Zavadofsky as his successor, and retains all his political influence, 1776—visit of Gustavus III., k. of Sweden; a Russian khan set up in the Crimea, and discord created, 1777—an army sent in, under the pretence of restoring order; Turkey threatens war, which the mediation of France and Prussia prevents, 1778—Katharine mediates the peace of Teschen in Germany; purchases the Houghton gallery of paintings, 1779—grants a settlement to the Jesuits; meets the emperor Joseph II. at Mohilow; is instigated by France to form the "Armed Neutrality," 1780—the Crimea and the Kuban occupied; massacre of the Tartars, 1783—alliance with the emperor Joseph; Turkey cedes the Crimea, and yields to all demands, 1784—Yermolof attempts to undermine Potemkin, 1785—is sent on his travels, and Momonof taken in his place, 1786—Katharine visits the Crimea; meets Joseph II. at Kherson; alliance between them; war with Turkey; the Turks attack Kinburn, repulsed by Suvarof, 1787—Otchakof taken; pillage and massacre of its inhabitants, Dec. 16, 1788—the Turks defeated at Fokshani, Martinesti and Tobac; Bender and Akerman taken; Ismail invested, 1789—Repnin crosses the Danube into Bulgaria; Suvarof takes Ismail, and slaughters the inhabitants, Dec. 25, 1790—defeat of the Turks at Matschin; Katharine offended by the new Polish constitution; on the death of Potemkin takes Plato Zubof to fill his place, 1791—concludes the peace of Jassy with Turkey and turns her armies against Poland, 1792—shares in the Second Partition, 1793—resistance of Poland; struggle of Kosciuszko; Suvarof takes Praga and butchers the inhabitants, 1794—final partition of Poland; Courland annexed to Russia, 1795—Katharine, d. Nov. 17, 1796.

KATHARINE, of Aragon, youngest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, b. at Alcalá de Henares, Dec. 16, 1485—marries prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., k. of England, Nov. 14, 1501—left a widow, and a second marriage projected for her with his brother Henry, 1502—dispensation obtained, 1503—married to king Henry VIII., June 7, 1509—crowned with him, June 24; gives birth to a son, Jan. 1, 1511; who d. in February; ano-

ther son born, Nov. 1514, who dies in a few days—her daughter, Mary, born, Feb. 18, 1516—intercedes for the Evil May-day rioters, 1517—entertains her nephew, the emperor Charles V., at Canterbury, and meets him afterwards at Calais, 1520—Anne Boleyn appointed one of her maids of honour, 1522—Katharine offends Wolsey, who, in return, infuses doubts into the king's mind regarding his marriage, 1525—the question publicly discussed, and Dr. Knight sent to apply for a divorce, 1527—the cardinals Campeggio and Wolsey appointed by the pope to examine the matter, 1528—they hold their court in London, May, June; Katharine appeals to the pope, who evokes the cause to Rome; the opinion of the universities taken, 1529—and sent to Rome, 1530—Katharine refuses to consent to a divorce, Henry finally separates from her, and she retires to Amptill, 1531—her marriage declared unlawful and invalid by Cranmer, is affirmed by the pope, 1533—d. at Kimbolton, Jan. 7, 1536.

KATHARINE HOWARD, qu. of Henry VIII., 1540–1542. See **HOWARD**, Katharine.

KATHARINE PARR, qu. of Henry VIII., 1543–1547. See **PARR**, Katharine.

KATHARINE DE BOAB marries Martin Luther, 1525.

KATHARINE of Braganza, daughter of John IV., k. of Portugal, and Louisa de Guzman, b. Nov. 25, 1638—proposals made by her father for her marriage to Chas. prince of Wales, rejected by his father, Charles I., 1645—the offer renewed to Charles II., and accepted, 1661—they are married, May 21, 1662—after his death leads a retired life in Somerset House, and her palace at Hammersmith, 1685—returns to Portugal, March 30, 1692—regent for her brother, Pedro II., 1705—d. suddenly, Dec. 31.

KATHARINE, youngest daughter of Philip of Austria, and Joanna of Castile, b. 1507—marries John III., k. of Portugal, 1525.

KATHARINE DE' MEDICI. See **MEDICI**, Katharine de'.—Qu. of Henry II. of France, 1547–1559.

KATHARINE of Courtenay, titular empress of Romania, daughter of Philip, son of Baldwin II., second wife of Charles de Valois, d. 1308.

KATHARINE DE VALOIS, titular empress of Romania, daughter of Charles de Valois, and Katharine of Courtenay, inherits her mother's dignity, 1308—marries Philip of Tarentum, son of Charles II., k. of Naples, and at his death governs the principality of Achaia, as regent for their son Robert, 1322—makes Niccolò Acciaiuoli her prime minister, 1339—d. 1348.

KATHARINE, qu. of Navarre. See **CATHARINE**, and **FOIX**, Katharine De.

KATHARINE DE VALOIS, daughter of Chas. VI., k. of France, b. Oct. 27, 1401—married to Henry V., k. of England, June 3, 1420—receives Jaqueline of Brabant and makes her godmother to her son, 1422—left a widow; marries privately Owen Tudor, 1425—separated from him by the Duke of Gloucester, and confined in Bermondsey Abbey, 1436—*d.* there, 1437.

KATHARINE, daughter of Sigismund II., k. of Poland, marries John, son of Gustavus Vasa, 1567—influences him when k. of Sweden to favour the Roman Catholic religion, 1568.

KATHARINE of Sienna, a reputed saint, prevails on pope Gregory XI. to leave Avignon for Italy, 1376—endeavours to mediate peace for him with Florence, 1378.

KATTE, a friend of Frederic, prince royal of Prussia, beheaded, 1730.

KATZBACH, battle of the; marshal Ney defeated by Blücher, Aug. 26, 1813.

KAUFMANN, Angelica, b. 1740—*d.* 1808.

KAUNITZ, count, minister at Vienna, 1755—*d.* 1794.

KAYE, Dr. John, b. 1738—master of Christ's College, Cambridge; bp. of Bristol, 1820—bp. of Lincoln, 1827—*d.* 1858.

KAYSERWERTH, taken by the French, 1688—recovered by the allies, 1689—taken by the imperial gen. the prince of Nassau Saarbruck, from the French garrison admitted by the elector of Cologne, 1702.

KEAN, Edmund, the actor, b. 1787—first appearance as Shylock at Drury Lane, Jan. 28, 1814—*d.* 1833.

KEANE, sir John, after serving in the Peninsula, wounded severely in the attack on New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815—lieut.-gen. 1830—commands at Bombay; enters Cabul, and takes Ghuznee, July 23, 1839—created lord Keane, Dec. 11, 1839—*d.* 1844.

KEATING, col. Henry Sheehy, takes the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, 1810—K.C.B., lieut.-gen. Jan. 10, 1837—*d.* 1847.

KEATS, sir Richard Godwin, b. 1750—serves in the battles of Algeiras, 1801—and at St. Domingo, 1806—at Copenhagen, 1807—made admiral, Oct. 2, 1807—conveys the marquis de Romana and his troops from the Baltic to Spain, Aug. 1808—employed in the Walcheren expedition, 1809—commander-in-chief and gov. of Newfoundland, 1813—*d.* 1834.

KEATS, John, the poet, b. 1796—*d.* 1821.

KEPPER, lord. See **CHANCELLOR**, lord.

KEHL, taken by the French, 1703—again under the duke of Berwick, 1733—by Moreau, July 1, 1796—besieged by the

archduke Charles, Oct.; surrenders to him, Jan. 9, 1797.

KEISER, R., the founder of the German opera, *d.* 1739.

KEITH, George, earl marischal, founds Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1593.

KEITH, James, b. 1696—serves in the Russian army, wounded at Otchakof, 1787—field-marshal in the service of Frederic the Great, invades Bohemia, 1756—slain at Hochkirchen, Oct. 14, 1756.

KEITH, lord, George Keith Elphinstone, b. 1747. See **ELPHINSTONE**, admiral.—Blockades Genoa, Apr. 5, 1800—created baron Keith, Dec. 15, 1801; and Sept. 17, 1803—viscount, June 1, 1814—*d.* 1823.

KELAOUN, sultan of the Mamelukes, succeeds Bibars, 1277—takes Laodicea from the Crusaders, 1287: and Tripoli, 1289. See **CHALIL**.

KELLERMANN, French gen., b. 1734—defeats the Prussians at Valmy, Sept. 20, 1792—marshal and duke of Valmy, 1806—*d.* 1830.

KELLY, sir Fitzroy, solicitor-general, 1845—resigns, 1846—applies to the courts for a rule against Mr. Gorham, April 25, May 2, and May 27, 1850. See **GORHAM**, Rev. G. C.

KELLY, Miss, fired at in Covent Garden theatre, Feb. 7, 1816.

KEMBLE, Charles, b. 1775—first appearance on the stage of Drury Lane, April 21, 1794—*d.* 1854.

KEMBLE, John P., b. 1757—appears in the character of Hamlet at Drury Lane, Sep. 30, 1783—manager of Covent Garden, 1802—retires from the stage, June 23, 1817—*d.* 1823.

KEMBLE, Sarah, b. 1756. See **SYDONS**, Mrs.

KEMPE, John, is invited to bring his servants and apprentices from Flanders to join the weaving colony already founded at Norwich in 1132—they are patronized by qu. Philippa, 1331.

KEMPENFELDT, Richard, promoted to be admiral, 1780—lost in the Royal George at Spithead, June 28, 1782.

KEMPS, Thomas, *d.* 1471.

KEMPT, sir James, b. 1764—wounded at Waterloo, 1815—a general in the army, Nov. 23, 1841—*d.* 1854.

KENILWORTH PRIORY built, 1106—the castle by Geoffrey de Clinton, 1120—besieged and taken from Simon de Montfort, the son, by Henry III., and a parliament held there, July 25, 1267—Edward II. confined there, 1326—given by qu. Elizabeth to Dudley, earl of Leicester, who entertains her there, July 19 to Aug. 5, 1575.

KENITES settled in Palestine, at least as early as B.C. 1965 (2088 C.).

KENMUIR, Gordon, viscount, joins the rebellion and is taken prisoner, Nov. 13, 1745—beheaded, Feb. 24, 1716.

KENNET, battle of. See **ETHELRED II.**, k. of England.

KENNETH M'ALPINE, k. of Scotland, 836—completes the conquest of the Picts, 842—*d.* 860.

KENNETH III., k. of Scotland, 970—does homage to Edgar, k. of England, at Chester, 972—*d.* 994.

KENNETH IV., k. of Scotland, 995-1008.

KENNINGTON COMMON, Chartist demonstration on, foiled, and order preserved, by the zealous co-operation of all classes, April 10, 1848.

KENRED, or **KENRIC**, k. of Northumberland, 716-718.

KENRED, k. of Mercia. See **CÆNRED**.

KENRIC, k. of Wessex. See **CYNRIC**.

KENRAL GREEN CEMETERY opened, Jan. 31, 1832—consecrated, Nov. 2.

KENSINGTON PALACE purchased by William III. from the family of lord Finch and made his residence; he returns there from Holland, Oct. 19, 1691—*qu.* Mary *d.* there, Dec. 28, 1694—Wm. III., Mar. 2, 1702—prince George of Denmark, Oct. 8, 1708—*qu.* Anne, Aug. 1, 1714—*qu.* Caroline, Nov. 20, 1737—and George II., Oct. 25, 1760.

KENT, the first Saxon kingdom in Britain, founded, 454.

KINGS OF KENT.

Refer to their names for Events.

Hengist, 454-488.

Æsc, 488-512.

Octa, 512-542.

Ermenric, 542-560.

Ethelbert, 560-616.

Eadbald, 616-640.

Earconbert, 640-664.

Egbert, 664-673.

Lothere, 673-685.

Edric, 685-693. See **CÆDWALLA**, k. of

Wessex, and **MUL**.

Wictred, 693-725.

Eadbert, 725-748.

Ethelbert II., 748-760.

Alric, 760-794.

Eadbert Pren, 794-798.

Cuthred, 798-805.

Baldred, 805-823.

Conquered by Egbert, forms part of the kingdom of England; his son, Ethelwulf, subordinate k. or gov., 823—Athelstan, son of Ethelwulf, receives the same appointment from his father, 836—is attacked by Danes, 838—repulses them, 851—*d.* 854—his brother, Ethelbert, appointed by his father's will, 856—finally united by him to England, 860—made one of the counties by Alfred, 886—in-vested by Danes, 884-893—overrun and plundered by them, 999—disturbed by Wat Tyler, 1381—by Jack Cade, 1450—occupied by the Cornish insurgents under lord Audley, 1497—impotence of the

Maid of Kent. See **BARTON**, Elizabeth.—Cherry-trees brought over from Flanders and planted, 1540—Kentish Petition. See **COMMONS**, House of, 1701.—Several whales driven on the coast by a violent hurricane, Feb. 24, 1762—trigonometrical survey by gen. Roy, 1790.

KENT, Odo, first earl of. See Odo, bp. of Bayeux.

— Wm. de Ypres, earl of, 1141—*d.* 1162.

— Hubert, earl of. See **BURG**, Hubert de.

— Edmund, earl of. See **EDMUND**, son of Edward I.

— Edmund, earl of, son of the above, restored to his honours, 1330—his daughter, Joan, conveys the title to sir Thos. Holland. See **JOAN**, the Fair Maid of Kent.—Their son joins a conspiracy against Henry IV., and is beheaded, 1400—the title extinct, 1407.

— Wm. Neville, earl of, 1462—*d.* 1463.

— Edmund de Grey of Ruthyn, earl of, 1465.

— Henry, his descendant, marquis of, Dec. 14, 1706—duke of, April 28, 1710—extinct, 1740.

KENT, Edw. Augustus (afterwards) duke of, b. Nov. 2, 1767—created a peer, April 23, 1799—appointed governor of Gibraltar, March 24, 1802—marries Victoria Maria Louisa, princess of Saxe Coburg, and widow of the prince of Leiningen, May 29, 1818—birth of his daughter (now queen Victoria), May 24, 1819—*d.* Jan. 23, 1820.

"**KENT**," East Indiaman, takes fire in the Bay of Biscay; crew saved by the "Cambrian," Feb. 23, 1825.

KENTUCKY, state of, founded by the American Union, 1791.

KENTWIN, or **KENTWIN**, k. of Wessex, son of Cyne- gils, succeeds Eadric, 676—extends his kingdom into many lands still held by the Cymri, 682—*d.* 685.

KENULF, bp. of Winchester, the Saxon poet, *d.* 1006.

KENULF. See **CENWULF**.

KENWALC, or **CENWALK**, k. of Wessex, son of Cyne- gils, succeeds him, 643—driven by Penda, k. of Mercia, to take refuge in East Anglia, 645—recovers his kingdom, and builds Winchester cathedral, 648—defeats the Britons at Bradford on the Avon, 652—again defeats them at Peonna (Pen), 658—*d.* 673.

KENTON, Lloyd, attorney-general in the Rockingham ministry, March to July, 1782—in Wm. Pitt's, Dec. 26, 1783—created a baronet and master of the Rolls, March 30, 1784—a peer and chief justice of the King's Bench, June 9, 1788—*d.* April 2, 1802.

KENTON, lord, b. 1774—*d.* 1855.

KEOGH, Wm., Romish member for Athlone, and solicitor-gen. for Ireland, takes

- offence at the observations of lord John Russell, and proposes to resign, May 31, 1853—is induced by lord Aberdeen's explanations to remain in office, June 4.
- KEPLER**, John, *b.* 1571—continues the Astronomical Tables called Rudolphine, commenced in 1580 by Tycho Brahe, 1601—*d.* 1630.
- KEPPEL**, Arnold Joost Van, created earl of Albemarle, Feb. 10, 1696.
- KEPPEL**, the hon. Augustus, *b.* 1725—takes the isle of Goree, Dec. 22, 1758—Belleisle, June 7, 1761—promoted to be admiral, 1762—commands the Channel fleet, and has an indecisive action with D'Orrilliers, near Ushant, July 27, 1778—accused of misconduct, but acquitted by a court martial, Feb. 11, 1779—first lord of the admiralty in the Rockingham, Shelburne, and Coalition ministries; created a viscount, April 22, 1762—*d.* 1796.
- KEPPEL**, George, admiral, 1796—*d.* 1805.
- KEPPEL**, capt. Henry, releases Mr. Summers from the Portuguese prison in Macao, June 9, 1849—promoted to be admiral, Aug. 22, 1857.
- KERAI**. See **HADJI**.
- KERAI**, Mengheli, khan of the Crim Tartars, becomes tributary to the Turks, 1475.
- KERBOGA**, the Turkish general, is defeated by the Crusaders, June 28, 1098.
- KERESZTES**, battle of; Mahomet III. defeats the Germans and Italians, 1596.
- KERRISON**, Sir Edward, *b.* 1775—serves at Waterloo, 1815—general, Jan. 10, 1837—*d.* 1853.
- KERRY**, William Thomas, earl of, eldest son of the marquis of Lansdowne, *b.* 1811—*d.* 1896.
- KERTCH**, ceded by Turkey to Russia, 1774—reduced by the British and French allied fleet, May 24, 1856.
- KESHIN**, the Chinese commissioner, concludes a treaty with the British, which the emperor refuses to accept, Feb. 11, 1841.
- KESTIVEN**. See **ALGAR**.
- KETTLE**, Gotthard. See **LIVONIA** and **COURLAND**.
- KETT**'s rebellion in Norfolk suppressed by the earl of Warwick, 1549.
- KEW PALACE**, residence of Frederic, prince of Wales, Sept. 10, 1737—South Sea plants brought to the Gardens of, by Jos. Banks, Aug. 1, 1771—Bridge built, 1783—queen Charlotte *d.* there, Nov. 4, 1818.
- KEY**, Aston, *d.* 1849.
- KHABOUR**, the ancient Chaboras; invasion of its country by Ashurakhbal, *B.C.* 830, *L.A.* See **CARCHEMISH**.—Divides the Roman and Persian empires, *A.D.* 296.
- KHANSOU GHORI**, sultan of Egypt, defeated and killed near Aleppo, by Selim, 1516.
- KHERSON** (now Odessa), built by Potemkin, 1784. See **CHERSON**, and **ODESSA**.
- KHIVA**, disastrous Russian expedition against, 1840.
- KHLOPICKI** appointed dictator by the Polish Diet, Dec. 19, 1830—resigns, Jan. 18, 1831.
- KHORASAN**, conquered by the Saracens, 648—the dynasty of the Taherites founded in, 820—invasion by Timour, 1383—by Ismail Sofi, 1510—by the Usbecks, 1583—by the Persians, 1768.
- KHYBER PASS**, forced by General Pollock, April 6, 1842. See **JELLALABAD**.
- KIANG**, the Great River of China, entered by sir Henry Pottinger, June 13, 1842.
- KIDD**, captain, and his mates, convicted of piracy, and executed, May 23, 1701.
- KIEL**, the most ancient and commercial city of Holstein, joins the Hanseatic League, 1800—university founded, 1665—canal of Knopp opened to unite the Eyder and the Baltic, 1786—treaty of, between Great Britain, Denmark, and Sweden, Jan. 14, 1814—joins other towns in calling on the k. of Denmark for reforms, 1830—declaration of independence issued at, by Holstein and Schleswig, Mar. 23, 1848—their Legislative Assembly meets at, Sept. 9, 1850. See **FREDERIC VII.**, k. of Denmark.
- KIEN LONG**, emperor of China, *b.* 1709—begins his reign, 1735—*d.* 1799.
- KILCULLEN**, battle of: the rebels defeated by gen. Dundas, May 23, 1798.
- KILDARE**, first outbreak of the Irish rebellion at, May 23, 1798.
- KILDARE**, earls of:
John Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, created May 14, 1316.
Thomas Fitz-John, lord-deputy of Ireland, 1320 and 1328.
Maurice, lord-deputy, 1371.
Gerald, lord-deputy, 1406.
Thomas, lord-justice, 1461.
Gerald, lord-deputy, 1483, 1496, and 1504.
Gerald, ninth earl, father of the "Fair Geraldine" of the earl of Surrey; lord-deputy of Ireland, 1532; summoned to London; *d.* in the Tower, 1534.
Thomas, encouraged by the emperor Charles V. to rebel, defeated, executed with his five uncles, and attainted, 1534.
The title restored by qu. Mary, May 13, 1554.
George, sixteenth earl, *b.* 1611; educated by the duke of Lenox, is the first Protestant of the family.
Robert, nineteenth earl, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kildare, 1680.
James, created marquis of Kildare, Feb. 27, 1761; duke of Leinster, Nov. 12, 1766.

- KILIAN**, an Anglo-Saxon missionary, preaches in Germany, 690.
- KILDSCH ARSLAN I.**, Seljukian sultan of Iconium, son of Suleiman, succeeds the governor, Abul Kassim, 1091—massacres the first bands of crusaders, 1096—defeated by Godfrey de Bouillon at Dorylaeum, 1097—defeats the dukes of Bavaria and Aquitaine, 1101—*d.* 1106.
- KILDSCH ARSLAN II.**, succeeds his father, Masoud I., 1156—defeats the emperor Manuel I. at Myrickephalon, 1176—expelled by his sons, 1188—recovers his throne, and, at his death, divides his dominions among them, 1198.
- KILKENNY** returns Daniel O'Connell to parliament when he loses his seat for Dublin, May 16, 1836.
- KILLALA**, French invasion, 1798. See **IRLAND**, and **HUMBERT**.
- KILLYCRANKIE**, battle of; gen. Mackay defeated by the Highlanders, May 26, 1690. See **DUNDRE**, viscount.
- KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL**, near Dublin, founded by the earl of Granard, 1675—completed by the Duke of Ormond, 1679.
- KILMARNOCK**, Boyd, earl of, joins the young Pretender, 1745—taken at Culloden, and beheaded, Aug. 18, 1746.
- KILWARDEN**, Arthur Wolfe, lord, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, 1798—killed with his nephew in a tumultuary insurrection in Dublin, July 23, 1803.
- KIMBOLTON**. See **KATHARINE** of Aragon.
- KIMBOLTON**, lord, threatened with arrest by Charles I., 1642. See **MANCHESTER**, earl of.
- KIMCHI**, David, the learned Rabbi, *d.* 1940.
- KINBURN**, the Turks attempt to land at, but are defeated by Suvarof, 1787—captured by the British and French, Oct. 16, 1855.
- KING**, Peter, created lord King, May 29, and lord chancellor, June 1, 1726—resigns, 1733. Peter, the seventh lord, *b.* 1775—*d.* 1833. William, eighth lord, created earl of Lovelace, June 23, 1838. See **BYRON**, Ada.
- KING**, captain, the successor of capt. Cook, returns to England, with the "Resolution" and "Discovery," Dec. 13, 1780.
- KING**, Mr. Locke, his motion on the franchise carried, Feb. 30, 1851—another rejected, April 27, 1852.
- KING's** (now **QUEEN's**) **BENCH**, the Court in which, after its separation from the rest (see **COMMON PLEAS**), the sovereign still presided, or was supposed to be present; it now decides all criminal cases, and its chief takes precedence of all other judges next to the lord chancellor. Hen. III. appoints the first chief justice, Robert de Brus, or Bruce, 1268. Ralph de Hengham, 1278. Gilbert de Thornton, 1290. Roger le Brabazon, 1296. William Inge and Henry le Scrope, 1317. Hervey or Henry de Staunton, 1328. Geoffrey le Scrope, 1324. Robert de Malberthorpe, and Henry le Scrope again, 1330. Geoffrey le Scrope again, 1331. Richard de Wyllughby, 1333. Sir Robert Parnyng, 1341. Sir William Scot, 1342. Sir William de Thorpe, 1347; hanged for misconduct, 1351. Sir William de Shareshall, 1351. Sir Thomas de Seton, 1356. Sir Henry Greene, 1362. Sir John Kniwet, 1366. John de Cavendish, 1373; killed by Wat Tyler, 1381. Sir Robert Tresilian, 1382. See **RICHARD II.**, k. of England. Sir Walter de Clopton, 1388. Sir Wm. Gascoigne, 1401. See **HENRY V.**, k. of England. Sir William Hankford, 1414. Sir William Cheyne, 1424. Sir John Ivyn, 1426. Sir John Hody, 1440. Sir John Fortescue, 1442. Sir John Markham, 1462. Sir Thomas Billing, 1469. Sir William Hussey, 1482. Sir John Fineux, 1496. Sir John Fitz James, 1526. Sir Edward Montague, 1536. Sir Richard Lyston, 1546. Sir Roger Chomeley, 1552. Sir Thomas Bromley, 1553. Sir William Portman, 1554. Sir Edward Saunders, 1556. Sir Robert Catlyn, 1559. Sir Christopher Wray, 1573. Sir John Popham, 1591. Sir Thomas Fleming, 1607. Sir Edw. Coke, 1613. See **COKE**, sir Edw. Sir Henry Montague, 1616. Sir James Ley, 1620. Sir Ranulph Crewe, 1624. Sir Nicholas Hyde, 1626. Sir Thomas Richardson, 1631. Sir John Bramston, 1635. Sir Robert Heath, 1643—displaced by the Parliament, 1645—vacancy two years. Henry Rolle, 1648. John Glynn, 1655. Sir Richard Newdigate, 1659. Sir Robert Foster, 1660. Sir Robert Hyde, 1663. Sir John Kelynge, 1665. Sir Matt. Hale, 1671. See **HALE**, sir Matt. Sir Richard Bayasford, 1676. Sir William Scroggs, 1678. Sir Francis Pemberton, 1681. Sir Edmund Saunders, 1683.

KING'S BENCH—continued.

Sir George Jeffreys, Sept. 29, 1688. See **JEFFREYS**, George.
 Sir Edward Herbert, 1685.
 Sir Robert Wright, 1687.
 Sir John Holt, 1689. See **HOLT**, sir John.
 Sir Thomas Parker, 1709. See **MAC-CLESFIELD**, earl of.
 Sir John Pratt, 1718.
 Sir Robert Raymond, 1725.
 Sir Philip Yorke, 1733. See **HARDWICKE**, lord.
 Sir William Lee, 1737.
 Sir Dudley Ryder, 1754.
 Lord Mansfield, 1756. See **MANSFIELD**, lord.
 Lord Kenyon, 1788. See **KENYON**, Lloyd.
 Lord Ellenborough, 1802. See **ELLENBOROUGH**, lord.
 Sir Chas. Abbot, 1818. See **ABBOT**, Chas.
 Sir Thomas Denman, 1832. See **DENMAN**, Thomas.
 Lord Campbell, 1850. See **CAMPBELL**, Jhn.
 Many of these were Puisne Judges before their elevation to the Chief Justiceship. Among the other Juniors the following are the most distinguished :—
 William Yelverton, 1444.
 Sir John Spelman, 1533.
 Reginald Corbet, 1559.
 Thomas Gandy, 1573.
 Francis Gandy, 1587.
 Christopher Yelverton, 1601.
 Sir Henry Yelverton, 1625.
 Sir Francis Bacon, 1642.
 Sir John Eardley Wilmot, 1755.
 Sir William Blackstone, 1770; removed the same year to the Common Pleas.
 Sir Francis Buller, 1778; to Common Pleas, 1794.
 Sir Nash Grose, 1787.
 Sir Simon Le Blanc, 1799.
 Sir John Bayley, 1808.
 Sir George Sowley Holroyd, 1816.
 Sir William Draper Best, 1818; to Common Pleas, 1824.
 Sir Joseph Littleale, 1824; retires, 1840.
 Sir James Parke, 1828; to Exchequer, 1834. See **PARKE**, sir James.
 Sir John Pattison, 1830.
 Sir John Williams, 1834—d. 1846. See **WILLIAMS**, John.
 Sir John Taylor Coleridge, 1835.
 Sir William Wightman, 1841.
 Sir William Erie, 1846.
 Sir C. Crompton, 1852.
 The four last, with lord Campbell, are the present five judges of this court (1856).
KING'S BENCH, Court of, Ireland. The Irish inhabitants within the pale apply to Edward I. for the free enjoyment of English laws, 1278—as a preliminary step, he establishes the Court of King's Bench, about 1290. The earliest Chief Justices named are—

William De la Hay (also lord deputy), 1293.

Walter L'Enfant, 1330.

Among their successors, the following occur :—

Sir Thomas de Mortimer (De Mortuo Mare), also lord deputy to his nephew, Roger, 1381.

Richard Plunket, 1393.

Thomas Plunket, 1461.

Sir Gerald Aylmer, 1535-1559.

John Plunket, 1559-1563.

Sir John Denham, 1611.

Richard Pepys, 1656.

John Scott (lord Earlsford and viscount Clonmell), 1784-1798.

Arthur Wolfe (lord Kilwarden), 1798-1803. See **KILWARDEN**, lord.

William Downes, 1803; resigns, 1822.

Charles Kendall Bushe, 1822-1841.

Edward Pennefather, 1841-1846.

Francis Blackburne, 1846-1852.

Antony Lefroy, 1852.

KING'S BENCH PRISON, in Southwark, built, 1751—enlarged, 1776—destroyed in the Gordon riots, 1780—rebuilt, 1781—a part burnt down, July 14, 1799.

KING'S COLLEGE. See **CAMBRIDGE**.

KING'S COLLEGE, London, originated by a meeting at which the duke of Wellington presides, June 21, 1828—ground on the east side of Somerset House given for its site, May 16, 1829—opened, 1831—incorporated with the University of London, 1837.

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland, constituted and named after Philip II. of Spain, the husband of queen Mary, 1555.

KING'S DELF, constructed between Peterborough and Ramsey, by Canute, 1029.

KING'S LYNN. See **LYNN REGIS**.

KINGSTON, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of, marries the wife of capt. Hervey during the life of her husband; d. 1773—she is tried by the Peers and convicted of bigamy, April 15, 1776—captain Hervey having become earl of Bristol, she is allowed to take the title of countess, May 18, 1779.

KINGSTON-ON-HULL. See **HULL**.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, built 1698—nearly destroyed by fire, Feb. 8, 1782.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, a royal residence in the Anglo-Saxon times; the following kings crowned here :—Edward *the Elder*, 901; Athelstan, 924; Edmund, 940; Edward, 946; Edwy, 955; Edward *the Martyr*, 975; Ethelred II., 978—sir Thos. Wyat, in his rebellion against qu. Mary, crosses the river here on his march to Westminster, 1554.

KINGSTOWN, the southern entrance of the Bay of Dublin; the harbour of Dunleary constructed, 1817—the name changed to Kingstown when George IV. embarks

- there, on his return from his visit to Ireland, Sept. 5, 1821—railway to Dublin opened, Dec. 17, 1834—atmospheric, to Dalkey, March 29, 1844—queen Victoria embarks at, on her return from Ireland, 1849.
- KINLOCH**, Andrew, the first worker of a power-loom in Glasgow, *d.* 1849.
- KINSALE**, landing of the Spaniards at, Sept. 23, 1601—James II. lands at, March 12, 1689.
- KINSKI**, count, the imperial ambassador at London, celebrates the marriage of the archduchess Maria Theresa by a splendid fête at Somerset House, Feb. 18, 1736.
- KIOPRILI**, Mustapha, appointed vizir by sultan Soliman III.; recovers Nissa, Widdin, and Belgrade, and makes Tekeli prince of Transylvania, 1690—defeated and killed at the battle of Salankemen, 1691.
- KIOW**, or Kiof, a town and territory of Slavonian origin, conquered by Rurik I., 862—inherited by Jaropolk I., 972—Swatopolk I., expelled by his brother Jaroslav I., is replaced in Kiow by Boleslas I., k. of Poland, 1018—at the death of Jurij I., Rostislav or Michael I. founds a separate principality of Kiow, and takes the lead in Russia, 1157; *d.* 1167—under Mstislav II. Kiow is attacked by the neighbouring princes, and ruined, 1169—it remains a petty state under his successors—Ladislav III., 1172; Roman, 1173—1177; Svatoslas III., 1177—1195; Rurik II., 1195—1211; Wsewolod III., 1211—1214; Mstislav III., 1214—1224; Wladimir IV., 1224; expelled by Batou, and Kiow becomes subject to the Golden Horde, 1238—taken from them by Gedimin, prince of Lithuania, 1319—annexed with the rest of Lithuania to Poland, 1386—ceded by the truce of Andrussov to Russia for two years, 1667—given up by the Poles in perpetuity, 1686.
- KIPLING**, Dr., dean of Peterborough, *d.* 1822.
- KIPPIS**, Dr. Andrew, *b.* 1723—*d.* 1795.
- KIPZAK**, or KAPZAK, a large plain in Western Asia, conquered by Touthi, son of Dschingis Khan, 1219—the Mongols advance from, to the river Kalka, 1224. See **KALKA**.—The Golden Horde of, establish themselves on the plain, under Batou. See **BATOU**.—The khan becomes independent, 1294. See **GOLDEN HORDE**.
- KIRBY**, the Rev. William, *d.* 1850.
- KIRCHHEIM**, on the Ohm, suspension of hostilities agreed on at, 1762. See **BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL**, Ferdinand, prince of.
- KIRCHHOLM**, in Livonia, battle of; the Swedes defeated by Sigismund, king of Poland, 1606.
- KIRK OF SCOTLAND**, secessions from, May 18, 1843.
- KIRKE**, major-general Piercy, after the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion perpetrates a judicial massacre in the West of England, 1685—deserts Jas. II., enters the service of William III., and relieves Londonderry, July 30, 1689—made lieut.-gen., Dec. 22, 1690.
- KIRWAN**, Richard, *d.* 1812.
- KITCHENER**, Dr., *b.* 1777—*d.* 1827.
- KITCHIN**, Dr. Antony, abbot of Eynsham, made bp. of Llandaff, 1545; the only bp. who takes the oath of supremacy to qu. Elizabeth, 1559.
- KLEBER**, the French general, *b.* 1750—defeats the Austrians at Altenkirchen, June 4, 1796—left in command in Egypt by Bonaparte, Aug. 24, 1799—makes a treaty for the evacuation of the country, Jan. 24, 1800—defeats the Grand Vizir at Heliopolis, Mar. 20; drives him into Syria; is assassinated, June 14.
- KLINIAS**, father of Alcibiades, killed at Coronea, B.C. 447.
- KLOPSTOCK**, Frederic Gottlieb, *b.* 1724—completes his "Messiah," 1769—*d.* 1803.
- KNATCHBULL**, sir Edward, offended by the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, votes against the Wellington ministry on sir H. Parnell's motion; refuses to take office under lord Grey, 1830—paymaster of the forces in sir R. Peel's administrations, 1834-35, and 1841-45—*d.* 1849.
- KNELLER**, sir Godfrey, *b.* 1648—*d.* 1723.
- KNEVET**, sir Thomas, engages a French fleet under Primauguet; both commanders blown up in their ships, 1512.
- KNIGHT**, Dr., sent by Henry VIII. to Rome, to negotiate for the divorce of qu. Katharine, 1527.
- KNIGHT**, the treasurer of the South Sea Company, escapes out of the kingdom, 1720.
- KNIGHT**, H. Gally, *b.* 1787—*d.* 1846.
- KNIGHT**, R. Payne, *b.* 1748—*d.* 1824.
- KNIGHTS OF ALCANTARA**, instituted by Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, 1156.
- of Alexander Newski, by Peter I., of Russia, 1700.
- of Avis or Evora, by Alfonso I., of Portugal, 1162.
- of the Bath. See **BATH**, Order of the.
- of the Black Eagle. See **FREDERIC I.**, k. of Prussia.
- of Calatrava. See **CALATRAVA**.
- of Christ. See **DIONYSIUS**, k. of Portugal.
- of the Danebrog. See **DANEBROG**.
- of the Elephant. See **CHRISTIAN I.**, k. of Denmark.
- of Evora. See **Avis**.
- of the Garter. See **GARTER**, Order of the.

KNIGHTS—continued.

The present knights (1858) are

The Sovereign.	Duke of Buccleuch.
Prince of Wales.	Marq. of Lansdowne.
Prince Albert.	Duke of Sutherland.
King of Hanover.	Duke of Buckingham.
Duke of Cambridge.	Marq. of Salisbury.
Leopold, king of Belgium.	Duke of Cleveland.
Wm., k. of Wirtemberg.	Earl De Grey.
Fred. Wm., king of Prussia.	Marq. of Abercorn.
Napoleon III., emperor of the French.	Marquis Camden.
Victor Emanuel II., k. of Sardinia.	Marquis of Hertford.
The sultan Abdul Medjid.	Duke of Bedford.
Bernard Erich Freund, d. of Saxe Meiningen.	Earl of Clarendon.
Prince Fred. Wm. of Prussia.	Earl Spencer.
Aug. Wm. Louis, d. of Brunswick.	Marq. of Normanby.
Ernest II., Aug. Chas., d. of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.	Earl Fitzwilliam.
Marquis of Exeter.	Duke of Northumberland.
Duke of Richmond.	Earl of Carlisle.
	Earl of Aberdeen.
	Earl Fortescue.
	Viscount Palmerston.
	Earl Granville.
	Marquis of Westminster.
	<i>Garter king of arms,</i>
	Sir C. G. Young.

KNIGHTS of the GOLDEN FLEECE. See *BURGUNDY*, Philip the Good, duke of.

— *Guelphic*, instituted by Geo., prince-regent of Hanover, 1816.

KNIGHTS Hospitallers, or of St. John of Jerusalem, a military order founded to protect and support the hospital of St. John for the reception of pilgrims there; Gerard, count d'Avesnes, their first provost or grand master, 1099—confirmed by a Bull of pope Pascal II., 1113—defeat the Turks at Antioch, 1119—Alfonso I. bequeaths Aragon to them and the Templars, but his will is not carried into effect, 1181—Acre is given to them, and called St. John d'Acre, 1183—pope Gregory IX. forbids them and the Templars to obey the emperor Frederic II. of Germany, 1229—this order revoked, 1232—expelled from Palestine by the Mamelukes, and with the Templars take refuge at Limisso in Cyprus, 1291—fortify Limisso, and begin to create a navy, 1294—William de Villaret elected grand master, 1300—in alliance with the Mongols enter Jerusalem, but establish no permanent occupation, 1301—they project the acquisition of Rhodes, 1306—commence their operations, 1307—take the city of Rhodes, and complete the conquest of the island, 1310—part of the possessions of the Knights Templars assigned to them, 1312—they conquer the islets near Rhodes, and settle the

government of their little State, 1314—repel the attack of Othman, 1315. See *AMADEUS IV.*, count of Savoy.—Assist the Genoese to defend Phocæa against the Greek emperor Andronicus III., 1334—and the Venetians to take Smyrna, and destroy a Turkish fleet at Pallene, 1344—some knights head condottieri bands in Italy, 1363. See *GOZON*, Deodati De.—Surprise and plunder Alexandria, 1365—pope Gregory I. forbids them to assist the Genoese attack on Cyprus, and assigns to them an annual sum out of the tithes of that island for the defence of Smyrna, 1373—their grand master mediates a peace in Northern Italy, 1392. See *CARACCIOLLO*.—They join the confederates and are defeated by Bajazet at Nicopolis, Sept. 23, 1396—threatened by Bursai, sultan of Egypt, 1426—defeat an attack of the Turks, 1440—refuse tribute demanded by Mahomet II., 1454—their maritime villages plundered, 1457—enter into an alliance with Uzan Hasan, sultan of Persia, 1470—repel the general assault of the Turks on Rhodes, July 26, 1480. See *AUBUSSON*, sir Peter d'.—Take Zizim, brother of Bajazet II., under their protection, 1482—give him up to the pope, 1494—Rhodes captured by the Turks, Dec. 20, 1522—when the grand master and the surviving knights retire to Sicily. See *ADAM*, sir Philip Villers de Flis.—The isles of Malta and Gozo, and the city of Tripoli, in Africa, bestowed on them by the emperor Charles V. as the permanent seat of the Order, March 23, 1530—the Order suppressed in England, 1540—maintain Malta against an attack of the Turks, but lose Tripoli, 1551—sir John de Valette, grand master, founds the city which bears his name; the Order restored in England by qu. Mary, 1557—again suppressed by qu. Elizabeth, 1569—siege of Malta commenced by the Turks, May 18, 1565—their grand attack fails and Dragut slain, June 18; siege raised, Sept. 20; the knights share in the victory over the Turkish fleet in the gulf of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571—quarrel with their grand master, 1581. See *CASSIÈRE*, and *GOZON* XIII., pope.—They surrender the island of Malta to Bonaparte, June 12, 1798—the emperor Paul of Russia takes them under his protection, and is made grand master, Nov. 8; the island surrenders to the British, Sept. 5, 1800—is claimed by the emperor Paul, Nov. 7; restoration of the Order agreed in the treaty of Amiens, 1802—Great Britain retains the island, and the Order revives no more, 1803. See *MALTA*.

KNIGHTS of the Legion of Honour. See *HONOUR*, Legion of.

KNIGHTS of St. Louis. See **LOUIS XIV.**, k. of France.

— of Malta. See **KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS.**

— of the Order of Merit; instituted by **Fred. II.** of Prussia, 1740.

— of St. Patrick, by **George III.**, 1783.

The present **Knights (1858)** are

The Sovereign.	Earl of Wicklow.
The Lord Lieutenant.	Earl of Rosse.
<i>Grand Master.</i>	Marq. of Waterford.
Prince Albert.	Lord Farnham.
Duke of Cambridge.	Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Roden.	Viscount Massarene.
Marquis of Clanricarde.	Lord Cremorne.
Earl of Charlemont.	Earl of Gosford.
Marq. Conyngham.	Marquis of Londonderry.
Earl of Howth.	Earl of Granard.
Viscount Southwell.	Viscount Gough.
Marquis of Headfort.	<i>Ulster king of arms.</i>
Earl of Milford.	Sir John Bernard Burke.
Earl of Arran.	

KNIGHTS of the Red Eagle, instituted by **Fred. Wm. II.**, k. of Prussia, 1792.

— of Rhodes. See **KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS.**

— of Santiago de Compostella. See **Ferdinand II.**, k. of Leon.

— of the Short Sword, founded in Livonia by Albert, bp. of Bremen, 1202—take Dorpat, 1223—conquer Courland, 1230—defeated by the Lithuanians, 1236—join the Teutonic knights, 1237. See **KNIGHTS, TEUTONIC.**

— of the Sword, instituted in Sweden by **Gustavus Vasa**, 1523—revived by **Frederic**, 1741.

— **TEMPLARS**, the Order of, founded at Jerusalem by sir Hugh de Pagano, 1118. For their early history, see **KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS**, with whom they act in concert, till their retreat to Cyprus, 1291—after which the Templars disperse themselves through the different countries of Europe. Their wealth is coveted by some kings, and charges are brought against them as a pretext for depriving them of it; their grand-master, **Molay**, and all the knights in France imprisoned, and their property seized, 1307—**Philip IV.** assembles the States General at Tours, to sanction his proceedings against them, 1306—the councils of Mentz, Ravenna, and Salamanca acquit them; at Paris and Senlis they are condemned; many of them are burnt alive, 1310—their Order is suppressed by the fifteenth general council at Vienne, in Dauphny, 1311—the Act for suppressing them published, April 8, 1312—their possessions are divided among several sovereigns, part given to the Hospitalers; **Molay** is burnt alive at Paris, protesting to the last the innocence of his Order, 1314—

the property of the English Templars seized, Jan. 7: the knights are dispersed in monasteries, and pensions allowed them, 1322—the Law-schools of the Inner and Middle Temple in London founded on their property, 1340.

TEUTONIC. Deutscher Orden (German Order) founded at Acre, by the surviving barons of the crusade army of the emperor **Frederic I.**, 1191—confirmed by a Bull of pope **Celestin III.**, 1192—after their return to Germany, increase in number, and are invited by **Conrad**, duke of Masovia, to assist in converting and subduing Prussia, 1226—the emperor **Frederic II.** grants them whatever lands they can conquer; **Hermann Balk** leads them into Prussia, 1230—they are joined by a numerous crusade, 1233—by the knights of the Short Sword, and extend their conquests, 1237.

Conrad, landgrave of Thuringen, grand-master, 1239-1242—builds Elbing, 1239.

Gerard von Malsburg, grand-master, 1242-1244—pope **Innocent IV.** gives Prussia to them, and erects four bishoprics, 1243.

Henry, count of Hohenlohe, grand-master, 1244-1251—defeated by **Alexander Newski** at Pakow, 1244—conquers Courland and Semgallen, 1247.

Poppo von Osterna, grand-master, 1251-1263—builds Memel, 1252—assisted by a crusade under **Ottocar**, k. of Bohemia, 1254—**Königsberg** built, 1255—defeated in Courland by **Mendog**, prince of Lithuania, 1260—placed in great jeopardy by a revolt of the Prussians, and war with the Lithuanians and Russians, 1260.

Hanno von Sangerhausen, grand-master, 1263-1274—defeated by the Lithuanians at Durben, 1263.

Hartmann von Heldringen, grand-master, 1274-1283—the Prussians submit, 1278.

Burchard von Schwenden, grand-master, 1283—reduces the Sudaner, the last Prussians who resist, 1283—represses a revolt in Semgallen, 1287—goes to Palestine, and d. at Rhodes, 1290.

Conrad von Fechtwangen, grand-master, 1290-1297.

A part of the Order who had gone to Palestine when expelled thence, establish themselves at Venice, under their own grand-master, 1291.

Godfrey von Hohenlohe, grand-master in Prussia, 1297—quarrels with the archbp. of Riga, and is deposed, 1303.

Siegfried von Fechtwangen, grand-master, 1303-1312—makes **Marienburg** the principal seat of the Order, 1306.

Knights—continued.

Karl von Baffart, grand-master, 1312-1324—improves the country and builds new towns; prevents German colonies settling in Poland, 1322.

Werner von Orselen, grand-master, 1324-1330—Ladislas, k. of Poland, and Gedimin, prince of Lithuania, invited by pope John XXII. to attack Prussia; the knights are supported by John of Luxemburg, k. of Bohemia, 1336.

Luther, duke of Brunswick, grand-master, 1331-1333—defeats the Poles and Lithuanians at Płowcze, 1331.

Dietrich, Burggraf von Altenburg, grand-master, 1333-1341—peace concluded at Vishegrad, 1335.

Ludolph König von Weitman, grand-master, 1341-1345—assists the Danes to put down a revolt in Esthonia; prevents new hostilities with Poland by the treaty of Kalisch, 1343.

Henry Dusner von Arberg, grand-master, 1345-1351—Esthonia purchased from Denmark, 1347.

Winrich von Kniprode, grand-master, 1351—promotes industry and commerce, establishes schools and hospitals; Prussia begins to prosper; the bishops interfere with him; he is excommunicated by pope Urban V., and an interdict laid on the land without effect, 1369—*d.* 1382.

Conrad Zellner von Rothenstein, grand-master, 1382-1390.

Conrad von Wallenrode, grand-master, 1390-1394—war with Witold, prince of Lithuania, in which Henry, earl of Derby, serves as a volunteer, 1391. See **BOLINGBROKE**, Henry.

Conrad von Jungingen, grand-master, 1394-1407—equips a fleet and takes Wisby in Gothland, 1397—conquers the island, 1398—purchases Neumark, on the right bank of the Oder, 1402—obtains Samogitia from Ladislav II., k. of Poland; the knights reach the summit of their prosperity, 1404.

Ulrich von Jungingen, grand-master, 1407—defeated with great loss, and slain by the Poles and Lithuanians in the battle of Tannenberg, July 15, 1410.

Henry von Plauen, grand-master, 1410—concludes a treaty of peace at Thorn, by which he gives up Samogitia, 1410—makes himself unpopular by endeavouring to raise money; is accused of favouring Wickliffites and Hussites, and deposed by pope Gregory XII. and the emperor Sigismund, 1413.

Michael Kuchmeister von Sternberg, grand-master, 1413-1422—persecutes Hussites.

Paul Beillizer von Rusedorf, grand-master, 1422-1441—weakened by the dis-

sensions of High and Low Germans, they are defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians; by the peace of Lake Melno, give up Sudauen, 1422—the power of the grand-master limited by an assembly of the States and a Land-Council, 1430—support the Lithuanian prince Swidrigal against the Poles, 1432—by the peace of Brzeskie resign Pomerania to them, 1436—the Low German knights in Livonia choose a separate gov. for themselves, 1436—many cities and barons combine in the League of Marienwerder, 1440—Von Rusedorf resigns, 1441.

Conrad von Erlichshausen, grand-master, 1441-1449.

Ludwig von Erlichshausen, grand-master, 1449-1467—the League excommunicated by pope Nicholas V., 1450—put to the ban by the emperor Fred. IV., 1453—renounces allegiance to the knights, 1454—acknowledges the sovereignty of Poland; civil war; the knights raise money by pledging Neumark to the elector of Brandenburg, 1456—Livonia independent. See **LIVONIA**.—The knights, worn out by long warfare, conclude the treaty of Thorn, a large part of their former territories is incorporated with Poland; they hold the remnant as a fief of that kingdom, with Königsberg as the residence of their grand master, 1466—repeated but unavailing efforts to recover independence are made by the following grand masters:—

Henry Reuss von Plauen, 1469-1470.

Henry Raffle von Richtenberg, 1470-1477.

Martin Truchses von Wetzhause, 1477-1489.

John von Tieffen, 1489-1498.

Frederic, duke of Saxony, 1498—refuses

homage to Poland, and seeks assistance in Germany, 1504—*d.* there, 1510.

Albert von Brandenburg Culmbach, grand-master, 1512—refuses to do homage; war declared against him by the Diet of Thorn, 1519—he sells to Brandenburg all his claims on Neumark, and independence to Livonia; a truce concluded at Thorn, 1521—followed by the peace of Cracow, when Prussia is secularized, and Albert made hereditary duke, under the suzerainty of Poland, and his knights temporal barons; most of them with him declare themselves Protestants. See **PRUSSIA**, and **ALBERT** of Brandenburg-Culmbach.—The Catholic knights protest against these changes, retire into Germany, establish themselves at Mergentheim in Würzburg, retain much property in various parts of Germany, and their grand-master is made

a prince of the empire, 1525—the emperor Charles V. fails in his endeavour to recover Prussia for them, 1530—the Order protracts a sleep existence till it is dissolved, and its possessions seized by the emperor Napoleon I., 1809—a vain attempt is made to revive it, 1815.

KNIGHTS of the Thistle, said to have been originated by a k. of Scotland, 812—the first known eight knights created by James II., k. of Great Britain, May 29, 1687—increased to twelve by qu. Anne, 1708—to sixteen by Geo. IV., May, 1827.

The present Knights (1858) are

The Sovereign.	Marq. of Dalhousie.
Prince Albert.	Earl of Camperdown.
Earl of Aberdeen.	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Marq. of Tweeddale.	Earl of Haddington.
Marquis of Breadalbane.	Duke of Atholl.
Duke of Roxburghe.	Lord Panmure.
Earl of Roseberry.	Duke of Argyll.
Earl of Mansfield.	Lord Kinnaird.
Duke of Montrose.	<i>Lyon, k. of arms.</i>
Earl of Elgin.	Earl of Kinnoull.

KNIGHTS of St. Vladimir, or Wolodimir, instituted in Russia, 1682.

KNIGHTHOOD surreptitiously obtained by two medical men at the levée of George IV., May 8, 1821.

KNIPRODE, Winrich von, grand-master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1351. See **KNIGHTS, Teutonic**.

KNOLLES, Richard, historian of the Turks, d. 1610.

KNOLLES, sir Robert, marches his army unopposed from Calais to Paris, but obtains no permanent advantages, 1370.

KNOPP, canal of. See **KIEL**.

KNOWLES, admiral sir Charles, defeats a Spanish squadron off the Havanna, Oct. 1, 1748—rear-admiral, 1765—d. 1777.

KNOWLES, sir Charles Henry, son of the above, commands the Goliath in the battle of St. Vincent's, 1797—admiral, 1799—d. 1831.

KNOX, John, b. 1505—preaches in Scotland, 1547—goes to Geneva, 1555—returns, and promotes the Reformation in Scotland, 1559—d. 1572.

KNOX, Dr. Vicesimus, b. 1753—d. 1821.

KOENIG's steam engine first employed for printing the "Times" newspaper, Nov. 23, 1814.

KOENIGSBERG, built by Ottocar II., k. of Bohemia, 1255—the residence of the grand-master of the Teutonic knights, 1466—university of, founded, 1544—occupied by the French, June 18, 1807—abandoned by them on their retreat from Russia, Dec. 1812.

KOENIGINGRATZ, taken by Frederic the Great of Prussia, 1758.

KOENIGSMARK, a general in the Swedish army, takes Prague, 1646.

KOENIGSMARK, a Swedish count, hires assassins, who shoot Mr. Thynne in Pall Mall, Feb. 12, 1832—is tried and acquitted, Feb. 23—is suspected of making love to the electoral princess, and assassinated at Hanover, 1684.

KOERNER, Charles Theodore, b. 1791—his patriotic songs popular in Germany, 1813.

KOH-I-NOOR, a diamond, considered the symbol of Indian empire, shipped for England, April 6, 1850—arrives, June 29—is shown at the Great Exhibition, 1851—now worn by queen Victoria, 1858.

KOL, the father of the Sverker dynasty, k. of Sweden, 1134.

KOLIN, battle of; Frederic of Prussia defeated by the Austrian general, count Daun, June 18, 1757.

KONIKH. See **ICONIUM**.—Battle of: the grand vizir, Redschid Pasha, is defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pasha, Dec. 21, 1832.

KORAN (or Alcoran. The Book). See **MOHAMMED**.—Collected into a volume by Abu Beker, 632.

KOREISH, a powerful Arabian tribe, begin their opposition to Mohammed, 613—defeated by him in the vale of Beder; they afterwards defeat him on Mount Ohud, 623—foiled by Mohammed in their third expedition of the Nations or the Ditch, 625—surrender Mecca to him, 629.

KORSAKOF, a Russian general, arrives in Switzerland, Aug. 17, 1799—defeated by Massena at Zurich, Sept. 25.

KORYBUT, nephew of Ladislas II., king of Poland, sent to assist the Hussites, 1422.

KOSCIUSKO, b. 1756—animates the Poles to struggle for independence, is defeated, wounded and taken prisoner, 1794—set at liberty by the emperor Paul, 1796—arrives in London, April 30, 1797—d. 1817.

KOSSOVA, or **COSSOVA**, battle of; the Servians defeated by Amurath I., the sultan of the Ottomans, 1399. See **COSSOVA**.

KOSSUTH, Louis, appointed minister in Hungary, Sept. 10, 1848—invested by the Diet with dictatorial powers, Sept. 25—evacuates Buda, and retires to Debreczin, taking with him the crown of St. Stephen and the royal insignia, Jan. 5, 1849—is declared by the Diet of Debreczin supreme governor of Hungary, April 14—deprived of his authority by Görgey, Aug. 11—flees into Turkey, Aug. 12—his surrender demanded by Austria and Russia, but refused, Aug. 23—removed to Widdin, Aug. 27—removed to Kutayah, Feb. 1850—arrives at Southampton, Oct. 23, 1851—embarks for America, Nov. 20—entry into New York, Dec. 6—presented to the House

of Representatives at Washington, Jan. 7, 1852—arrives in Liverpool from New York, July 25.

KOSTER, Lawrence, originates the first idea of printing, at Haarlem, 1488.

KOTZEBUE, Augustus von, b. 1761—his plays popular in England, 1796—assassinated at Mannheim by Sand, a student of Jena, March 23, 1819.

KOUSADAC, battle of; the Mongols defeat Gajaseddin Kaikhosrou, sultan of Iconium, 1244.

KOWNO, the town near which Napoleon I. crosses the Niemen on his march against Russia, June 24, 1812—the wreck of his army returns to the same point, recrosses the river, and retreats to Königsberg, Dec.

KRAJOVA, the Russians commence here their retreat from Turkey, April 24, 1854.

KRASNOI, battle of; the Russian general, Kutusof, defeats Napoleon and Davoust, Nov. 17, 1812.

KRASSINSKI, count Valerian, d. 1856.

KRAY, the Austrian general, defeats the French under Scherer, near Verona, March 28 to 30, 1799, and at Magnano, April 5—obtains the command of the Austrian army, April, 1800.

KREMLIN of Moscow, built by Dmitri IV., grand duke of Russia, 1376—fortified by Iwan III., 1492. See Moscow.

KROTZKA, battle of; the Turks defeat the Austrian general, Wallis, July 22, 1739.

KRUDENER, Mde. Valerie, b. 1765—persuades the emperor Alexander to form the Holy Alliance, 1815—d. 1824.

KRUMMACHER, F. A., German writer of fables, b. at Teckenburg, 1768.

KUBAN, the, taken possession of by the Russians, 1783.

KUBLAI, succeeds Mangou as great khan of the Mongols, 1259—visited by Marco Polo, with his father and uncles, and assisted in the conquest of China by mangonels which they construct for him, 1273—allows Marco Polo to introduce Christian missionaries into China, 1275—appoints Mar-Sachis, a Nestorian Christian, governor of Changhianfu, in Manji, 1278—completes the conquest of Southern China, 1279—receives the Franciscan De Monte Corvino, ambassador from the pope, 1289—d. 1294.

KUNERSDORF. See KUNERSDORF.

KUNOBITZA, battle of, in the defiles of the Balkan; John Huniades defeats the Ottomans, Dec. 24, 1443.

KUTATAH. See KOSSUTH.

KUTCHUK KAINARDJI, peace concluded at, between Russia and Turkey, July 21, 1774.

KUTUSOF, the Russian field-marshal, commands the Russian army in Prussia, 1807—in Turkey, 1810—arrives to op-

pose the French invasion: defeats them at Krasnoi, and on the Beresina, Nov. 17 and 29, 1812—d. April 28, 1813.

L

LAALAND, naval victory of the Swedes and Dutch over the Danes off, 1644.

LABEDOYÈRE, colonel, shot at Paris for having joined Napoleon after his return from Elba, Aug. 10, 1815.

LABENTO, a river in Italy, near which the Normans defeat the Greek catapan, Dulchianus, 1041.

LABEO, Antistius, the Jurist, fl. b.c. 4.

LABEO, Atinius, tribune, threatens Metellus the censor with death, b.c. 131.

LABEO, Qu. Fabius, consul of Rome, b.c. 183.

LABIENUS, T., commands in Gaul during Cæsar's absence, b.c. 58—deserts Cæsar and joins Pompey, 49—killed at the battle of Munda, 45.

LABIKNUS, T., the son, invades Syria with a Parthian army under Pacorus, deposes Hyrcanus, and makes Antigonus k. of Judæa, b.c. 40—defeated and slain by P. Ventidius, 39.

LABORDE, count, b. 1773—d. 1842.

LABOROSOARCHOD, k. of Babylon during nine months, b.c. 556.

LABOTAS, Agidan king of Lacedæmon, b.c. 993-956.

LABOUCHERE, Henry, b. 1798—vice-president of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, 1834—president, 1839—resigns, 1841—chief secretary for Ireland, 1846—again president of the Board of Trade, 1847—resigns, 1852—colonial secretary, Sept. 1855.

LABOURERS petition to be employed in cultivating waste lands, Dec. 30, 1819.

LABRADOR visited by Corte Real, 1500.

LABUAN, settlement of, by sir Jas. Brooke, Dec. 2, 1846.

LABURNUM, the, brought into England from Hungary, 1576.

LACEDÆMON, or SPARTA, the chief city of Laconia, founded at an uncertain time by the Leleges. See LACONIA.—Gives its name to one of the principal Grecian States, of which Menelaus, by marrying Helen, daughter of Tyndareus, obtains the throne, b.c. 1198—added by Orestes to Mycenæ, 1174—devolves, on his death, to his son, Tisamenus, 1123—conquered by the Heraclidae on their return to the Peloponnesus, 1103—Aristodemus founds the joint sovereignty of his two sons, Eurysthenes, father of the Agidan line, and Procles, of the Proclidan, 1102.

LACEDÆMON—continued.**KINGS OF LACEDÆMON.**

Agida. *Proclida.*
 Eurysthenes, 1102 Procles, 1102—1060.
 —1059.
 Agis, 1059—1028. Sous, 1060—1028.
 Echestratus, 1028 Eurypion, 1028—975.
 —993.
 Labotas, 993—956. Prytanis, 975—926.
 Doryssus, 956—927. Eunomus, or Poly-
 dectes, 926—881.
 Agesilaus, 927—888.
 Archelaus, 888—823. Charilaus, 881—821
 Lycurgus, regent,
 881. Probable
 date of his Laws,
 848.
 Teleclus, 823—783. Nicander, 821—770.
 Alcamenes, 783— Theopompus, 770—
 742. 718.
 Institution of the
 Ephori, 770.
 First war with the Messenians, caused
 by injuries done to Polychares, the Olym-
 pic victor, 743.
 Polydorus, 742—709.
 The Messenian war closes, 723.
 Zeuxidamus, 718 —
 686.
 War with the Argives in Thyrea, 718.
 Eurycrates, 709 — Anaxidamus, 686—
 676. 648.
 The Messenians commence their second
 war, and are defeated in the battle
 of the Trenches, 679—the Carnæ, or
 trials of musical skill, instituted, 678.
 Anaxander, 676 —
 637.
 War with the Argives; battle of
 Hysie, 649—Phigalia taken, 659.
 Eurycrates II., 637 Archidamus, 648—
 —593. 598.
 Leon, 593—560. Agesicles, 598—560.
 Anaxandrides, 560 Ariston, 560—510.
 —520.
 Chilon, Ephor, 558.
 Cleomenes I., 520 Demaratus, 510 —
 —491. See CLEO-
 MENES, I.
 War with Polycrates of Samos, 525.
 Leonidas, 491—490. Leotychides, 491—
 469.
 See LEONIDAS I., and GREECE.
 Pleistarchus, 490—
 458.
 Pausanias, regent,
 480.
 Battle of Plataea, 479. See PAUSANIAS,
 and GREECE.
 Archidamus II., 469
 —427.
 Earthquake at Sparta; revolt of the
 Helots; war with the Messenians; the
 Athenians send an auxiliary force under
 Cimon, 464, 461.

Agida.

Pleistoeanax, 458 —
 408.

Support given to the Corinthians
 against Athens; victory gained at Ta-
 nagra, 457—Ithome taken, and the Mes-
 senians overcome, 455—Pleistoeanax in-
 vades Attica, and withdraws; is ac-
 cused of having been bribed to retire,
 and is banished, 445—congress of Greek
 States at Lacedæmon, 432—the Pelopon-
 nesian war begins; Archidamus in-
 vades Attica, 431. See ATHENS and
 GREECE.

Pausanias, regent Agis II., 427—398.
 for his father, See AGIS II.
 Pleistoeanax, 427

—425.
 Pleistoeanax re-
 turns from exile,
 425.

Brasidas defeats Thucydides and
 takes Amphipolis, 424—peace of Nicias,
 421—Amphipolis not given up as agreed,
 420—war renewed, 419—victory gained
 at Mantinea, 419—Alcibiades takes re-
 fuge in Lacedæmon, 415. See ALCIBI-
 ADES.—Assistance sent to Syracuse, 414
 —Attica invaded, and Decelea fortified,
 413—naval defeat at Cynossema, 411—
 another, near Cyzicus, causes Lacedæ-
 mon to make pacific overtures, 410 —
 Pylos recovered, 409.

Pausanias, 408—

394.
 Naval victory of Lysander at Ephesus,
 407—defeat of Callicratidas by Conon off
 the Arginusæ, propositions for peace
 again rejected by the Athenians, 406—
 Lysander destroys the Athenian fleet at
 Ægospotamos, 405—takes Athens, 404.
 See ATHENS.—Lacedæmon, supreme in
 Greece, oppresses many cities by tyrannical
 governors (harmosts): war with
 Elis, 401 — Elis succumbs; war com-
 menced with Persia, 399. See GREECE.

Agesilaus II. made k.
 through the influ-
 ence of Lysander,
 to the exclusion of
 Leotychides, the
 rightful heir of the
 Proclida, 398—361.
 See AGESILAUS II.

League of Greek States against Lacedæ-
 mon, 395. See GREECE.

Pausanias, deposed
 and banished, is
 succeeded by his
 son, Agesipolis I.,
 394 — 380. See
 AGESIPOLIS I.

The war in Asia renewed under Diphri-
 das, 391. See GREECE.—Peace of Antal-
 cidæ with Persia, 387—war with Thebes,

Proclida.

LACEDÆMON—continued.

386 — and with Olynthus, 382. See GREECE.

Agidæ.

Cleombrotus I., 380

—371. See CLEOM-
BROTUS I.

Attempt of Sphodrias to seize the Pi-
reus; war with Athens, 378. See ATHENS.
—Naval defeat of Pollis, off Naxos, 376
—and of Mnasippus, off Corcyra, 373—
congress of Lacedæmon; Thebes ex-
cluded; battle of Leuctra; Cleombrotus
killed, 371.

Agesipolis II., 371

—370.

Cleomenes II., 370

—369.

Invasion of Arcadia by Agesilaus, 370—
alliance with Athens; the Thebans enter
Laconia and restore the independence of
the Messenians, 369—battle of Mant-
inea, 362—a general peace; the indepen-
dence of the Messenians acknowledged,
361.

Archidamus III., 361

—358. See ARCHI-
DAMUS III.

War with Megalopolis, 352—overcome
by the intrigues of Philip of Macedon,
344—assistance sent to Tarentum; Ar-
chidamus falls in battle there; Philip
marches into Laconia, 338.

Agis III., 338—331.

Agis endeavours to throw off the Mace-
donian yoke, is defeated and slain by
Antipater, 331.

The Proclidan line
ceases to be dis-
tinctly traced.

Arens I. (grandson

of Cleomenes II.)

309—265. See

AREUS I.

Arens slain at Co-

rinth, succeeded

by his son, Acro-

tatus, 265—264.

War with Aristodemus of Megalopolis;
Acrotatus falls in battle, 264.

Arens II., 264—263.

Leonidas, regent,

succeeds as k. on

the death of Are-

us.

Leonidas II., 266—

244.

Cleombrotus II., 244

—240.

Leonidas II., re-

gains his power,

240—236.

Cleomenes III., 236

Agis IV. endea-

vours to revive

the laws of Ly-

curgus; deposes

Leonidas, 244—

assists the Achæ-

ans, 240—falls in

the struggle a-

Agidæ.

—222. See CLEO-
MENES III.

Proclidæ.

against Leonidas
II., 240.

Eurydamidas, 240.

Archidamus V., last

of the Proclidæ,

229—224.

War with the Achæan League, 227—
the laws of Lycurgus revived, 226.

Cleomenes retires Archidamus put to

to Egypt, 223— death by Cleo-

his grandson, A- menes III., and

gesipolis III., the his sons set aside,

the last of the Agi- 224.

dæ, killed by Ly- Lycurgus, a stran-

curgus, who re- ger, made king,

mains sole k. of 224.

Lacedæmon, 219.

Mechanidas governs, 210—Nabis, 206—

his attempt on Messene frustrated by

Philopomen, 202—submits to Flaminius,

196—defeated by Philopomen and killed

by the Ætolians; Lacedæmon joins the

Achæan League, 193—forced by Philo-

pomen to adopt the laws of the League

and abrogate those of Lycurgus, 189—

refers to Rome alterations which arise

between them, 188—reconciled to the

League by Lycortas, 182—sends ambas-

sadors to Rome, who are heard before the

senate, 181—another quarrel with the

revived League affords a pretext for

Roman interference, 148—Lacedæmon

merges in the Roman empire, 146. See

LACONIA.

LA CRTOSA, the convent of, near Pavia,

built by John Galeazzo Visconte, duke

of Milan, 1396.

LACHARES, with the aid of Cassander,

makes himself supreme at Athens; is

expelled by Demetrius Poliorcetes, and

assassinated in Boeotia, B.C. 298.

LA CHARTREUSE. See CARthusian ORDER.

LACHES, Athenian archon, B.C. 400.

LACHES, a Rhodian artist, who assists in

completing the Colossus, B.C. 283.

LACI, Hugh de, lord of Meath, made lord

treasurer of Ireland by Hen. II., 1173—

procurator, 1179—lord justice, 1181.

LACI, Hugh de, the Younger, lord of Meath,

made lord justice of Ireland by Richard

I., 1189—lord deputy, by k. John, 1203.

LACI, John de, baron of Halton Castle,

made lord justice of Ireland by Henry

II., 1181.

LACI, John de, created earl of Lincoln by

Henry III., 1232.

LACI, Henry de, earl of Lincoln, builds the

palace, afterwards converted into Lin-

coln's Inn, about 1290.

LACIUS, brother of the Rhodian Antiphe-

mus, founds Phaselis in Pamphylia, B.C.

687.

LACONIA, the south-eastern angle of the

Peloponnesus, the principal seat in

- early times of the Leleges. See **LELEGES**.—According to ancient tradition, they were settled there by Lelex, B.C. 1490 (1483 C.)—he was followed by Myles and Eurotas; Sparte, daughter of Eurotas, marries Lacedæmon, and their names are given to the chief city and the country, about 1350. See **LACEDÆMON**.—In the decline of the Eastern Empire, Laconia resumes its ancient name; is depopulated by the great pestilence, A.D. 746—is soon afterwards occupied by Slavonic colonies, and called by them **Tzakonia**; they remain independent till they are reduced to pay tribute to the emperor Michael III., when the Free Laconians retire to Mount Taygetus, 860—part of the Latin principality of Achaia, 1245. See **ACHAIA**, principality of.—Misithra built by William de Villehardouin, near the ancient Lacedæmon, 1248—ceded by him, with part of Laconia, to the emperor Michael VIII., 1262—conquered by Mahomet II., and included in the Ottoman empire, 1460—part of the modern kingdom of Greece, 1829.
- LACTANTIUS**, unsuccessful in teaching rhetoric at Nicomedia, applies himself to writing, 290—dedicates his *Divine Institutions* to Constantine between 306-311—the tutor of Crispus, 317—d. 325.
- LACTY**. See **LACI**.
- LACYDES**, succeeds Arcesilaus in the Middle Academy, B.C. 241.
- LADAS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 280.
- LADRE**, naval battle of; the Ionian fleet defeated by the Persians, B.C. 494. See **IONIANS**.
- LADISLAS I.**, duke of Bohemia, time unknown.
- LADISLAS II.**, duke of Bohemia, 1109—1125.
- LADISLAS III.**, takes the title of king of Bohemia, 1140—declares in favour of the anti-pope, Victor IV., 1161—d. 1174.
- LADISLAS IV.**, k. of Bohemia, 1196-1197.
- LADISLAS V.** (called by some I., and others III.), k. of Bohemia, son of Albert of Austria, and Elizabeth, b. and sent into Austria to be brought up, 1439—chosen k. of Bohemia, with two regents, Meinhard, a Romanist, and Ptarsko, a Hussite, 1440—elected k. of Hungary, with John Huniades regent, 1445. See **LADISLAS V.**, k. of Hungary.—Crowned at Prague, 1458.
- LADISLAS VI.** (called by some II., and by others IV.), k. of Bohemia, son of Casimir IV., k. of Poland, b. 1454—elected, 1469—succeeds Geo. Von Podiebrad, 1471—elected k. of Hungary, 1480. See **LADISLAS VI.**, k. of Hungary.
- LADISLAS, or WLADISLAS I.**, k. of Hungary, son of Bela I., succeeds his brother, Geisa I., 1077—acknowledges pope Gregory VII. as his liege lord, 1079—conquers Croatia, 1088—defeats a Cuman invasion, 1091—d. 1095.
- LADISLAS II.**, k. of Hungary, 1204-1205.
- LADISLAS III.**, k. of Hungary, son of Stephen V., b. 1290—succeeds his father, 1272—displeases his subjects by his connection with the Cumans, 1279—is excommunicated, 1281—invites the Mongols, who are defeated by his people, 1285—d. assassinated by a Cuman, 1290.
- LADISLAS IV.**, k. of Hungary. See **LADISLAS III.**, k. of Poland.—Becomes k. of Hungary by marrying Elizabeth, dau. of Sigismund, and widow of Albert of Austria, 1440—reigns alone after her death, 1442—war with the Turks; concludes the treaty of Szegedin; is persuaded by the papal legate to break it; defeated and killed in the battle of Varna, Nov. 10, 1444.
- LADISLAS V.**, k. of Hungary. See **LADISLAS V.**, k. of Bohemia.—Elected by the Hungarians, 1445—still detained in Austria, where he is educated by Æneas Sylvius; the regent, John Huniades, makes war to obtain his liberation, 1446—he is given up by the emperor Frederic IV. and crowned at Buda, 1453—war against the Ottomans continued. See **HUNIADES, John**.—Ladislas d. 1457.
- LADISLAS VI.**, k. of Hungary. See **LADISLAS VI.**, k. of Bohemia.—Elected by the Hungarians, 1490—the claims of his brother, John Albert, and Maximilian of Austria, settled by a treaty, 1491—he defeats the Turks in Transylvania, 1493—makes an alliance against them with Venice, 1500—a truce concluded with them, 1502—the Hungarians favour the pretensions of John Von Zapolya to the succession, 1505—Ladislas secures it to the house of Austria by the double betrothments between his children and those of Philip, 1508—d. 1516.
- LADISLAS**, k. of Naples, son of Charles III., b. 1375—on his father being invited to Hungary, and leaving Naples, is made k., under the regency of his mother, Margaret, 1385—pope Urban VI. gives Naples to Louis of Anjou, 1386—civil war in Naples; Margaret maintains the right of her son, and takes Otho of Brunswick into her service, 1387—Urban sets out with an army to claim Naples; is thrown from his mule; his troops mutiny and disperse; he returns to Rome, 1388—Ladislas marries Constance, dau. of Manfred, count of Chiaramonte; his rival, Louis, is crowned at Avignon by pope Clement VII., 1389—pope Boniface IX. supports Ladislas, but Louis gains possession of Naples, 1390—Ladislas fails in his efforts to dislodge him, 1395—recovers the Terra di Lavoro and other

portions of the kingdom which Louis had occupied, 1397—gains the support of Mariano, admiral of Naples, and many other influential nobles, 1398—the San Severini come over and assist him to recover the city of Naples; Louis returns to Provence, 1399—Ladislas, invited to Hungary by some nobles, finds Sigismund too firm on his throne, and abandons the enterprise, 1403—takes possession of Rome, 1406—is dispossessed by the party of pope Alexander V., who encourages Louis of Anjou to renew his pretensions, 1409—his Genoese allies totally defeat Louis, 1410—pope John XXIII. excommunicates him, 1412—he is defeated by Louis at Roccasecca; the conqueror, through want of money and provisions, disbands his army, and again returns to Provence, 1411—Ladislas takes Sforza into his service; pope John makes peace with him; they mutually recognize each other, and Gregory XII. is ordered to leave Gaeta, 1412—discord again between them; he forcibly occupies Rome, the castle of S. Angelo, Ostia, Viterbo, and most of the papal States, 1413—threatens to besiege the pope in Bologna; is dissuaded by the Florentines; d. Aug. 8, 1414.

LADISLAS, or WLADISLAS I., duke of Poland, b. 1043—succeeds Boleslas II., 1079—the emperor Henry IV. gives Poland to Wratlas II. of Bohemia, 1086—is reconciled to Ladislas, and gives him his sister, Judith, in marriage, 1087—many rich Jews settle in Poland, 1093—Ladislas d. 1102.

LADISLAS II., duke of Poland, son of Boleslas III., succeeds his father, 1138—expelled by his brothers, 1145.

LADISLAS III., *Loktek* (the Dwarf), b. 1260—among many competitors becomes duke of Poland, 1289—is expelled by Premislas, who takes the title of king, 1290—Ladislas regains his power, and styles himself

LADISLAS I., k. of Poland, 1295—again expelled, 1300—recovers the throne, 1305—complains to pope John XXII. of the encroachments of the Teutonic Knights, 1316—is allowed by him to be crowned at Cracow, 1320—is encouraged by the pope to make war on the knights, 1326—is defeated at Plowcze, or Pleskow, 1331—d. 1332.

LADISLAS II., b. 1344—k. of Poland, 1386. See JAGELLON.—Annexes Podolia and Red Russia to Poland, 1390—appoints Witold grand duke of Lithuania, 1392—refuses the crown of Bohemia, 1402—confirms the treaty of Kalisch, which gives Samogitia to the Teutonic Knights, 1404—defeats them at Tannenberg, 1414—the crown of Bohemia offered to him

by the Hussites; he sends Korybut to them, 1422—deposes Boleslas, who had made himself grand duke of Lithuania, and places Sigismund, brother of Witold, on the throne, 1432—d. 1434.

LADISLAS III., k. of Poland, son of Ladislas II., b. 1424—elected to succeed his father, 1434—the States assume the regency during his minority; they make an unsuccessful effort to obtain the crown of Bohemia for his brother, Casimir, 1438. See CASIMIR IV., k. of Poland.—Ladislas becomes k. of Hungary, 1440. See LADISLAS IV., k. of Hungary.

LADISLAS IV., k. of Poland, son of Sigismund, b. 1596—succeeds his father on the throne, 1632—repels an attack of the Russians on Smolensko and the recently-acquired provinces, 1632—war with the Cossacks and Tartars, 1638—1647—d. 1648.

LADISLAS HUNIADÉS. See HUNIADÉS, Ladislas.

LADOGA, Lake, first settlement of Ruric on its shore, 861—the czar Peter builds a fleet on it, 1701—protects the navigation by fortifying Nöteborg, 1702.

LADROMUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 552.

LADRONK ISLANDS, discovered by Magellan, 1520. See MAGELHAENS.

LÆLIANUS, consul of Rome, 163.

LÆLIANUS, C. Ulp. Corn. (called by some Lollianus), one of the Thirty Tyrants, slain in Gaul, 267.

LÆLIUS, C., consul of Rome, B.C. 190.

LÆNAS, M. Popillius, consul of Rome, B.C. 172. See LÆRISSA.—As ambassador, overawes Antiochus Epiphanes, and makes him evacuate Egypt, 168—consul II., 158.

LÆNAS, M. Popillius, consul of Rome, B.C. 359; II. 356; III. 350; IV. 348—others, 315 and 178.

LÆNAS, M. Popillius, consul of Rome, prosecutes the war with the Numantines, B.C. 139—makes a treaty which is repudiated by the senate; he is routed and put to flight, 138.

LÆNAS, P. Popillius, consul of Rome, B.C. 132.

LÆNNEC, R. T., French physician, d. 1826.

LÆTA, daughter of Pissamene, marries the emperor Gratian just before his death, 383—receives a liberal income from his successors, which she employs to relieve the distress of Rome, when besieged by Alaric, 408.

LÆTITIA, thirty-ninth asteroid, discovered by M. Chacornac, Feb. 8, 1856.

LÆTUS, the prætorian prefect, kills the emperor Commodus, 192—instigates the murder of Pertinax, and is put to death by Didius Julianus, 193.

LÆTUS, lieutenant of Sept. Severus, is employed against the Parthians, 195—assists his victory at Lyons, 197—governor of Egypt, 202—consul of Rome, II. 215.

- LÆTUS**, Pomponius, an illegitimate scion of the San Severini of Naples, *b.* 1425—collects a society to study the antiquities of Rome; he is imprisoned and persecuted for his unguarded enthusiasm, 1470.
- LÆVINUS**, C. Valerius, consul of Rome for the rest of the year after the death of Cn. Corn. Hispanus, *B.C.* 176.
- LÆVINUS**, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, conquers Agrigentum, *B.C.* 210—defeats the Carthaginian fleet, 208.
- LÆVINUS**, P. Valerius, consul of Rome, defeated at Heraclea, in Southern Italy, by Pyrrhus, *B.C.* 280.
- LAFARGE**, Madame, convicted of the murder of her husband, 1840.
- LA FAYETTE**, the marshal, made prisoner at Verneuil, 1424.
- LA FAYETTE**, the marquis, *b.* 1757—proceeds to join the Americans, April 4, 1777—challenges the earl of Carlisle, 1778—brings from America ideas of civil liberty which prepare the revolution in France, 1787—becomes commander of the national guard, July 16, 1789—disperses a tumultuous assemblage calling for the deposition of the king, July 17, 1791—denounces, at the bar of the Legislative Assembly, the proceedings of the clubs, and demands their dissolution, June 28, 1792—withdraws from France with some of his staff, Aug. 20—they are seized by the German outposts and imprisoned, first at Wesel, then at Magdeburg, and lastly at Olmütz—released at the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—visits the United States, 1824—takes the command of the restored national guard, July 30, 1830—with Lafayette, conducts Louis Philippe to meet the deputies, 31—resigns the command, Nov. 26—*d.* May 20, 1834.
- LAFFELD**, battle of; the duke of Cumberland defeated by marshal Saxe, June 20, 1747. See **LIGONIER**, sir John.
- LAFFITTE**, Jaques, *b.* 1767; becomes an eminent banker at Paris, in whose hands Napoleon I. deposits some millions of francs, 1815—is involved in litigation respecting them after the death of Napoleon, 1822—concurs with La Fayette in raising Louis Philippe to the throne of France, July 31, 1830—becomes minister, Nov. 2; resigns, March 15, 1831—*d.* 1844.
- LA FONTAINE**.—See **FONTAINE**, LA.
- LA FRATTA**, battle of; the Pisans defeated by Roger, k. of Sicily, 1135.
- LAGECRONA**, one of the generals of Chas. XII. of Sweden, defeated by the Russians under Mentchikof, at Dobro, Sept. 20, 1708.
- LAGNI**, besieged by the English, relieved by the count of Dunois, 1432.
- LAGOS BAY**, battle of; admiral Boscawen defeats the French fleet under De la Clue, Aug. 18, 1759.
- LAGOS**, in the Bight of Benin, assaulted and taken by the British, under commodore Bruce, Dec. 26 and 27, 1851.
- LAGRANGE**, J. L., *b.* 1736—*d.* 1813.
- LA HOGUE**, Edward III. lands at, July 12, 1846—battle of; the French fleet, under Tourville, totally destroyed by adm. Russell, May 19, 1692.
- LAHORE** taken by Baber, a descendant of Timour, 1524—by Mahmood, brother of Shah Zeman, 1797—occupied by sir Hugh Gough, Feb. 20, 1846—treaty of, concluded by him, March 9.
- LAING**, A. G., the African traveller, *b.* 1794—murdered on his return from Timbuctoo, 1826.
- LAING**, Malcolm, *b.* 1762—*d.* 1819.
- LAIUS**, k. of Thebes, *B.C.* 1328.
- LAKE**, Gerard, a general, defeats the French at Lincelles, Aug. 18, 1793—commands in Ireland; recovers Wexford from the rebels, June 21, 1798—takes the French general Humbert and his army prisoners at Killala, Sept. 8; serves in India; takes Agra, Oct. 17, 1803—and Delhi; defeats Holkar at Furruckabad, Nov. 17, 1804—created baron Lake; defeats Holkar at Bhurtpore, April 2, 1805—made a viscount, Nov. 4, 1807—*d.* 1808.
- LAKE**, Fred. Gerard, viscount, made lieutenant, July 19, 1821—*d.* 1836.
- LAKE**, Capt. W., dismissed the royal navy for having left a sailor on the desert island of Sombbrero, Feb. 7, 1810. See **JEFFREY**, Robert.
- LAKE**, John, bp. of Sodor and Man, 1682—of Bristol, 1684—of Chichester, 1686—deprived by William III. for refusing to take the new oath of allegiance, 1689.
- LALANDE**, Joseph Jerome, *b.* 1732—decides the dispute as to the close of the eighteenth century: he fixes it at Dec. 31, 1800—*d.* 1807.
- LALLY**, a French gen., arrives in India, and makes himself master of Fort St. David's, May, 1758—conquers the nabob of Arcot, Oct. 4; besieges Madras, Dec. 14—abandons the siege, Feb. 16, 1759—defeated by Col. Coote, Feb. 9, 1760—loses Pondicherry, and leaves India, 1761—hebeaded at Paris, May 8, 1766.
- LAMACHUS**, one of the commanders of the Athenian expedition against Sicily, *B.C.* 415. See **ATHENS**.
- LAMARQUE**, gen., tumult of the republican party in Paris at the funeral of, June 5, 1832.
- LAMARTINE**, M. de, *b.* 1799—publishes his *Girondins*, 1847—member of the Provisional government of the new French Republic, Feb. 24, 1848—renounces the red flag, Feb. 27; as foreign secretary

- issues a pacific manifesto, March 3; gives a cool reception to Smith O'Brien and the Irish deputation, April 3; retires from office, June 24.
- LAMB, Charles, *b.* 1775—*d.* 1834.
- LAMB, Peniston, created viscount Melbourne, Aug. 11, 1815—*d.* 1828.
- LAMB, William, son of the above, *b.* 1779—elected for Westminster, 1812—for Hertfordshire, 1818—condemns bribery at elections, 1822—secretary for Ireland in the Canning and Goderich administrations, 1827—resigns, 1828—succeeds his father as viscount Melbourne. See MELBOURNE, viscount, William.
- LAMB, George Augustus, only son of viscount Wm. Melbourne, *b.* 1807—*d.* 1836.
- LAMB, Frederic James, brother of viscount Wm. Melbourne, created baron Beauvale, 1839—succeeds his brother, 1848—*d.* 1853.
- LAMB, lady Caroline, wife of William Lamb, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1828.
- LAMBALLE, princess, murdered, Sept. 2, 1792.
- LAMBERG, count, appointed by the emperor Ferdinand to command in Hungary, Sept. 25, 1848—killed at Pesth, 28.
- LAMBERT, duke of Spoleto, elder brother of Guy, drives pope John VIII. from Rome, 877—deputed by Carloman to act for him in Italy, 878.
- LAMBERT, son of Guy, succeeds him as k. of Italy, and emperor of the West, 894—his mother, Agetruda, defends Spoleto against Arnulf, 896—he divides Lombardy with Berenger—their treaty is ratified by the congress of Pavia, 897—Adalbert, duke of Tuscany, rebels against him, is surprised and taken prisoner, 898—*d.* 898.
- LAMBERT, duke of Tuscany, son of Adalbert II., succeeds his brother Guido, 929—supplanted by his brother, Boson, 931.
- LAMBERT, Daniel, *b.* 1769—the heaviest man known, weighing 52 stone; found dead in his bed at Stamford, 1809.
- LAMBERT, archbp. of Canterbury, 763—*d.* 790.
- LAMBERT, John, maintains a disputation with Henry VIII. on the corporal presence, for which he is burnt, 1538.
- LAMBERT, John, major-general in Cromwell's army, 1649—lord deputy of Ireland, 1651—proposes to make Cromwell Protector, 1653—petitions him not to accept the crown, 1657—suppresses an insurrection of royalists at Namptwich, Aug. 19, 1659—deposes the parliament, Oct. 13; marches to Newcastle to oppose Monk, Nov. 13; his forces desert him; he is sent to the Tower, March 6, 1660—condemned and reprieved; passes the rest of his life (30 years) in Guernsey, 1662.
- LAMBERT, George Robert, commodore of the fleet which arrives before Rangoon with a British expedition, Nov. 27, 1851. See BURMESE WAR.—Knighted and promoted to be admiral, Jan. 21, 1854.
- LAMBERT of Aschaffenburg, writes his German Annals, 1077.
- LAMBERT, sir John, a director of the South Sea Company, taken into custody, 1720.
- LAMBERTINI, Prospero, cardinal, elected pope, 1740. See BENEDICT XIV.
- LAMBETH. See HARDACANUTE II.—Council of, confirms the marriage of Henry I. to Margaret of Scotland, 1100—the palace built and annexed to the see of Canterbury by Hubert Walter, archbp. and lord chancellor, 1200—attacked by Wat Tyler's mob, and the archbp. Simon de Sudbury murdered, 1381—plundered during the tumult of the London apprentices, Dec. 28, 1641—Beatrice of Modena, qu. of James II., crosses the Thames from Whitehall, and arrives here, on her way to escape to France, Dec. 6, 1688—the palace and church entered by burglars, Aug. 8, 1823.
- LAMBTON, John, *b.* 1792—advocates parliamentary reform, May, 1821—duel with Mr. Beaumont, July 1, 1826—created baron Durham, Jan. 29, 1828—earl of Durham, March 15, 1833. See DURHAM, earl of.
- LAMEDON, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1390 (1350 C.)
- LAMIA, a town of Thessaly, now Isdin, in which Antipater takes refuge after his defeat by the Athenians, whence the war was called the Lamian war, B.C. 323.
- LAMIA, L. Aelius, consul of Rome, 3.
- LAMIAN WAR. See LAMIA.
- LAMORICIERE, general, arrested with other deputies, Dec. 2, 1851—banished from France, Jan. 10, 1852.
- LAMPADIUS, Postumus, consul of Rome, 530.
- LAMPARES, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1328 (1296 C.)
- LAMPON plants a colony of Athenians at Thurium, near the ruins of Sybaris, in Magna Græcia, B.C. 443.
- LAMPRIAS, brother of Plutarch, educated by the philosopher Ammonius at Delphi, 68.
- LAMPRIDES, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1380 (1348 C.)
- LAMPSCACUS, a town of Asia Minor, B.C. 654—Charon of, the historian, flourishes, 504—Anaxagoras flees to, when accused of impiety at Athens, 432—Epicurus teaches at, 310.
- LANARK, on the Clyde, factory at, established by David Dale, 1792—Robert Owen, proprietor, introduces his social system among the work-people, 1815.
- LANATUS. See AGRIPPA, Menenius.
- LANATUS, another consul of Rome, B.C. 439.
- LANATUS, L. Menenius, consul of Rome, B.C. 440.
- LANATUS, T. Menenius, consul of Rome, B.C. 477—another, 452.
- LANCASHIRE, made a county palatine by

Edward III., 1359—Henry VI. is concealed by his friends in, after the battle of Hexham, 1464—an alleged plot against Wm. III. brought before the House of Commons, 1694—the magistrates of the county pass resolutions on the benefit derived from the use of machinery, Nov. 11, 1779—receive the thanks of government for having suppressed the Reform meeting at Manchester, Aug. 27, 1819—the Bill presented against the yeomanry ignored by the grand jury, Sept. 5: the living of Rochdale given to Mr. Hay, chairman of the magistrates, Jan. 19, 1820—riots in many districts to destroy power-looms, April 24, May 3, 1826.

LANCASTER, a Roman station formed by Agricola, 80—called by the Geographer of Ravenna, *Lineojugla*; occupied by the Jacobite rebels, 1715—some of them executed there, 1716—taken by the young Pretender, 1745—addresses the king in favour of the war with the N. American colonies, Sept. 13, 1775—railway to Preston opened, June 30, 1840—to Carlisle, Dec. 16, 1846.

LANCASTER, in Virginia, the American Congress removes to, in consequence of the capture of Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1777.

LANCASTER AND YORK, war of. See CIVIL WARS.—Houses of, united by the marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, Jan. 18, 1486.

LANCASTER, earl of. See EDMUND, second son of Henry III.

LANCASTER, Thomas, earl of, son of Edmund, compels Edw. II. to banish Gaveston, 1368—takes the direction of public affairs in England, 1315—jealous of the Despensers, 1320—taken prisoner and beheaded at Pontefract by Edw. II., March 23, 1322.

LANCASTER, Henry, earl of, brother of Thomas, the family honours restored to him, 1324—joins qu. Isabella and Mortimer against Edw. II., 1326—guardian and protector of Edward III. till 1330—imprisoned by Mortimer and released by the king, 1330—*d.* 1345.

LANCASTER, Henry, son of Henry, created earl of Derby, March 16, 1337. See DERBY, Henry, earl of.—Created earl of Lincoln, Aug. 20, 1349—duke of Lancaster, Mar. 6, 1351—endeavours to negotiate a treaty of peace between Edward III. and John II., k. of France, 1355—went with a small army into Normandy; cannot join the Black Prince in Limousin, 1356—his daughter, Blanche, marries John of Gaunt, to whom, after his death, in 1361, his title is given.

LANCASTER, John of Gaunt, duke of, fourth son of Edw. III., k. of England, *b.* at

Ghent, 1340—marries Blanche, daughter of Henry, duke of Lancaster, and is created duke of Lancaster, Nov. 13, 1362—accompanies his brother, the Black Prince, on his expedition into Spain, 1367—on the death of Blanche marries Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel, k. of Castile, and in her right claims the kingdom, 1369—lands with a large army at Calais, and marches to Bordeaux, 1373—excluded from the court at the request of the parliament, 1376—protects Wickliffe; makes fruitless incursions into Brittany, 1378—holds a court of minstrels at Toulouse, 1381—his claim on Castile unsuccessfully supported by his brother, Edmund, duke of York, 1382—accused of disloyalty; Anne of Bohemia intercedes for him; lands with an army at Corunna, July 25; and attacks Castile in alliance with John I., k. of Portugal, to whom he gives his daughter, Philippa, in marriage, 1386—resigns his pretensions to Castile, and returns to England, 1389—receives the duchy of Guyenne for life from Richard II., 1390—the gift revoked, 1391—death of Constance of Castile, 1394—he marries Katharine Swinford, daughter of Paon de Rouet, a knight of Hainault; their son, John Beaufort, and other children, born before marriage, are legitimized by the k. and the pope, 1396—*d.* 1399.

LANCASTER, Henry, duke of. See BOLINGBROKE, Henry; and HENRY IV., k. of England.

LANCASTER, Duchy of; separate Courts instituted by Edward III. for the management of its revenues, 1376—on the accession of Henry IV. the title, lands and privileges merge in the Crown, and a Chancellor is appointed to preside in the courts, 1399—most of them having been transferred to the Commissioners of Land revenue, the office is little more than nominal; but the holder of it is generally a cabinet minister; offered to sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 1858.

LANCASTER, Capt., sails for the East Indies, on a private trading speculation, 1591.

LANCASTER, Joseph, *b.* 1771—introduces his system of education, 1796—*d.* 1858.

LANDAU taken by the imperialists, 1703—recovered by the French, 1708—retaken by prince Louis of Baden, 1704—taken by marshal Villars, 1710—ceded to France by the treaty of Baden, 1714—invested by Wurmser, 1793—given up by France in the treaty of Paris, 1815.

LANDEN, battle of; marshal Luxemburg defeats the allied army commanded by Wm. III., July 19 (29, N. S.), 1693.

LANDER, R., the African traveller, *b.* 1804—*d.* 1834.

LANDGRAVES and LANDGRAVIATES. See HESSE and THURINGEN.

LANDO, pope, elected 913—*d.* 914.

LANDO, count, chief of an irregular band, is employed by the league against the Visconti, whom he defeats on the Oglio with great loss, 1367—slain at Novara, 1363.

LANDO, Pietro, doge of Venice, 1539-1545.

LANDON, L. E., *b.* 1802. See MACLEAN, Geo.—*d.* 1838.

LANDRECY, taken by Turenne, 1655—besieged by prince Eugene, July 16, 1712; the siege raised, Aug. 21—taken by the emperor Francis, April 24, 1794.

LANDSEER, Edwin, *b.* 1803.

LANDSHUT, battle of; the Prussians defeated by Landohn, June 23, 1760.

LANDSKRONA, battle of; the Swedes repel Christian V., *k.* of Denmark, 1677.

LANDSTURM. See LEVY EN MASSE.

LAND-TAX, the Danegild the first in England, 991. See DANEGILD.—Imposed in its present form, 1690—reduced by the Commons in opposition to the ministers, March 2, 1767—redemption of the, authorized by Act of Parliament, April 2, 1798.

LANFANAM, battle of; Macbeth, *k.* of Scotland, defeated by earl Siward, 1054.

LANFRANC, prior of Bec in Normandy, obtains celebrity by opposing Berenger of Tours, 1060—fresh controversies between him and Berenger, 1069—becomes abbot of Caen, 1062—archbp. of Canterbury, 1070—*d.* 1069.

LANGARA, Spanish admiral, defeated by Rodney, Jan. 16, 1780.

LANGDALE, lord. See BICKERSTETH, Hen.—Resigns the office of master of the rolls, March 24, 1851—*d.* 1851.

LANGDALE, sir Marmaduke, defeated by Cromwell, at Preston, 1648.

LANGHORNE, colonel, collects the royalists in Wales, March 13, 1648; defeated by Cromwell, May 8.

LANGOABARDI. See LOMBARDY.

LANGRES, the ancient Lingunum Civitas, (which see), a town in France, where the armies of Schwartzberg and Blücher unite, and the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia repair to the head quarters, Jan. 25, 1814.

LANGSIDE, battle of; defeat of Mary, *qu.* of Scots, by the earl of Murray, May 13, 1568.

LANGTOFT, Peter de, his Chronicle ends, 1307.

LANGTON, Stephen, consecrated archbp. of Canterbury, by pope Innocent III., 1206—resisted by *k.* John, 1207-1208—he urges the barons to demand a charter of liberties, 1214—refuses to publish the Bull of pope Innocent to annul Magna Charta, 1215—*d.* 1228.

LANGTON, W. Gore, *b.* 1760—*d.* 1847.

LANGUEDOC, a province of France between the Garonne and Rhone; part of Aquitaine, from which Charles Martel expels Okbah, the Saracen, 737—included in Guyenne. See GUYENNE.—Principal seat of the troubadours, or minstrels, 1220—a court of them held at Toulouse, by John of Gaunt, 1381—war renewed in, against the Huguenots, 1629—persecution and revolt of the Protestants in, 1702.

LANGUE D'OUI, or modern French, begins to supplant the early Roman Langue d'oc, 1280.

LANNES, French general, checks the Austrians, under Melas, at Montebello, June 9, 1800—marshal and duke of Montebello, 1808—killed at Aspern, 1809.

LANNOY, the Spanish viceroy of Naples, marches to relieve Pavia, and shares in the victory over Francis I., 1526.

LANDSDOWN, battle of; sir William Waller defeated by the royalists, July 5, 1643.

LANDSDOWNE, George Granville, baron. See GRANVILLE, Geo.—Arrested and kept in custody during the rebellion, 1715—title extinct, 1734.

LANDSDOWNE, William Petty, earl of Shelburne, created marquis of, Dec. 6, 1784. See SHELBURNE, William, earl of.—*d.* May 7, 1806.

LANDSDOWNE, John, marquis of, son of William, *b.* 1765—succeeds his father, 1805—*d.* 1806.

LANDSDOWNE, Henry Fitzmaurice Petty, marquis of, youngest son of William, *b.* 1780—while lord Henry Petty, is made chancellor of the exchequer, 1806—resigns, 1807—succeeds his brother, 1809—moves for inquiry into the Manchester massacre, and the state of the manufacturing districts; motion rejected, Dec. 1, 1819—moves for and obtains a committee of the Lords to inquire how far the principles of free trade may be adopted in our foreign commerce, May 23—declines to serve on the secret committee against queen Caroline, June 26, 1820—denounces the principles of the "Holy Alliance," 1823—moves the recognition of the new American States, March 5, 1824—home secretary in the Canning and Goderich ministries, 1827—resigns, 1828—president of the council under lord Grey, 1830—resigns, 1834—resumes under lord Melbourne, 1835—resigns, 1841—resumes under lord John Russell, 1846—consulted by the *qu.* on the formation of a cabinet, Feb. 25, 1851—resigns his office on the accession of the Derby ministry, Feb. 21, 1852—has a seat in the cabinet without office under the earl of Aberdeen, 1853—and under lord Palmerston, 1855—resigns, 1858.

- LANUVINUS**, Ælius, an eminent teacher at Rome, fl. B.C. 100—Cicero and Varro are instructed by him.
- LAOCOON**, the, sculptured by Agesander of Rhodes, Athenodorus and Polydorus, about B.C. 28—placed in the baths of Titus, A.D. 80—discovered and placed in the Belvedere at Rome by pope Julius II., 1506.
- "LAOCOON."** See LESSING.
- LAODICE**, daughter of Antiochus Soter, marries her half-brother, Antiochus Theus, and is divorced by him, B.C. 249—poisons him and his second wife Berenice, 246—is put to death by Ptolemy Euergetes, 245.
- LAODICEA**, a city of Syria, named by Antiochus Theus in honour of his first wife, B.C. 260—one of the seven churches of Asia, A.D. 90—overthrown by an earthquake, 494—taken by the Crusaders, and included in Bohemund's principality of Antioch, 1199—taken by Kelaoun, sultan of Egypt, 1287.
- LAODICEA**, era of, commences, B.C. 48.
- LAOMEDON**, k. of Troy, B.C. 1260 (1250 C.).
- LAON**, taken by Charles, duke of Lorraine, 988—recovered by Hugh Capet, 991—battles of; Napoleon I. defeated by Blücher, May 9 and 10, 1814.
- LAOSTHENES**, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 1006.
- LAO-TSEU**, Chinese philosopher. See CONFUCIUS.
- LA PÉROUSE** proceeds on his voyage to explore the Northern Pacific, 1785—last heard of, 1788. See LESSERS, M.—His fate ascertained, 1828. See DILLON, Capt.
- LA PLACE**, b. 1749—publishes his *Mécanique Céleste*, 1799—d. 1827.
- LARA**, Juan, supports Sancho IV., k. of Castile, against Alfonso de la Cerda, 1285—assists his widow, Maria, to defend the throne of her son, Ferdinand IV., 1296.
- LARA**, Isabella, widow of John, prince of Aragon, put to death by Peter the Cruel, k. of Castile, 1361.
- LARCHEE**, P. H., b. 1726—publishes his Translation of Herodotus, 1785—d. 1812.
- LARDNER**, Dr. Nathaniel, b. 1684—d. 1768.
- LARGUS**, consul of Rome, 147.
- LARGUS**, C. Cæcina, consul of Rome, 42.
- LARISSA**, seventeen towns of this name, founded by the Pelasgi; to that in Thessaly, Acrisius, k. of Argos, fled, and was killed by Perseus, B.C. 1282—Philip V., k. of Macedon, retreats there after the battle of Cynoscephalæ, 197—the Roman ambassadors, Caius Popilius and Caius Octavius, arrive there before the battle of Pydna, 169—resists Bohemund, and compels him to retire, A.D. 1063.
- LA ROCHE DARIEN**, battle of; Charles de Blois defeated and made prisoner by Jane de Montfort, 1347.
- LA ROCHE JAQUELEIN**. See JAQUELEIN, Henri de la Roche, and Louis de La Roche.
- LA ROCHELLE**. See ROCHELLE, LA.
- LARRENT**, sir George, b. 1788—d. 1855.
- LARREY**, D. J., Napoleon's favourite physician, b. 1766—d. 1842.
- LASCARIS**, Constantine, prints his Greek Grammar at Milan, 1476—d. 1493.
- LASCARIS**, James, sent to Greece by Lorenzo de' Medici, to collect MSS., 1476—d. 1535.
- LASCARIS**, John IV., emperor of Nicæa, or the East, son of Theodore II., b. 1250—succeeds his father under the guardianship of the patriarch Arsenius, 1258—deposed by Michael VIII., Palæologus, 1252—blinded and imprisoned, 1261.
- LASCARIS**, Theodore, son-in-law of Alexius Angelus, escapes from Constantinople and takes the title of emperor at Nicæa, 1204—defeats Kaikhosrou, sultan of Iconium, 1210—renews the war with the Byzantine emperor Henry; his brother and son-in-law put to death at Lentianes, 1214—d. 1222.
- LASCARIS**, Theodore, II., emperor of Nicæa, son of John III., (Vataces), b. 1221—succeeds his father, 1254—recovers from the Bulgarians all their conquests south of Mount Hæmus, 1255—d. 1258.
- LASCARIS**, Alexis and Isaac, brothers of Theodore I., on the elevation of John III. desert to the Latins, 1222—taken prisoners at the battle of Pemanon, and deprived of their sight, 1224.
- LAS CASAS**, b. 1474—delivers to the emperor Charles V. a protest against the cruelties practised on the native Americans, in consequence of which courts are established for their protection, 1542—d. 1568.
- LASCELLES**, Edwin, created baron Harewood, 1790—d. 1795.
- LASCELLES**, Edward, created baron Harewood, 1796—viscount Lascelles and earl of Harewood, 1812—d. 1820.
- LASCELLES**, Hen., moves for a public funeral of W. Pitt, Jan. 27, 1806.
- LASCELLES**, Wm. Sebright, M.P. for Knarborough, d. 1861.
- LASCY**, the Russian general, takes Asof, and ravages the Crimea, 1736—the Swedish army surrenders to him at Helsingfors, and Finland submits, 1742.
- LASCY**, a Spanish constitutionalist, executed by Ferdinand VII., 1817.
- LASNES**. See LANNES.
- LASSALL**, Mr., discovers a satellite of "Neptune" at Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1847.
- LAST AGE OF THE CHURCH**, published by Wickliffe, 1356.
- LASUS** of Hermione, the instructor of Pindar, B.C. 503.
- LATERAN**, the statues of Phocas and

- Leontia placed in it by Gregory I., 603—taken possession of by the antipope Gregory VIII., 1118—recovered by Calistus II., 1120. See COUNCILS, General and not General.
- LATERANUS**, consul of Rome, 94, C.—Another, 197.
- LATERANUS**, L. Sextius, plebeian tribune of Rome, B.C. 375—consul, 366.
- LATERANUS**, T. Sex., consul of Rome, 154.
- LATHAM HOUSE**, defended by the countess of Derby against the Parliamentarians, is relieved by prince Rupert, March 25, 1644—surrenders, Dec. 4, 1645.
- LATIMER**, Hugh, Bp. of Worcester, 1535—employed with Cranmer and other prelates in a new version of the Scriptures, 1536—objects to the law of the Six articles, and resigns his see, July 1, 1539—imprisoned by qu. Mary, 1553—burnt by Bonner at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
- LATIMER**, viscount, sir Thomas Osborne receives the title, 1673—created earl of Danby, 1674. See DANBY, earl of.
- LATIN CHURCHES** in Palestine protected by a firman of the sultan Abdul Medjid, May 4, 1858.
- LATIN EMPIRE**. See EASTERN EMPIRE, 1204—1261.
- LATIN KINGDOM** of Jerusalem. See JERUSALEM, 1099—1225.
- LATIN LANGUAGE**, a fusion of Oscan and Siculo-Pelaagic, assumes grammatical regularity about the time of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 450—becomes more correct in the age of Ennius, 190—and of Terence, 160—attains its highest elegance in the days of Cicero, 60—degenerates in the reign of Hadrian, A.D. 120—used as the official language at Constantinople till 441—is modified in Italy, Gaul, and Spain by admixture of Gothic dialects, 581—used in the services of the Church through all the West, 663—Hixem I., the caliph, endeavours to abolish its use in Spain, 794—made known in the East by the Crusaders, 1099—1291—treated as a barbarous language by the Greek refugees in Italy, 1476—discontinued in the services of the English church, 1556—in law proceedings by Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. II. c. 25, 1731.
- LATINS**, the people of Latium, a province of Italy, between the town of Tibur and the river Tiber; become confederates of Rome under Tarquin II., about B.C. 520—join the attempt of Porsetenna to restore the Tarquins, 508—defeated by the Romans near Lake Regillus, 496—league made with them by Sp. Cassius Viscellinus, 493—during the Volscian war their peasantry and cattle retire within the walls of Rome, 463—desert the Romans after their calamities, 388—friendship restored, 359—Roman colonies planted among them, 345—war renewed; victories of the Romans at the Veseris, 340—and at Trifanum, 339—the Latins subdued and incorporated with Rome, 338—obtain the rights of citizens, 90.
- LATINS**, the name applied, as well as that of Franks, to the people of the West of Europe, by the Greeks, especially after the commencement of the Crusades, 1099.
- LATIUM**. See LATINS.
- LATOUR**, count, murdered, during the insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6, 1848.
- LATOUR D'AUVERGNE**, Theophile Malocovret de, b. 1743—first grenadier of France, killed before Oberhausen, 1800.
- LA TRAPPE**, the Order of, founded by De Rance, 1664.
- LA TRAPPE**, (a monk of the Order), a leader of the army of the Faith in Spain, 1822.
- LA TREMOUILLE**, Louis de, the French general, defeated by the Swiss mercenaries of the duke of Milan, at Novara, June 6, 1513—killed in the battle of Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525.
- LAUD**, William, b. 1573—dean of Gloucester, bp. of St. David's, 1621—of Bath and Wells, 1626—chancellor of Oxford and bp. of London, 1628—archbp. of Canterbury, 1633—persecutes John Williams, bp. of Lincoln, 1637—Laud impeached, Dec. 18, 1640—his palace attacked by the apprentices, Dec. 28, 1641—brought to trial, March 12, 1644—acquitted by the peers, but attainted of high treason by the Commons, Nov. 16, 1644—unwilling assent of the peers to his attainer, Jan. 4; he is executed, Jan. 10, 1645.
- LAUDER BRIDGE**, Cochran, earl of Mar, and other favourites of James III. are hanged on, 1482.
- LAUDER**, sir T. D., b. 1784—d. 1848.
- LAUDERDALE**, John Maitland, earl of, b. 1616—one of the "Cabal," 1670—Dr. Gilbert Burnet gives evidence against him before the Commons, April 13, 1675—d. 1682.
- LAUDERDALE**, James Maitland, lord, b. 1759—created a peer, Feb. 23, 1806—conducts a fruitless negotiation for peace with France, 1806—d. 1839.
- LAUDON**, Gideon Ernest, Austrian field-marshal, b. 1716—defeats the Prussians at Landshut, June 23, 1760—takes Glatz, and lays siege to Breslau, is repulsed by prince Henry; is defeated by Frederic at Psaffendorf, Aug. 14; conquers Bosnia, 1788—takes Belgrade, Oct. 6, 1789—d. 1790.
- LAURENS**, Henry, president of the first N. American Congress, 1774—agent from the Americans to Holland, captured and committed to the Tower, Oct. 6, 1780—d. 1794.
- LAURENTIUS** contends with Symmachus for the episcopal throne at Rome; Theo-

- doric decides in favour of the latter, 498.
- LAURENTIUS** succeeds Augustine as archbp. of Canterbury, 804—converts Eadwald, k. of Kent, 618—*d.* 619.
- LAURIE**, sir William, a Lancastrian, falls at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460.
- LAURISTON**, general, arrives in London with the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, Oct. 10, 1801.
- LAURUSTINUS** brought into England, 1596.
- LAUSANNE**, Gregory X. has an interview with the emperor Rudolf at, Oct. 6, 1275—university founded, 1536.
- LAUTREC**, Odet de Foix, marshal of France, sent by Francis I. to command in Italy, is forced to raise the siege of Brescia, March, 1516—takes Verona, Jan. 26, 1517—gov. of Milan, 1521—defeated by Prospero Colonna at La Bicocca, Apr. 22, 1522—returns to France; gen. of the French and Venetian League, re-enters Italy, and marches towards Rome, 1527—besieges Naples, May, 1528—*d.* of the plague, Aug. 16.
- LAUTULÆ**, battle of; the Romans defeated by the Samnites, B.C. 315.
- LAUZUN** disembarks in Ireland with a French army, March 14, 1690; joins the Jacobite army, and is defeated at the Boyne, July 1.
- LA VALETTA**, city of, in Malta, founded by the grand master, sir John de Valette, 1567—the Catholic princes contribute to its erection, 1566—completed, and taken possession of, by the knights of Malta, Aug. 18, 1571.
- LAVALETTE**, count de, postmaster-general at Paris during the Hundred Days, condemned to death, escapes with the assistance of his wife and three Englishmen, Dec. 20, 1815.
- LAVALETTE**, Madame, *d.* 1855.
- LAVARDIN**, the marquis of, sent to Rome by Louis XIV. with an armed retinue of 750 attendants, 1687—recalled, 1689.
- LAVATER**, John Caspar, *b.* 1741—his first "Fragments in Physiognomy" published, 1775—*d.* 1801.
- LA VENDÉE** revolts in favour of Louis XVI., 1791—civil war; the insurgents take Angers and Saumur; fail at Nantes, 1793—ferocious hostilities, 1794—submission of Charette and part of the country, Feb. 17, 1795—the war terminated by Hoche, March, 1796—final pacification by the treaty of Luçon, Jan. 17, 1800—attempts to support the Bourbon cause, 1815. See **JAQUELEIN**, La Roche.
- LAVOISIER**, Antony Laurence, *b.* 1743—publishes his first experiments and discoveries, 1774—executed by the Jacobins, May 8, 1794.
- LAW**, Canon. See **CANON LAW**.—Introduced into England, 1154—set aside by the Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164—again rejected by the parliament of Merton, 1236—on the petition of English bishops to Edward VI. a commission appointed to compile a new body, which never comes into operation, 1549.
- LAW**, Civil, or Roman, founded by Servius Tullius, B.C. 508—digested and adapted to the time by the Twelve Tables, 450—combined with subsequent Prætorian Edicts in the Perpetual Edict of Hadrian, A.D. 132—Berytus, its principal school, 222—revised and corrected by the Pandects and Institutes of Justinian I., 529—by the Basilika of Basil I., 877—supposed to have been revived in Italy by the discovery of a copy of the Pandects at Amalfi, 1135—taught by Guarnerius (Werner) in the school of Bologna, 1140—cultivated by his pupils, the Glossators, 1158—introduced into France, 1280—in general use through all Europe, 1300—superseceded in England, except in the spiritual courts, by the Common Law, 1379. See **CODES**.
- LAW**, Common of England, founded by Alfred the Great, 886—prevails over all others, 1379. See **COURT**; **INNS**; **LAWS**.
- LAW**, Criminal, of England. See **CRIMINAL LAWS**.
- LAW**, Feudal. See **FEUDAL CONSTITUTION**.
- LAW**, Charles Ewan, common-serjeant of London, 1822—recorder, 1833—*d.* 1850.
- LAW**, Edmund, *b.* 1703—bp. of Carlisle, 1768—*d.* 1787.
- LAW**, sir Edward, *b.* 1750—appointed attorney general, Feb. 14, 1801—serjeant at law, April 12, 1802—made a peer, and chief justice, April 13, 1802. See **ELLENBOROUGH**, Edward Law, lord.
- LAW**, John, *b.* 1681—originates his banking and Mississippi scheme at Paris; the arrival of two richly-laden ships, Nov. 30, inspires confidence in his project, 1716—he obtains extended privileges for his bank, 1717—his company declared the Royal Bank, 1718—his scheme convulses all France, 1719—it explodes, and he quits France, 1720—arrives in England, Oct. 20, 1721—*d.* 1729.
- LAWRENCE**, St., the French ships in the river, destroyed by commodore Swanton, May 16, 1760.
- LAWRENCE**, St., the Gulf of, explored by Corte Real, 1500.
- LAWRENCE**, sir Thomas, *b.* 1769—becomes president of the Royal Academy, 1820—paints, about this time, twenty-two out of the thirty portraits in the Waterloo Chamber, Windsor; *d.* 1830.
- LAWRENCE**, Stringer, a major in the E. I. army, assists Mr. Clive; the French,

- under M. D'Anteuil, surrender to them, 1752 — promoted to be major-general, Dec. 9, 1760—d. 1775.
- LAWRENCE'S** "Lectures," denied, by lord Eldon, the protection of the Court of Chancery, 1822.
- LAWs**, ceremonial, of Moses, dissensions between the Jew Christians and Greek converts respecting the observance of them, 50—Marcus, bp. of Jerusalem, persuades many of his church to desist from observing them, 136.
- LAWs**, English, introduced into Wales, 1261—into Ireland, 1494.
- LAWs** of Lycurgus. See **LACEDÆMON**.
- LAWs** of Draco and Solon. See **ATHENS**.
- LAWSON**, admiral sir John, declares for the parliament against the army, Nov. 24, 1659 — falls in battle against the Dutch, 1665.
- LAYARD**, Austen Hen., D.C.L., explores the ruins of Nineveh, 1847—deposits their antiquities in the British Museum, Oct. 11, 1850—presents some to Oxford, Jan. 30, 1852—lord rector of Aberdeen, April 5, 1855.
- LAYBACH**, congress of, convened by Metternich, to consult on the means of suppressing the revolutionary spirit in Europe, 1820.
- LAYER**, Christopher, his conspiracy. See **GEORGE I.**, k. of Gt. Britain, 1722—23.
- LAZARETTOS** of Europe. See **HOWARD**, John.
- LAZI**, a Slavonian people inhabiting a part of Colchis, near the river Phasis, long tributary to Persia, till Tzathes, or Zathus, their chief, comes to C.P. and is converted to Christianity, 522 — this causes a long war between the Greeks and Persians, 524. See **BEILIBARIUS**, and **JUSTINIAN I.** — The army of the East occupies their country, 549—attacked by the Persians, under Chorianes, 550 — a great part of the country conquered by the Persian general, Mermeroes, 553—their king, Gubazes, treacherously slain by the Greeks, 554—the Persian general, Nachoragan, defeated, and Tzathes made king, 555—peace concluded, 552.
- LAZONE BAY**, battle of; capt. Barrie destroys a French squadron, May 1, 1811.
- LAZZARO**, Santa, battle of; victory of Chas. Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, and the Austrians, over the French, June 4, 1746.
- LEA**, some of the Danes retire up the river, to avoid king Alfred, 895—their ships are taken by him, 896.
- LEACH**, sir John, b. 1760—vice-chancellor, Jan. 13, 1818—sent to Milan to inquire into the conduct of the princess of Wales, 1818—inquiry into the expense of his mission moved for and refused, 1820—made master of the Rolls, May 8, 1827—d. 1834.
- LEAGUE**. See **ANTI-CORN-LAW ASSOCIATION**.
- LEAGUE** of the Cimbric and Teutones, B.C. 113. See **CIMBRI**.
- LEAGUE**, Lombard, 1166. See **ITALY**, Northern, and **FREDERIC I.**, emperor.
- LEAGUE** made by Sp. Cassius Viscellinus with the Latins, B.C. 493.
- LEAGUE** of the Franken, 240. See **FRANKS**.
- LEAGUE** for the Public Good, in France, headed by the count de Charolais, son of the duke of Burgundy, against Louis XI.; battle of Mont-Libéry, July 16—Louis, by the treaty of Conflans, concedes more than he means to perform, 1465—Louis effects its dissolution, 1472.
- LEAGUE**, Catholic, organized at Peronne, 1576. See **GUISE**, Henry, duke of. — Attempts to set aside Henry of Navarre, 1584—Henry III. joins his army with that of the Huguenots to oppose it, headed now by the duke de Mayenne, 1589—defeated by Henry IV. at Ivry, near Evreux, Mar. 14, 1590—intrigues with Philip I. of Spain against him, 1593—final submission of its leaders, 1596.
- LEAGUE** and Covenant, in Scotland, 1638. See **COVENANT**, and **COVENANTERS**.
- LEAGUE**, Holy, 1510. See **JULIUS II.**, pope.
- LEAGUE** of Cambray, 1508. See **CAMBRAY**.
- LEAGUE** of Nuremberg, 1538. See **NURKEMBERG**.
- LEAGUE** of Schmalkalden, 1531—36. See **SCHMALKALDEN**.
- LEAGUE** of Augsburg, 1698. See **AUGSBURG**.—Joined by Great Britain, and solemnly ratified at Vienna, May 12, 1698.
- LEAKE**, sir John, promoted to be admiral, 1703—captures or destroys many of the French fleet before Gibraltar, and raises the siege, March 10, 1705—compels the French and Spaniards to raise the siege of Barcelona, May 11, 1706—with gen. Stanhope, takes the islands of Sardinia and Minorca; commissioner of the Admiralty under prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral, 1706—commands the fleet sent to take possession of Dunkirk, 1712—retires with a pension, 1714—d. 1720.
- "**LEANDER**," the, a British ship of war, commanded by sir Edw. Berry, captures the French man of war, "Le Généreux," which had escaped from the battle of the Nile, Aug. 18, 1798.
- LEANDER**, bp. of Seville, converts Hermenegild from Arianism, 562. See **HERMENEGILD**.
- LEANDER**. See **HELLESFONT**.
- LEARNING**, first patronized by Pisistratus, in Athens, B.C. 537; by Pericles, 444; by Ptolemy Soter, in Egypt, 300; and by his son, Philadelphus, 253; in Rome, by Augustus, through Mæcenæ, 36; by

- the emperors Hadrian, A.D. 129; and M. Aurelius, 170; in England, by k. Alfred, 888; among the Arabs in Spain, by Al Hakem II., 962; and Almansor, 889; in Italy, by pope Nicholas V., 1453; by Lorenzo de' Medici, 1470; in France, by Louis XIV., 1680; *fr.* in Great Britain without patronage, 1700.
- LEATHER**, excise duty on, remitted, Feb. 15, 1830.
- LEBANON**, Mount. See **LIBANON**.
- LEBEAU**. See **LEPAUX**.
- LE BRUN**, appointed third consul in France, Dec. 1799.
- LE BRUN**, French artist. See **BRUN**, Le.
- LECAPNUS**. See **ROMANUS I.**, emperor of the East.
- LECH**, battle of the; Tilly, the imperial gen., totally defeated by the Swedes, and mortally wounded, 1632.
- LECH**, first duke of Poland, 550.
- LECHÆUM**, battle of; Agesilaus II., k. of Lacedæmon, victorious over the Athenians and their allies, 393.
- LECKO**, or **LECH**, duke of Bohemia, falls in battle against Charlemagne, 806.
- LE CLERC**. See **BUFFON**.
- LECLERC**, a French general, captures Toussaint l'Ouverture, in St. Domingo, but soon after perishes of yellow fever, 1802.
- LECOMPTÉ** attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe, k. of the French, at Fontainebleau, April 16, 1846.
- LECTURES** of Gresham College, instituted by the endowment of sir Thos. Gresham, 1561—present professors: astronomy, rev. J. Pullen; music, Edw. Taylor; divinity, rev. H. J. Parker; physic, H. H. Southey, M.D., F.R.S.; geometry, rev. Morgan B. Cowie; rhetoric, rev. Edw. Owen.
- LECTURES**. See **BOYLE**, Hon. Robert; **MARSH**, Herbert; and **GUIZOT**, M.
- LECZINSKY**, Casimir. See **LESZINSKY**.
- LECZINSKY**, Maria, daughter of Stanislas, late k. of Poland, marries Louis XV., 1725—*d.* June 24, 1768.
- LECZINSKY**, Stanislas, *b.* 1678—made k. of Poland by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1704; expelled by the Russians after the battle of Pultowa; takes refuge in France, 1709—through the influence of his son-in-law, Louis XV., is again elected king of Poland, Sept. 12, 1733—opposed by Austria and Russia, retires to Dantzic; escapes, and resigns his pretensions, 1734—Lorraine and Bar given to him for his life, 1735—*d.* Feb. 23, 1766.
- "**LEDA**", the planet, discovered by Chacornac, Jan. 12, 1856.
- LEDOS**, battle of; Alfonso II., k. of Gothic Spain, defeats the Saracens, 793.
- LEE**, Dr. Rowland, marries Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, 1532—made lord president of Wales, and bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, 1534—*d.* 1543.
- LEE**, Dr. James Prince, appointed the first bishop of Manchester, Oct. 23, 1847.
- LEE**, Mrs., abduction of. See **GORDON**, the rev. Lockhart.
- LEE**, the rev. Wm., of Cambridge, invents the stocking-frame, 1589.
- LEE**, Nathaniel, *b.* 1657—*d.* 1690.
- LEEDS CASTLE**, in Kent, qu. Isabella refused admittance there, 1321.
- LEEDS**, school founded by Sir Wm. Sheffield, 1552—turnpike riots, 1753—large meetings of the working classes held, to petition for reform, 1819—petition presented from, for the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American States, June 15, 1824—statue to sir Robt. Peel erected at, Aug. 20, 1852—meeting at, when Mr. Cobden and his constituents differ on the policy of the war, Jan. 17, 1855—railways opened, to Selby, Sept. 1834; to Hull, July 1, 1840; to Derby, July, 1840; from Manchester, March 1, 1841; to Halifax, July 1, 1844; to Bradford, July 1, 1846.
- LEEDS**, Thomas, duke of, See **DANBY**, earl of.—Impeached for corruption, and the inquiry dropped, 1695—on Sacheverel's trial, speaks in favour of hereditary right, 1710—*d.* 1712.
- LEFEVRE**, French general, *b.* 1755—takes Dantzic, May 26, 1807—marshal and duke of Dantzic, 1808—enters Inspruck, May 19, 1809—*d.* 1820.
- LEFEVRE**, Charles Shaw, *b.* 1794—chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, May 15, 1839—again chosen, Aug. 18, 1841—re-elected Speaker, Nov. 18, 1847—retires, and is created a peer (lord Eversley), 1857.
- LEGACY DUTY** extended to real property, July, 1853.
- LEGENDBRE**, Adrien Marie, *d.* 1832.
- LEGGATT**, Thomas, burnt in Smithfield for Arianism, 1614.
- LEGG**, George, master of the Ordnance, 1681—created lord Dartmouth, Dec. 2, 1682. See **DARTMOUTH**, George, lord.
- LEGG**, William. See **DARTMOUTH**, William, lord.—Created viscount Lewisham and earl of Dartmouth, Sept. 5, 1711.
- LEGG**, William, earl of Dartmouth, president of the Board of Trade, 1765—resigns, 1766—holds the office again, 1772—1775.
- LEGG**, Henry Bilson, chancellor of the exchequer, Apr. 6, 1754—resigns, Nov. 22, 1755—reinstated, Nov. 15, 1756—dismissed, April 9, 1757—recalled to office, July 2, 1757—dismissed after the accession of Geo. III., March 12, 1761.
- LEGHORN**, plundered by the Genoese in their war with Pisa, 1290—a member of the Hanseatic League, 1300—obtained

by the Florentines, 1421—*f.* under the Medici, and is made a free port, 1548—suffers by an earthquake, 1741—taken by the French, July 27, 1796—recovered and restored to Tuscany, 1813—again made a free port, 1834—occupied and plundered by the insurgents, April 22, 1849—recovered from them by the Austrians, May 12.

"LEGION," the pamphlet. See *DRYDEN*, Daniel.

LEGION OF HONOUR. See *HONOUR*, Legion of.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of France. See *FRENCH REVOLUTION*, 1791-92.

LEGISLATORIAL ATTORNEY, sir Charles Wolseley elected, for Birmingham, July 12, 1819—such election declared illegal by proclamation, July 30; Major Cartwright, Wooler and others, convicted of conspiracy for their part in the election, Aug. 4, 1820.

LEGNANO, battle of; the emperor Frederic I. defeated by the Lombard cities, May 29, 1176.

LEHWALD, the Prussian field-marshal, defeats the Russians at Norkitten, Aug. 13, 1757—repels the Swedes, and invades Pomerania, 1757.

LEIBNITZ, Gottfried Wilhelm, *b.* 1646—invents the Differential Calculus, 1684—superintendent of the academy of Berlin, 1702—attempts to unite the Anglican church and the German protestants, 1710—*d.* 1716.

LEICESTER taken from the Danes of the Five Burghs, by Ethelfred, 918—the abbey built, 1143—Wolsey dies there, Nov. 29, 1530—taken by Charles I., May 31, 1645—recovered by Fairfax, June 17; the walls destroyed, by order of Charles II., 1662—petitions in favour of coercing the American colonies, Sept. 13, 1775—riots of the working classes destitute of employment, Jan. 27, 1817—railway to Swannington opened, July, 1832—corporation of, sets the example of refusing to produce documents or answer inquiries of the royal commissioners, Sept. 24, 1833.

LEICESTER, Robert de Bellomont, first earl of, created by Hen. I., 1103—title extinct, 1204.

LEICESTER, Simon de Montfort, created earl of, by k. John, 1206. See *MONTFORT*, Simon de.

LEICESTER, earl of, title given to Edmund, second son of Hen. III., 1274—(already) earl of Lancaster, 1267. See *EDMUND*, earl of Lancaster.

LEICESTER, Robert Dudley, earl of, created by qu. Elizabeth, Sept. 29, 1563. See *DUDLEY*, Robert.—Proposed by her as a husband for Mary, qu. of Scots, 1564—quarrels with Thomas, earl of Sussex,

respecting sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland, 1588—entertains the qu. magnificently at Kenilworth, 1575—puts away Douglas Sheffield (his wife or mistress), and marries the widow of Walter, earl of Essex, 1576—imprisoned by the qu. for having married without her knowledge, 1580—sent with an auxiliary force to the United Provinces, 1585—appointed their statholder, Feb. 3, 1588—returns to England, Dec. 3; goes over again, misconducts the war, loses Sluys and Deventer, and is recalled, 1587—commands the army collected at Tilbury against the Spanish armada, 1588—*d.* without heirs, Sept. 4.

LEICESTER, Robert Sidney, viscount Lisle, created earl of, Aug. 2, 1618—*d.* 1626—Robert, his son, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, June 14, 1642—title extinct, 1743. See *LISLE*, Philip, viscount.

LEICESTER, Thomas Coke, created earl of, May 9, 1744—title extinct, 1759.

LEICESTER, George Townshend, baron Ferrers of Chartley, created earl of the county of, May 18, 1784. See *TOWNSHEND*.

LEICESTER, of Holkham, Thomas William Coke, earl of, *b.* 1752—distinguishes himself through a long series of years by his agricultural improvements, and his annual sheep-shearing, at Holkham Hall; created an earl, Aug. 12, 1837—*d.* 1842.

LEIP. See *BIORN*.

LEIGHLIN, the diocese of, in Ireland, united to Ferns, 1600.

LEINSTER, the eastern province of Ireland, now comprising twelve counties; Dermot, k. of, 1167. See *DERMOT*.—Order made for its settlement, 1550.

LEINSTER, Meinhard, son of Frederic, duke Schomberg, created duke of, March 18; and commander-in-chief, April 30, 1691—commands a body of Vaudois in English pay, auxiliaries of the duke of Savoy, and invades Dauphiny, 1692—called to Flanders, and lands there with 7000 men, 1692—*d.* July 6, 1719—title extinct.

LEINSTER, James Fitzgerald, marquis of Kildare, created viscount, Feb. 21, 1747—and duke of, Nov. 12, 1768.

LEIPZIG, university founded by Catholic professors and students, who secede from Prague, 1409—the sale of books introduced at its fair, 1592—battles of, 1631 and 1642. See *BREITENFELD*.—Interview of Marlborough and Charles XII., Apr. 30, 1707—taken by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick for the k. of Prussia, 1756—besieged by Austrians, 1757—recovered by them, 1759—great battle of the Nations; Napoleon I. completely routed by the combined armies of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden,

- Oct. 16-19, 1813—commotions subdued, Sept. 2-4, 1830.
- LEITH, the port of Edinburgh, at which Dutch auxiliaries arrive to join in putting down the rebellion, Dec. 4, 1715—first stone of the new bridge laid, Sept. 23, 1788—wet docks founded, 1801.
- LEITRIM, John Burk, baron, March 4, 1668—murdered, Nov. 17.
- LEITRIM, Robert Sherard, created baron of, July 10, 1627—title merges in that of earl of Harborough, May 4, 1719.
- LEITRIM, Nathaniel Clements, *b.* 1768—created earl of, 1796—*d.* 1855.
- LELAND, John, the antiquary, *b.* 1507—*d.* 1552.
- LELAND, Dr. John, *b.* 1691—*d.* 1766.
- LELAND, Wm., a native of Ireland, *d.* 1733, at the age of 139 years.
- LELEGES, a Pelasgic tribe, who in early times occupied Megara, Locris, Euboea, and Boeotia. Laconia was their most powerful seat, and called from them Lelegia, about B.C. 1490—peopled the Ægean islands, about 1406—expelled from Messenia by the Æolides, 1280—from Asia Minor by the Ionians, 1048—gradually disappear among the Hellenes.
- LELEX, *k.* of Laconia, B.C. 1490 (1483 C.).
- LELY, sir Peter, *b.* 1617—paints fifteen portraits of the Beauties of Charles the Second's Court, now preserved at Hampton Court, 1665-75—*d.* 1680.
- LEMNUS, Heracles, the historian, *fl.* B.C. 148.
- LEMNOS, an island of the Ægean, conquered by Darius, B.C. 505—occupied by the Venetian, Navigajosa, A.D. 1204—by the Genoese, Embriachi, 1260—given up to the Turks by the Venetians, 1479—taken by the Venetians, 1656—lost by them, 1657.
- LEMPRIÈRE, Dr. J., *d.* 1824.
- LENÆUS, joint regent with Eulæus in Egypt, B.C. 173. See EULÆUS.
- LENOX, John Stuart, earl of, confederates with the earl of Arran, 1516—reconciled to the regent, Albany, and accompanies him to France, 1517—appointed with the earls of Angus and Argyll joint guardians of James V., and regents of Scotland, 1524—plots with Scot of Buccleugh against Angus; is defeated at Linlithgow, made prisoner, and killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526.
- LENOX, Matthew Stuart, earl of, sent by Francis I. of France to negotiate with his party in Scotland, 1543—enters into a convention with Henry VIII., and marries his niece, lady Margt. Douglas, 1544—invited to Scotland, and restored to his estate and honours, 1564—his son, lord Darnley, marries Mary, *qu.* of Scots, 1565. See DARNLEY, lord Henry.—Claims the regency, 1567—obtains it, under the title of lieutenant, 1570—gives up the earl of Northumberland to *qu.* Elizabeth, 1571—murdered by *qu.* Mary's partisans, at Stirling, Sept. 4.
- LENOX, Esmé Stuart, lord d'Aubigné, created duke of, 1579—lord high chamberlain to James VI., 1580—banished from Scotland, 1583—*d.* in France, May, 1583.
- LENOX, Charles Stuart, earl of, second son of Matthew, sent to the Tower, with his mother, by *qu.* Elizabeth, 1564—marries Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury, for which their mothers are imprisoned by *qu.* Elizabeth, 1574—*d.* April 24, 1578.
- LENOX, Margaret, countess of, widow of Matthew, imprisoned by *qu.* Elizabeth. See LENOX, Charles, earl of.—*d.* March 10, 1578.
- LENOX, Lodovic Stuart, duke of, accompanies James I. from Edinburgh to London, and is made a privy councillor, 1603—created earl of Richmond, 1613, and duke, May 17, 1623. See RICHMOND, Lodovic, earl of.
- LENOX, James Stuart, duke of, created duke of Richmond, Aug. 8, 1641—title extinct, 1672.
- LENOX, Charles, natural son of Charles II. and Louisa Querouaille, duchess of Portsmouth, created duke of Richmond, Aug. 9, 1675. See RICHMOND, Chas., duke of.
- LENOX, colonel Charles, fights a duel with the duke of York, May 26, 1789—succeeds his father as duke of Richmond, 1806. See RICHMOND, duke of.
- LENS, battle of; victory of the French under Condé, over the Austrians, commanded by archduke Leopold, 1648.
- LENTHAL, William, member for Woodstock, chosen Speaker of the Long Parliament, 1641—displaced by Cromwell, 1653—reappointed, 1654—and by the Rump Parliament, May 6, 1659—*d.* Sept. 3, 1662.
- LENTIANUS, taken by storm, by Henry, emperor of the East, 1214.
- LENTULUS, Cn. Corn., consuls of Rome of this name, *b.c.* 201, 146, 97, 18, 3.
- LENTULUS, Cn. See GÆTULICUS.
- LENTULUS, Cossus Corn., consul of Rome, 25; another, 60.
- LENTULUS, L. Corn., consul of Rome, *b.c.* 327; others, 275, 199. See CAUDINUS, and CRUS, 49.
- LENTULUS, L. Corn. Lupus, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 156.
- LENTULUS, P. Cornelius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 18. See CAUDINUS.
- LENTULUS, Ser. Cornelius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 806.
- LEO I., the Thracian, emperor of the East, succeeds Marcian through the influence of Aspar, 457—consul of Rome, 459—consul II., 462—prepares an expedition

against the Vandals in Africa; consul III., 466—solicited by Ricimer, appoints Anthemius emperor of the West, 467—his African expedition fails, 468—puts to death Aspar and his sons; marries his daughter, Ariadne, to Zeno, the Isaurian; consul IV., 471—associates his grandson, Leo the Younger, with him in the Eastern empire; consul V., 473—appoints Julius Nepos to be emperor of the West, 474—*d.* Feb. 3.

LEO II., *junior*, emperor of the East, *b.* 458—associated on the throne with his grandfather, Leo I., 473—consul of Rome; succeeds him, Feb. 8, 474—*d.* in Nov.

LEO III., *the Isaurian*, made emperor of the East by the army on the retirement of Theodosius III., 717—defends Constantinople vigorously against the Saracens, and destroys their fleet by the Greek fire, 717—they abandon the siege; birth of his son, Constantine, 718—the former emperor, Anastasius II., attempts to recover the throne, is given up by the Bulgarians, and put to death, 719—crowns his son, Constantine, 720—issues an edict against the worship of images; is suspected also of discrediting the virtue of relics and intercession of saints; great agitation in the church in consequence; the Cyclades rebel and set up an emperor; their fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire, and their mock Augustus beheaded, 726—Germannus, patriarch of C.P., and pope Gregory II., resist his edict; he attempts to enforce it, and sends a new exarch to depose the pope, 727—the tumults continue in Italy against his measures, 728—confiscates the patrimony of the church of Rome, deposes Germanus, and appoints Anastasius I., 730—marries his son, Constantine, to a Tartar or Turkish princess, who takes the name of Irene, 733—dispatches a fleet against the pope, which is destroyed by a storm in the Adriatic, 738—*d.* June 18, 741.

LEO IV., *the Chazar*, emperor of the East, son of Constantine V., *b.* 750—married to Irene, 769. See *IRENE*.—Succeeds his father, 775—continues the opposition to image worship, which Irene secretly favours, 776—*d.* 780.

LEO V., *the Armenian*, son of Bardas, and general of the Anatolic theme, dethrones Michael I., and becomes emperor of the East, 813—revives the edicts against image-worship, 814—invades Bulgaria, and makes peace with Omortag, 816—banishes the monk Theodore Studites for his defence of image-worship, 819—assassinated by Michael II., Dec. 25, 820.

LEO VI., *the Philosopher*, emperor of the East, son of Basil I., *b.* 867—succeeds

his father, 886—banishes Photius, and appoints Stephen I. patriarch of Constantinople, 886—makes Southern Italy a province of the Greek empire, and calls it Lombardia, or the Lombard Theme, 890—revises and completes the *Basilika* of his father; his general, Simbaticus, conquers Beneventum, 891—George, the Patrician, succeeds Simbaticus, and fails in his attempt on Capua, 892—and on Salerno, 893—Beneventum regains independence, 906—his commander, Himerus, defeats the Saracens in a naval battle, 902—second naval attack of the Russians on Constantinople repulsed; Thessalonica taken by the Saracens, 904—is excommunicated by Nicholas I., patriarch of C.P., for having married a fourth wife; he deposes Nicholas and appoints Euthymius in his place, 905—the Beneventines apply to him for aid against the Saracens, 909—*d.* 911.

LEO I., bp. of Rome, 440—refuses hospitality to the exiles from Carthage, 440—detects the Manichæans in Rome, and burns their books, 443—assumes a tone of high authority, and asserts the supremacy of the Roman pontiff over all other bishops, 446—accompanies the ambassadors, who, by paying a large sum of money, induce Attila to withdraw beyond the Danube, 452—*d.* 461.

LEO II., bp. of Rome, 682—*d.* 683.

LEO III., pope, 795—insurrections against him; he takes refuge in France, and is conducted back to Rome by a French army, 799—crowns Charlemagne emperor of the West, Dec. 25, 800—visits Aix-la-Chapelle, 804. See *ERDULF*, k. of Northumberland.—Forced to apologize to the emperor Louis for having exercised civil judicial power in Rome, 815—*d.* 816.

LEO IV., pope, 847—assisted by Lothaire and his brothers, adds a new quarter to the city of Rome by surrounding the Vatican with walls, as Leo III. had projected, 848—fortifies Porto, at the mouth of the Tiber, 849—completes and consecrates his new town, which he names the Leonine City, 852—*d.* 855.

LEO V., elected pope, deposed at the end of three months, and supplanted by his chaplain, Christopher, 908.

LEO VI., pope, for seven months; shut up in prison by Guido, duke of Tuscany, and his wife, Marozia, where he *d.* 925.

LEO VII., pope, 936-938.

LEO VIII., pope, 939—being a layman, is set aside, and Benedict V. chosen, 944—*d.* 965.

LEO IX., Bruno, bp. of Toul, elected pope by the Diet of Worms; takes the monk Hildebrand to Rome with him, 1049—visits Apulia to hear the complaints of

- the people against the Normans, 1050—urges the emperor Constantine XI. to check the Normans in Italy; absolves Gregory, bp. of Verceili, 1051. See GREGORY.—Visits Germany, and endeavours to stop the war between the emperor Henry III. and Andrew, k. of Hungary; also to obtain aid against the Normans; Beneventum is ceded to him in exchange for lands given to the bp. of Bamberg, 1052—defeated and made prisoner by the Normans, 1053. See CIVITELLA, and GUISCARD, Robert.—He and Michael Cerularius, patriarch of C.P., mutually excommunicate each other, 1054—*d.* Apr. 19, 1064.
- LEO X.**, pope, 1513. See JOHN, son of Lorenzo de' Medici.—Hires Swiss mercenaries, and defeats the French, 1513—keeps Modena and Reggio, 1514—receives eastern animals as presents from the Portuguese, 1514—has a conference with Francis I. at Bologna, and agrees to a peace, 1515—seizes the duchy of Urbino and gives it to his nephew, Lorenzo de' Medici; narrowly escapes capture by Barbary pirates, 1516—two cardinals attempt to poison him, 1517—fails to excite a crusade against the Turks; forbids disputes about Indulgences, 1518—annexes Urbino to the States of the Church, 1519—excommunicates Luther, June 16, 1520—excommunicates Alfonso, duke of Ferrara—*d.* Dec. 1, 1521.
- LEO XI.**, pope; cardinal Alexander de' Medici, *b.* 1536—elected, April 1, 1606—*d.* April 27.
- LEO XII.**, pope; cardinal Annibale della Genga, *b.* 1761—elected, Sept. 28, 1823—favors the Jesuits, and fills the dungeons of the Inquisition with prisoners, 1824—proclaims a jubilee, 1825—prolongs it till 1826—*d.* Feb. 10, 1829.
- LEO** of Byzantium, phil. and hist., *f.* a.c. 350—sent to Athens to obtain aid against Philip of Macedon, 340.
- LEO**, archbp. of Ravenna, quarrels with pope Hadrian I.; reconciled by Charlemagne, 777.
- LEO**, the mathematician, invents a telegraph which communicates between Constantinople and Cilicia, about 830—invited to Bagdad by the caliph Al Mamun, is detained by the emperor Theophilus, and made archbp. of Thessalonica, 832—degraded by the empress Theodora, while regent, for his opposition to image-worship, 842—through the patronage of the Cæsar Bardas, appointed president of the new college, in the palace of Magnaura, at C.P., 858—escapes from the fall of the church of the Virgin, during an earthquake, 869.
- LEO**, Allatius, proposes his plan for reuniting the Eastern and Western churches, 1648—*d.* 1669.
- LEO**, Pilatus. See PILATUS.
- LEO**, Stytiota, patriarch of Constantinople, 1134—1143.
- LEOBEN**, preliminaries of peace settled at, between Austria and France, Apr. 18, 1797.
- LEOCHARES**, Olympic victor, *b.* c. 738.
- LEOCRATES**, Athenian archon, *b.* c. 712.
- LEODAMAS**, orator, *f.* *b.* c. 372.
- LEOFA**, assassinate Edmund I., king of England, at Pucklechurch, in Gloucestershire, May 26, 946.
- LEOFGAR**, bp. of Hereford, defeated and slain by the Welsh under Griffith, at Cleobury, 1056.
- LEOFRIC**, earl of Coventry, and his countess, Godiva, distinguished for their liberality, 1052—he repels the Welsh, and brings them to terms of peace, 1056—*d.* 1057.
- LEON**, part of, recovered from the Saracens, by Pelayo, 721—he takes the city, 722. See PELAYO.
- Alfonso I. establishes the kingdom, including Castile, 740. See ALFONSO I.
- Froila, 757—768. See FROILA.
- Aurelius, 768—774. See AURELIUS.
- Silo, 774—783. See SILO.
- Mauregatus, 783—788.
- Bermudo, or Veremundus I., 788—791. See BERMUDO.
- Alfonso II., 791—843. See ALFONSO II.
- Ramiro I., 843—850. See RAMIRO I.
- Ordonio I., 850—862. See ORDONIO I.
- Alfonso III., 862—resigns, 910. See ALFONSO III., the Great.—His dominions divided between his sons, and Leon given to Garcias, 910.
- Ordonio II. re-unites the whole, and transfers his residence to Leon, 913. See ORDONIO II.—His brother, Froila II., usurps the throne; *d.* of the leprosy, 924—Alfonso IV. succeeds; retires, and gives up the throne to his brother.
- Ramiro II., 931—950. See RAMIRO II.
- Ordonio III., 950—955. See ORDONIO III.
- Sancho I., the Fat, 955—takes refuge in Galicia from his discontented people, who raise to the throne Ordonio IV., son of Alfonso IV., 956—consults the physicians of Cordova; is kindly received by Abderahman, and, with his assistance, recovers his throne, 957—his frontiers on the Douro attacked by the caliph Al Hakem II., 963—peace between them, 965—Sancho recognizes the independence of the counts of Castile, 965—*d.* poisoned by count Gon-salvo of Castile, 967.
- Ramiro III., son of Sancho I., *b.* 962—succeeds his father, 967—Navarre independent, 970—Almansor prepares to invade Leon, 979—takes Zamora, 981—Ramiro killed in a revolt of the Galicians, 982.

- Bermudo, or Veremundus II., 982—the cities of Leon and Astorga taken by Almansor, and peace concluded, 995—Bermudo d. 999.
- Alfonso V., son of Bermudo II., b. 994—succeeds his father, with Gonsalvo, his guardian and regent, 999—victory of Almansor at Hsñ Dhervera, 1000—the Christian princes unite and totally defeat him at Calat Anosor, 1002. See ALFONSO V.—Rebuilds the city of Leon, 1016—d. 1028.
- Bermudo, or Veremundus III., 1028—1037. See BERMUDO III.—Leon annexed to Castile, 1037. See CASTILE.—Again made a separate kingdom by Alfonso VII., for his son, Ferdinand II., 1157—1188. See FERDINAND II.
- Alfonso IX., 1188—1230. See ALFONSO IX.
- Leon rennited to Castile, 1230. See CASTILE.
- LEON, Agidan king of Lacedæmon, B.C. 563—560.
- LEON, Juan de, discovers Florida, 1512.
- LEONARDO, Aretino. See ARETINO.
- LEONARDO DA VINCI. See VINCI.
- LEONAS, the sophist, preceptor of Proclus, 426.
- LEONE, Domenico, master of the military at Venice, 737.
- LEONIDAS, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 491—d. at Thermopylæ, 480.
- LEONIDAS II., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, regent for Arens II., B.C. 264—on his death, succeeds him on the throne, 256—deposed by Agis IV., 244—returns, deposes Cleombrotus, and regains his power, 240—236.
- LEONIDAS, the father of Origen, directs his education, 201—martyred, 202.
- LEONORA, daughter of Charles, king of Naples, married to Frederic, k. of Sicily, 1302.
- "LEONORA," of Bürger, translated by Wm. Taylor, Walter Scott, and others, 1796.
- LEONTIA, daughter of Leo. I, emperor of the East, married to Marcian, son of Anthemius, emperor of the West, 470.
- LEONTIA, wife of the emperor Phocas; her statue is placed in the Lateran by Gregory I., 603.
- LEONTIUM, a town in Sicily, founded, B.C. 790. See GORGIAS.
- LEONTIUS, a distinguished general, imprisoned by Justinian II., 694—released and proclaimed emperor, 695—sends an army and retakes Carthage, 697—is deposed by Tiberius III.; deprived of his nose and banished to a monastery in Dalmatia, 698—beheaded after the restoration of Justinian, 705.
- LEONTIUS, consul of Rome 344.
- LEONTIUS, bp. of Antioch, 348, 358.
- LEONTIUS instigated to rebel at Tarsus by Verina, 484—captured and put to death, 488.
- LEOPARD. See CHESAPEAKE.
- LEOPOLD I., emperor of Germany, son of Ferdinand III., b. June 9, 1640—inherits Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary on his father's death, 1657—elected emperor, July 18, 1658—assists Denmark against Charles Gustavus, k. of Sweden, 1659—the progress of the Turks in Hungary excites alarm in Germany; the Diet of Ratisbon sits permanently, and raises a large force for the defence of the empire, 1663—the combined army gains a great victory over the invaders at St. Gotthard on the Raab, which leads to the peace of Temeswar, 1664—marries Margaret Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, 1666—expels the Protestant ministers, and causes an insurrection in Hungary, 1670—enters into a league against Louis XIV., 1672. For the events of the war, see LOUIS XIV.—Accedes to the treaty of Nimwegen, Feb. 5, 1679—at the Diet of Odenburg divides the Hungarian patriots by his concessions, which Tekeli rejects, 1681—enters on another war with Turkey, and makes an alliance with Soblesky and other princes; the Turks assist Tekeli, who maintains himself in Munkatz, 1682—besiege Vienna, and are compelled by Soblesky to retire with great loss; are defeated at Barkan, and lose Gran, 1683—the duke of Lorraine lays siege to Buda, and defeats the Seraskier; the emperor, occupied by the Turkish war, is unable to resist the aggressions of Louis XIV., and by the treaty of Ratisbon cedes Strasburg to him, 1684—Neuhäusel, Tokay, Eperies and other fortresses recovered from the Turks, 1685—Buda surrenders to the duke of Lorraine; the disputed succession to the palatinate of the Rhine affords Louis a pretext to interfere; the league of Augsburg formed to resist his encroachments, 1686—defeat of the Turks at Mohacz; Munkatz surrenders; Transylvania and Slavonia conquered; the crown of Hungary declared hereditary in the house of Austria, 1687—Belgrade and Gradisca taken; war with France, 1688. See LOUIS XIV.—The Turks defeated at Patrochin; Nissa and Widdin taken by prince Louis of Baden, 1689—death of the imperial gen. the duke of Lorraine; the Turks recover Nissa, Widdin and Belgrade, and make Tekeli prince of Transylvania, 1690—are totally defeated at Salankemen, 1691—the duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg created elector, 1692—peace of Ryswick with France; the Turks advance again; are defeated

at Zenta by prince Eugene of Savoy, 1697—peace concluded with them at Carlowitz, 1699—the emperor joins the grand alliance to support the claim of his second son, Charles, to the crown of Spain; marches an army under prince Eugene into Italy, and commences the "Spanish succession war," 1701. See **LOUIS XIV.**—**Maximilian Emanuel**, elector of Bavaria, joins the French alliance, 1702—Mariborough marches into Germany and saves the empire by his victory at Blenheim; Bavaria is conquered and the elector put to flight, 1704—**Leopold d. May 5, 1705.**

LEOPOLD II., emperor of Germany, second son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, *b.* May 6, 1747—on his father's death succeeds as grand duke of Tuscany, 1765—inherits the Austrian States from his brother, Joseph II., Feb. 20, 1790—and is elected emperor, Sept. 30; resigns his grand duchy of Tuscany to his second son, Ferdinand; his troops occupy Orsova, April 16, and advance against Widdin; restores the privileges of the Belgian States, 1790—demands reparation of the National Assembly of France for feudal rights abolished in Alsace, 1791—concludes the treaty of Pilnitz with the k. of Prussia for the restoration of the royal authority in France, Aug. 27; *d.* March 1, 1792.

LEOPOLD, prince of Saxe-Coburg, son of duke Frederic Antony, *b.* 1790—marries the princess Charlotte of Wales, May 2, 1816—she *d.* Nov. 6, 1817—declines the throne of Greece, 1830—accepts that of Belgium, 1831—attacked by the sons of the k. of Holland, Aug. 5, 1831—marries Louisa Maria, eldest daughter of Louis Philip, Aug. 8, 1832—she *d.* Oct. 11, 1850—is visited at Ostend by qu. Victoria, Sept. 13, 1843—visits England, July 3, 1855—again, to attend the nuptials of the princess royal, Jan. 26, 1858.

LEOPOLD I., archduke of Austria, during the third crusade quarrels with Richard I. of England, 1191—seizes him on his landing in Germany, 1192—exact a heavy ransom for his release, 1194.

LEOPOLD II. of Austria, son of the emperor Albert I., is defeated at Morgarten by the three Swiss cantons, Nov. 16, 1315—annuls the treaty of Transnitz, 1326—*d.* 1326.

LEOPOLD III., duke of Austria, son of Albert, marries Verde, daughter of Bernabo Visconte, 1365—he aids Francisco da Carrara, lord of Padua, against the Venetians, 1378—Treviso is given up to him by the Venetians, 1381—he sells it to Francisco da Carrara, 1384—defeated by the Swiss at the battle of Sempach, July 9, 1386—*d.* 1386.

LEOPOLD, duke of Austria, son of Leopold III., accompanies the emperor Rupert into Italy, is taken prisoner by the Milanese, and released in three days, 1401—*d.* 1411.

LEOPOLD, archduke of Austria, son of the emperor Ferdinand II., appointed gov. of the Netherlands, 1647—defeated at Lens, in Artois, by Condé, Aug. 20, 1648—assisted in his war against France by Turenne; they are defeated at Rethel by marshal Duplessis Praslin, 1650—recovers Gravelines and Dunkirk, 1652—resigns the government to don John of Austria, 1657.

LEOPOLD I., grand duke of Tuscany. See **LEOPOLD II.**, emperor of Germany.

LEOPOLD II., John Joseph, grand duke of Tuscany, son of Ferdinand III., *b.* Oct. 3, 1797—succeeds his father, June 18, 1824—gives his people a free constitution, Feb. 11, 1848—they revolt, and he escapes from Florence, Feb. 7, 1849—is restored by an Austrian army, July; persecutes the Madiari, and refuses an interview to lord Roden and others, who wish to intercede for them, Oct. 25, 1852.

LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, fourth son of qu. Victoria, *b.* April 7, 1853.

LEOSTHENES heads the Athenian revolt against Antipater, *B.C.* 323—defeated at Cranon, 322.

LEOSTRATUS, Athenian archon, *B.C.* 671—others, 484 and 303.

LEOTYCHIDES, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, descended from a collateral branch of the family, is made king through the intervention of Cleomenes I., by the dethronement of Demaratus, *B.C.* 491—commands the Lacedæmonians in the defeat of the Persians at Mycale, 479—accused of having taken bribes, deposed and banished, 469.

LEOTYCHIDES, son of Agis II., excluded from the throne of Lacedæmon by Agesilaus II., 398.

LEOVIGILD, k. of the Visigoths in Spain, son of Athanagild, is admitted by his elder brother, Liuvia I., to share the throne, 568—by the death of Liuvia becomes sole king, 572—marriage of his son Hermenegild to Ingundis, 579. See **HERMENEGILD**.—Conquers the Suevi of Spain, and occupies their territories, 584—*d.* 586.

LEOVINGA, Living or Elfstan, archbp. of Canterbury. See **ELFSTAN**.

LEPANTO, battle of; the Turks are defeated in the Gulf by the combined fleets of Spain, the pope, Venice, Genoa and the knights of Malta, under John of Austria, 1571—taken by the Venetians, 1687.

LÉPAUX, La Réveillière, one of the first five Directors in France, 1795—places

himself at the head of the Theophilanthropists, 1797.

L'ÉPÉE, Abbé de. See **ÉPÉE**.

LEPIDUS, M. *Æmilius*, consul of Rome, B.C. 236—another, 232.

LEPIDUS, M. *Æmilius*, consul of Rome, B.C. 187—Pontifex Maximus and Censor, 179—consul II., 175—d. 150.

LEPIDUS, M. *Æmilius*, consul of Rome, B.C. 158—another, 126.

LEPIDUS, M. *Æmilius*, consul of Rome, is killed in Sardinia in a contest with Catulus, his colleague, B.C. 78—another, consul, 66.

LEPIDUS, M. *Æmilius*, consul of Rome, B.C. 46—Pontifex Maximus, 44—one of the second triumvirate with Octavius and Antony, 43—consul II., 42—renews the Triumvirate for five years, 37—aspires to greater power, is deserted by his soldiers and ejected from the triumvirate, but allowed to remain Pontifex Maximus, 36—d. 12.

LEPIDUS, M. *Æmilius*, consul of Rome, 6, 11.

LEPIDUS, Qu. *Æmil.*, consul of Rome, B.C. 21.

LEPTINES. See **COUNCILS**.

LEPTINES. See **DEMOSTHENES**.

LERIA. See **HECATEUS**.

LERIDA, the ancient Ilerda, destroyed by the Franks, 256—plundered by Richarius, k. of the Spanish Suevi, 448—taken from the Saracens by Charlemagne, 797—recovered by Al Hakem, 798—battle of; Abdebroelic, son of Almanson, defeats the Christians, 1008—taken by Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, 1117—university founded, 1800—the siege of, attempted by count D'Harcourt, 1646—and the prince de Condé, 1647—taken by the French marshal, Suchet, May 14, 1810.

LERMA, the duke of, prime minister of Philip III., k. of Spain, 1598—he is disgraced and superseded by his son, the duke d'Uzeda, 1618—d. 1625.

LE SAGE, René, b. 1668—publishes *Gil Blas*, 1715—d. 1747.

LESSOS occupied by Æolian emigrants, B.C. 1123—revolts against the Athenians, 429—reduced by Nicias, 427. See **MITYLENE**.—The place of Irene's banishment, A.D. 802, and death, 803—part of the crown lands of the Latin empire, 1204—recovered by John Vataces, 1224—assigned to the Centurioni of Genoa by Michael VIII., 1261—bravely defended by Raymond Zaccaria, grand master of Rhodes, but conquered by Mahomet II., and added to the Ottoman empire, 1462.

LESCHES, an epic poet, lives, B.C. 656.

LESIGNÉRES, b. 1542—general, employed by Henry IV. of France; checks the duke of Savoy in Provence, 1592—abandons the Protestant faith, and is made

constable of France, 1622—with a French army joins the duke of Savoy in a fruitless attempt on Genoa, 1625—d. 1626.

LESKO, k. of Poland. See **LESSEK**.

LESLEY, sir Alex., commands the army raised by the Covenanters, 1639. See **COVENANTERS**.—Enters England, defeats lord Conway at Newburn, and occupies Newcastle; concludes a treaty with Charles I., Aug. 7, 1641—created lord Balgony and earl of Leven, 1641—crosses the Tweed with the Scotch army, to support the parliament against the k., Jan. 12, 1644—joins sir Thomas Fairfax, and assists him in the battle of Marston Moor; besieges Newark, Oct. 1645—receives the king there, May 5, 1646—gives him up to the parliament, Jan. 30, 1647.

LESLEY, David, commands the Scotch army, and is defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650—taken prisoner at Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.

LESLEY, Norman, son of the earl of Rothes, aids in the defeat of the English army at Ancram, Feb. 17, 1545—assists in the assassination of cardinal Beaton, May 28, 1546.

LESLEY, John, secretary to Mary, queen of Scots, made bp. of Ross, 1565—attends the conferences at Hampton Court on her behalf, Oct. 4, 1568—acts as her ambassador to qu. Elizabeth, 1569—joins in the duke of Norfolk's second conspiracy, and is committed to the Tower, 1571—retires to Brussels, where he d. 1596.

LESLIE, sir John, b. 1766—d. 1832.

LESPARRE, André De Foix, elder brother of Lautrec, sent by Francis I. to conquer Navarre; repulsed at Logrono; defeated and made prisoner at Reniega, 1521.

LESSEK, or **LESKO** I., k. of Poland, son of Casimir II., 1194—expelled by Miecislav III., 1200—recovers his throne, 1202—falls in battle against Swantipolk, duke of Pomerania, 1227.

LESSEK II., k. of Poland, succeeds Boleslas V., 1279—d. 1289.

LESSEPS, M. de, lands on the coast of Kam-schatka, whence he brings intelligence of La Perouse, 1788.

LESSING, Gotthold Ephraim, b. 1729—publishes his "Laocoon," 1765—his "Nathan the Wise," 1779—d. 1781.

LESTOCK, Richard, promoted to be admiral, 1742—accused of misconduct in allowing the French and Spanish fleets to escape, off Toulon, Feb. 9, 1744—acquitted by a court-martial, June 8, 1746.

L'ESTOCQ, the Russian court-physician, by his intrigues raises Elizabeth to the throne, and becomes her minister, 1741—dismissed, 1747.

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- L'ESTRANGE**, sir Roger, *b.* 1617—condemned for an attempt on Lynn; is relieved, and imprisoned in Newgate, Dec. 25, 1644—establishes a newspaper, the "Public Intelligencer," 1663—*d.* 1704.
- LESZINSKY**, or **LECZINSKY**, Casimir, accused of atheism, and burnt at Warsaw, 1689.
- LETTERS**, invention of, in Egypt, ascribed to Syphoas (or Saophis), *b.c.* 1896 (1861 C.)—brought from Phœnicia to Greece by Cadmus, 1493 (1494 H., 1813 C.)
- LETTERS** opened at the Post-office. See **COMMONS**, House of, Aug. 5, 1844; and **GRAHAM**, sir James.
- LETTERS** of Marquis, first granted by Edward I. against the Portuguese, 1295.
- LETTRES** de Cachet, introduced in France, 1670—annulled, 1789.
- LETTSON**, Dr. J. D., *b.* 1744—assists in founding the Royal Humane Society, 1774—*d.* 1815.
- LEU**. See **SEU**.
- LEUCADIA**. See **SAPPHO**.—Part of the Cephælonian Thema, 880. See **CEPHALONIA**.—Gives the title of duke to Leonard Tocco of Benevento, 1357. See **TOCCO**.—Taken from duke Leonard II. by the Turks, 1459—now Santa Maura. See **SANTA MAURA**, and **IONIAN ISLANDS**.
- LEUCHTENBERG**, Eugene Beauharnois, duke of, *d.* 1824. See **BEAUAHARNOIS**, Eugene.
- LEUCHTENBERG**, Augustus, duke of, second son of Eugene Beauharnois, marries the queen of Portugal, 1834—*d.* March 28, 1835.
- LEUCHTENBERG**, Maximilian, duke of, son of Eugene Beauharnois, *b.* 1817—marries Mary Nicolæwna, daughter of Nicholas, emperor of Russia, July 14, 1839—*d.* 1852.
- LEUCIPPUS**, king of Sicily, *b.c.* 1817 (1628 C.)
- LEUCON**, k. of Bosphorus, *b.c.* 398–353.
- "**LEUCOTHEA**," the planet, discovered by M. Luther, at Basle, April 19, 1855.
- LEUCTRA**, battle of; the Lacedæmonians defeated by the Thebans, under Pelopidas and Epaminondas, *b.c.* 371.
- LEUWENHÖEK**, makes great discoveries by his improved microscopes, 1677—describes the polypus, 1703—*d.* 1723.
- LEUWENSTREK**, castle of. See **GROTIUS**.
- LEVEN**, earl of. See **LESLEY**, sir Alexander.
- LEVENHAUPT**, the Swedish general, defeats the Russians at Gemauers, July 28; but is forced by want of supplies to retreat to Riga, 1705—loses all his baggage and artillery at Leisna, 1708.
- LEVIE**, sir Ashton, *d.* 1788—his Museum sold, 1806.
- LE VERRIER** confirms the calculations of Mr. Adams, which leads to the discovery of the new planet, Neptune, 1846.
- LEVI**, one of the twelve sons of Jacob, and father of the tribe of Levites. See **ISRAELITES**.
- "**LEVIATHAN**," See **HOBBS**, Thomas.
- "**LEVIATHAN**" steam-ship, floated, Jan. 31, 1858. See **GREAT EASTERN**.
- LEVISON**, sir Richard, destroys the Spanish fleet, at Kinsale, 1601—conducts an expedition against the coast of Spain, and returns with rich prizes, 1602.
- LEVY**, Lyon, throws himself from the Monument, Jan. 18, 1810.
- LEVY-EN-MASSE** ordered in France, Aug. 16, 1798—in Germany (*Landsturm*), 1813.
- LEWES**, battle of; Henry III. defeated by the barons, May 18, 1264. See **HENRY III.**, k. of England.
- LEWIS**, Thos. Frankland, vice-president of the Board of Trade, Feb. 5, 1828—resigns, May 20—treasurer of the Navy, Feb. 25, 1830—resigns, Dec. 13—created a baronet, 1846.
- LEWIS**, sir G. Cornwall, secretary to the Board of Control, Nov. 30, 1847—under-secretary in the Home Department, May 15, 1848—appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, Feb. 28, 1855—resigns, Feb. 25, 1858.
- LEWIS**, M. G. (Monk), *b.* 1773—*d.* 1818.
- LEWISHAM**, viscount. See **LEGGE**, Wm.
- LEXINGTON**, battle of; general Gage commences the American war by destroying the magazines collected there, April 19, 1775.
- LEYDEN**, the *Lugdunum Batavorum* of the Romans, besieged by Louis de Requesens, Spanish viceroy of the Netherlands, who fails in his attempt, 1574—university founded, 1575—disturbed by the Arminian Controversy, 1604. See **ARMINIUS**, and **GOMARUS**.
- LEYDEN**, John of. See **JOHN** of Leyden, p. 471.
- LEYDEN**, John, *b.* 1775—*d.* 1811.
- LEYVA**, Antony de, defends Pavia against the French, 1525—governor of Milan, is attacked by the French under Lautrec, 1527—reinforced by the duke of Brunswick, 1528—defeats the Count St. Pol and takes him prisoner, 1529—on the death of Ludovico Sforza, takes possession of the duchy of Milan for the emperor, 1535—*d.* 1536.
- L'HOPITAL**, the French chancellor, *d.* 1573.
- LEHYS**, Droun de, appointed French minister for foreign affairs, Dec. 1848—removed, Oct. 31, 1849—recalled to office, Jan. 9, 1851.
- LIBANIUS**, *b.* 314—educated by Diophantus, 330—teaches rhetoric at Nicomedia, 346—delivers his panegyric on the two emperors, Constantius II. and Constans I., at Nicomedia, 349—declines an invitation to Athens, and visits Antioch, 352—delivers many orations at Antioch, 362—writes a monody on the death of Julian, 363—composes the funeral oration of Julian, 365—teaches Chrysostom, 368—*d.* 390.

LIBANON, or LEBANON, Mount, held by the Mardaites, who revolt against the Saracens, 677—by the Druses, 1010—by the Assassins, 1190.

LIBEL, the law of, settled by Fox's Act, April 30, 1792.

LIBERADOR, Bl. See **BOLIVAR**, Simon.

LIBERATUS visits Rome, 534—writes his "Breviarium," 555.

LIBERIUS, bp. of Rome, 352—banished, and Felix II. succeeds him, 355—writes his "Monodia," on the earthquake at Antioch: and having conformed to Arianism, is allowed to return to Rome, and restored to his see, 358—d. 366.

LIBERTINI, the freed-men of Rome, classed in four tribes, B.C. 220. See **LUSTRA ROMANA**.

LIBO, consul of Rome, 204.

LIBO, C. Pætillius, consul of Rome, of this name, B.C. 360, 346, 333, 326 II.

LIBO, L. Julius, consul of Rome, B.C. 267.

LIBO, L. Scribonius, consul of Rome, B.C. 34—another, A.D. 16.

LIBO, M. Annii, consul of Rome, 128.

LIBO, M. Livii Drusus, consul of Rome, B.C. 15.

LIBO, M. Pætillius, consul of Rome, B.C. 314.

LIBRARY, of Athens, founded by Pisistratus, B.C. 531—enlarged by Hadrian, A.D. 129—of Alexandria. See **ALEXANDRIA**, Libraries of.—Of Apellicon. See **APELICON**.—Of Jerusalem, founded by Alexander, bp. of, 314—of Astorga. See **ASTORGA**.—Of Florence, founded by Cosmo de' Medici, 1444—of Cordova, collected by Al Hakem II., 962—Bodleian, of Oxford, founded, 1598—of Heidelberg, transferred to Rome and Vienna, 1623—Radcliffe, Oxford, 1749—of Pergamus, collected by Philæteus, B.C. 268; removed to Alexandria by Antony, 32—Octavian, founded, B.C. 35—University of Buda (Ofen or Pesth), founded by Matthias Corvinus, k. of Hungary, 1465—of the Vatican, founded by pope Nicholas V., 1447—of the British Museum. See **BRITISH MUSEUM**.

LIBURNIA, a maritime district of Illyria, kept in subjection by Octavius, B.C. 35—supplies him with a fleet of light ships which assist his victory at Actium, and become an important part of the Roman navy, 31—added by Charlemagne to his empire, A.D. 788.

LIBYA, part of Africa between Egypt and the Desert, conquered by the Persians, B.C. 524—by Ptolemy Soter, 320—assigned to Ptolemy Phycon by the Romans, 164. See **AFRICA**.

LICHFIELD, made the bishopric of the Middle Angles or Mercians, by Chad, who removes the earlier see from Repton, 665—made an archbishopric by Offa k. of Merca, 786—this dignity suppressed by

the synod of Cloveshoe, 803—the see removed to Chester, 1075—to Coventry, 1102—brought back to Lichfield, and receives the joint name of Lichfield and Coventry, 1129—cathedral built, 1148—the city taken for the parliament by lord Broke, who is killed there, Mar. 2, 1643—the duke of Cumberland arrives, on his march to Scotland, Nov. 28, 1745—the name of Coventry discontinued, and the see designated that of Lichfield alone, 1837.

LICHFIELD, Charles Stuart, son of George, lord Aubigny, created earl of, by Charles I., Dec. 10, 1645—made duke of Richmond by Charles II., 1660—titles extinct, 1672.

LICHFIELD, sir Edw. Henry Lee, created earl of, by Charles II., June 5, 1674—attends James II. to Rochester, Dec. 1688—Robert, earl of, d., and the title becomes extinct, Nov. 3, 1776.

LICHFIELD, Thomas William, son of Thos., viscount Anson, b. 1795—created earl of, Sept. 15, 1831—d. 1854.

LICHNOWSKI, prince, murdered in the political riot at Francfort on the Maine, Sept. 18, 1848.

LICINIA, the Vestal. See **CRASSUS**, L. Licinius.

LICINIAN LAWS, in favour of plebeian rights, first proposed at Rome by C. Licinius Stolo, B.C. 376—are passed, to be carried into effect the following year, 367. See **AGRARIAN LAW**, and **STOLO**, C. Licinius.

LICINIUS, P. Valerius Licinianus, declared emperor by Galerius, with the government of the Illyrian provinces, 307—consul, 309—receives a share of the dominions of Galerius, 311—consul II., 312—marries Constantia, sister of Constantine, at Milan, where the two emperors meet, and enter into a league of amity; defeats Maximin near Heraclea, on the Propontis, and being now sole master of the East, rules tyrannically; consul III., 313—quarrels with Constantine; is defeated, Oct. 8, at Cibalis, in Pannonia, and again, soon afterwards, on the plain of Mardia, in Thrace; agrees to a treaty of peace, by which he cedes to Constantine most of his provinces in Europe; Valens, whom he had created Cæsar, loses his dignity and life, 314—consul IV., 315; V., 318—renewed hostilities with Constantine; Licinius defeated near Hadrianople, July 3—he retires to Byzantium, where he is besieged, and thence passes into Asia; finally overcomes in the battle of Chrysopolis, Sept. 28—resigns his imperial dignity at Nicomedia, and Constantine remains sole emperor; his life is spared through the intercession of his wife, Constantia; but

- he is sent a prisoner, to Thessalonica, 323—put to death, by order of Constantine, 324.
- LICINIUS**, son of the emperor Licinius, receives the title of Cæsar, 317—consul of Rome, 319—put to death by Constantine, 326.
- LICINIUS**, A. Archias. See **ARCHIAS**.—Celebrates in Greek verse the Cimbric war, B.C. 100—in Asia with Lucullus, 86—writes a poem on the Mithridatic war, 84—defended by Cicero, about 60.
- LICINIUS**, consuls and military tribunes, and **LICINIUS**, orators. See **CALVUS**, **CRASSUS**, and **LUCULLUS**.
- LICINIUS**, L. Porcius, consul of Rome, B.C. 184.
- LICINIUS**, M. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 246.
- LIEGE**, or Lattich, the capital of a rich diocese in Germany; its bp. a prince of the empire; the emperor, Henry IV., d. there, Aug. 7, 1106—pope Innocent II. arrives and crowns Lothaire II., 1131—John, brother of Wm. VI., count of Holland, elected bp. 1390—expelled by his subjects, 1406—regains possession of the city, and treats his people so barbarously that he is surnamed *the Pitiless*, 1408—resigns, and marries Eliz. de Görllitz, 1418. See **LUXEMBURG**.—Erard de la Mark, bp., negotiates for Charles V., 1519—the city taken by Louis XIV., 1688—recovered by the prince of Waldeck, 1689—again occupied by the French, and abandoned by marshal Boufflers to the duke of Marlborough, Oct. 14; the citadel stormed, Oct. 23, 1702—the bp. expelled, 1789—reinstated by Austrian troops, 1791—annexed to France, 1796—included in the new kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814—part of that of Belgium, 1830.
- LIECHTENTHAL**, battle of; the Mongols under Batou defeat the Poles, Silesians, and Teutonic knights, 1241—taken by the Austrians, 1757.
- LIEPENA**, battle of; the Swedish general, Levenhaupt, defeated by the Russians, loses his artillery and baggage, 1708.
- LIFE-BOAT**. See **GREATHEAD**.
- LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETIES**, prosperous state of many, 1829.
- LIGURIUS**, Qu., pleaded for by Cicero, and pardoned by Cæsar, B.C. 46.
- LIGHTFOOT**, Rev. Dr. John, b. 1601—d. 1675.
- LIGNE**, the prince De, author of the *Life of prince Eugene of Savoy*, b. 1735—d. 1814.
- LIGNY**, taken by Ferrante Gonzaga, gen. of Charles V. June 5, 1544—battle of; Blücher driven back to Wavre by Napoleon, June 16, 1815.
- LIGONIER**, sir John, promoted to be gen., Dec. 30, 1746—saves the duke of Cumberland's army at Laffeld, June 20, 1747—commander-in-chief, Oct. 24; field marshal, Nov. 28; created a baron, Apr. 27, 1763—earl, Sept. 10, 1766—d. 1770—English title extinct.
- LIGONIER**, capt. Edw., distinguishes himself in the battle of Minden, Aug. 1, 1759—inherits the Irish titles, 1770—lieut.-gen., Aug. 29, 1777—d. 1782.
- LIGURIAN** republic. See **GENOA**.
- LIGURIANS**, a Celtic tribe in the north of Italy, invade the Roman territory and are defeated, B.C. 238—the consul, Qu. Marcus Philippus, worsted by them, 186—they maintain the war obstinately, 184—many thousands are transferred to Samnium, and lands allotted them for cultivation, 180—the consul Petillius slain in battle against them, 176—they are subdued, 172—their country conquered by Alboin, k. of the Lombards, A.D. 569. See **GENOA**.
- LIGUS**, P. Ælius, consul of Rome, B.C. 172.
- LILBURN**, John, a London apprentice, imprisoned by the Star Chamber for circulating Fyrmne's works, 1637.
- LILBURN**, Robert, a colonel in the parliamentary army, defeats the earl of Derby in Lancashire, Aug. 25, 1651—imprisoned by Cromwell, 1653.
- LILIO**, Louis, of Verona, first suggests the new, or Gregorian calendar, 1562.
- LILLE**. See **LISLE**.
- LILY**, William, the grammarian, and first master of St. Paul's school, d. 1523.
- LILYBÆUM**, a promontory of Sicily, famed for a strong fortress; which Pyrrhus lays siege to, B.C. 276—the siege raised, 275—besieged by the Romans, 250—taken, 241.
- LIMA** founded by Cortez, 1535—destroyed by an earthquake, 1746—taken by St. Martin, July 12, 1821.
- LIMA**, Roderigo de, Portuguese ambassador to the Abyssinians, detained by them, 1520—his chaplain, Alvarez, allowed to return home, 1533. See **ALVAREZ**.
- LIMBURG**, a part of Lower Lorraine, having its own counts, 950—added to the duchy of Burgundy, 1472. See **BURGUNDY**, duchy of, and **AUSTRIA**.—Submits to the Spanish viceroy, Don John of Austria, 1578—taken by the duke of Marlborough, Sep. 27, 1703. See **NETHERLANDS**.
- LIMENTUS**, Ulpian, consul of Rome, 349.
- LIMERICK**, the papal Bull against qu. Elizabeth set up on its gates, 1570—submits to lord Mountjoy, 1601—receives a new charter from James I., 1606—surrenders to Ireton, who dies there of the plague, Nov. 28, 1651—besieged by Wm. III., Aug. 8-30, 1690—again besieged by Ginkel, and surrenders by treaty, Oct. 3, 1691.
- LIMASSO**, in Cyprus. See **KNIGHTS HOSPITALIERS**.

LIMITED LIABILITY ACT passed, Aug. 14, 1866.

LIN, Chinese commissioner. See CHINA.

LINACRE, Dr. Thomas, b. 1460—obtains letters patent from Henry VIII. for the establishment of the Royal College of Physicians in London, Oct. 23, 1513—*d.* 1524.

LINCELLES, the French defeated at, by gen. Lake, Aug. 18, 1793.

LINCOLN, the Lindum Colonia of the Romans, its bp., Adelphius, attends the council of Arles, 314—Lindocolina of the Saxons; its Saxon governor, Biecca, converted to Christianity by Paulinus, 627—the bishopric brought from Sidnaceaster, 1070—minster founded, 1123—the castle besieged by k. Stephen, 1140—battles of; Stephen defeated and taken prisoner by the army of the empress Maud, Feb. 2, 1141—the dauphin Louis defeated and driven out of England by William, earl of Pembroke, 1217—Grossetete, bp. of, 1235-1254. See GROSSETETE.—Thomas Wolsey, bp., 1513—Williams, John, bp. 1621-1642—taken by Charles I., Aug. 25, 1642.

LINCOLN, Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, created earl of, 1216—title extinct, 1231.

LINCOLN, earl of. See LACI, John and Henry.—Title extinct, 1348.

LINCOLN, Henry, earl of. See LANCASTER, Henry, earl and duke of.

LINCOLN, John de la Pole, son of John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, created earl of, by his uncle, Edw. IV., March 13, 1467—on the accession of Henry VII., retires to Flanders, 1486—collects an army to support Lambert Simnel, is defeated and slain at the battle of Stoke, and his honours forfeited, June 6, 1487.

LINCOLN, Henry Brandon, son of Charles, duke of Suffolk, created earl of, June 18, 1525—succeeds his father as duke of Suffolk, 1546—*d.* 1551.

LINCOLN, Edward Clinton, created earl of, May 4, 1572—*d.* 1584.

LINCOLN, Henry, earl of, son of Edward, succeeds his father, 1584—sent to Scotland to attend Anne, qu. of James I., on her journey to London, 1603—*d.* 1616.

LINCOLN, Thomas, earl of, succeeds his father, 1616—*d.* 1619.

LINCOLN, Theophilus, earl of, succeeds his father, 1619—commands a regiment in Zealand, 1624—*d.* 1667.

LINCOLN, Henry Fiennes Clinton, earl of, succeeds his uncle as duke of Newcastle, 1768.

LINCOLN, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, earl of, son of the duke of Newcastle, b. 1811—succeeds his father, 1851. See NEWCASTLE, duke of.

LINCOLN College. See OXFORD.

LINCOLNSHIRE, k. John loses his baggage and many of his men in the quicksands of the Wash, 1216—insurrection of Dr. Mackerel, prior of Barlings, occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries, 1536—destructive inundations of the sea in, 1614—subterranean forest discovered on the coast, 1790.

LINCOLN'S INN. See LACI, Henry, earl of Lincoln.—The palace of Langton, bp. of Chichester, and lord chancellor, made a law school, 1310—the Fields laid out as a garden, 1620. See RUSSELL, lord William.—The new hall opened by qu. Victoria, Oct. 30, 1845.

LIND, Jenny, b. 1820—makes her first appearance in London, May 4, 1847.

LINDISFARNE, or Holy Island, made a bishopric by Aidan, 635—pillaged by the Danes under Ragnar Lodbrok, 793—the monastery destroyed by Haldene, 875—the see removed to Durham by Aldwin, 990.

LINDLEY, Robert, the violincellist, b. 1772—*d.* 1855.

LINDSEY, or Lindum Island, the northern part of Lincolnshire, invaded by the Danes, 838—again ravaged by them, 993.

LINDSEY, Robert Bertie, baron Willoughby, created earl of, by Charles I., and lord chamberlain, Nov. 22, 1628—fails to relieve Rochelle, 1628—gov. of Berwick, 1639—commands the royal army, and is slain in the battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.

LINDSEY, Montague Bertie, earl of, succeeds his father, and is appointed lord chamberlain, 1642—serves at Naseby, 1645—*d.* 1666.

LINDSEY, Robert Bertie, earl of, succeeds his father, and is appointed lord chamberlain by Charles II., 1666—introduces a Bill to put down disaffection, which does not pass, 1675—made privy councillor by Wm. III., 1689—*d.* 1701.

LINDSEY, Robert Bertie, earl of, and lord chamberlain, 1701—created marquis of Lindsey, 1706—and duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, 1715.

LINDSEY, or Lindsay, Patrick, earl of, (Scotch title), urges qu. Mary at Loch Leven to resign her crown, 1567—commissioner against her at York, 1568.

LINDSEY, colonel Patrick, defeats the rajah of Coorg, April 10, 1834—major-gen., 1837—*d.* 1839.

LINDSEY, Theophilus, b. 1723—resigns the valuable living of Catterick, and forms the Unitarian congregation of Essex-street chapel, London, 1774—*d.* 1808.

LINDUS. See CLEOBULUS.

LINGARD, Dr. John, b. 1771—*d.* 1851.

LINGHIERA, in Sardinia, naval battle of; the Genoese defeated by the Venetians and Aragonese, Aug. 29, 1353.

- LINGONUM CIVITAS**, battle of; the Allemani defeated by Constantius Chlorus, 298. See **LANGRES**.
- LINLITHGOW**, battle of; the earl of Lenox defeated by the earl of Angus, 1526. See **LENOX**, John, earl of.
- LINNÆAN SOCIETY**, founded by Dr. J. E. Smith, 1788. See **SMITH**, Sir Jas. Edw.
- LINNÆUS**, Charles von, b. 1707—publishes his "*Systema Naturæ*," 1735—d. 1778.
- LINOIS**, a French admiral, beaten off by the homeward-bound East India fleet, Feb. 15, 1804. See **DANCE**, Capt.—Taken by sir J. B. Warren, March 18, 1806.
- LINTOT**, Bernard, the publisher of the principal part of Pope's works, b. 1675—d. 1736.
- LINUS**, supposed to have fl. with Orpheus, B.C. 1261.
- LINUS**, first bp. of Rome, 66-79.
- LINWOOD**, Miss, b. 1749—d. 1846.
- LIONEL**, duke of Clarence. See **CLARENCE**. Lionel, duke of.
- LIPARA**, founded by Rhodians and Cnidians on a small island near Sicily, B.C. 579—now **LIPARI**—the mock emperor Attalus banished there, A.D. 416—taken with the neighbouring islands by Robert, k. of Naples, 1339.
- LIPPE**, a river of Germany, near which the legions of Varus were destroyed by Hermann, 9. See **SAXONS**.
- LIPPE**, count of, sent by the British government to the assistance of Portugal against Spain, 1762.
- LIPPSTADT**, battle of. See **LUTZEN**.
- LIPSIVS**, Justus, b. 1527—d. 1606.
- LIRIS**, the river, the southern limit of the Roman dominions, B.C. 846—and of the empire of Charlemagne, A.D. 788—the Saracens who occupied its banks are expelled, 916. See **GABIGLIANO**.
- LISBON**, the Olisipo of the Romans, called Felicitas Julia in the time of Pliny, 77—plundered by the Danes, 843. See **DANES**.—Approached by Ramiro II., k. of Leon, in league with Aben Ishac Ben Omeys, 936—and by Ordonio III., 960. See **ALMOGAVARES**.—Taken by Alfonso I. of Portugal, 1147—university founded, 1290—removed to Coimbra by Dionysius, 1308—besieged by Henry II. of Castile, 1373—again, by John I., 1384—arrival of Columbus from his first voyage, March 4, 1493—the Spanish Armada sails from, May 29, 1588—treaty of, by which Spain recognizes the independence of Portugal, 1668—arrival of sir John Norris with a fleet to compose a dispute between Spain and Portugal, May 27, 1784—nearly destroyed by the great earthquake, Nov 1, 1755—auto da fé at, when Malagrida and fifty others are burnt, Sept. 29, 1761—entered by Junot, Oct. 30, 1807—by the British army, Aug. 30, 1808—held by a British protecting force, 1827—entered by the duke of Terceira, and Donna Maria proclaimed, July 24, 1833—the Constitution of 1822 proclaimed at, Sept. 9, 1836.
- LISLE**, or **LILLE**, ceded to France by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 1668—fortified by Vauban, 1680—besieged by Marlborough and Eugene, Aug. 11, 1708—the town surrenders, Oct. 23; and the citadel, Dec. 9—they collect their army there, June 18, 1709—given back to France by the peace of Utrecht, 1713—bombarded by the Austrians, Sept. 29 to Oct. 7, 1792—arrival of lord Malmesbury to negotiate for peace, July 1, 1797—treaty broken off, Sept. 20.
- L'ISLE**, John, baron de, or *De Insula Vecta*, summoned to parliament, Dec. 29, 1299.
- L'ISLE**, Gerald de, or *De Insula*, summoned to parliament, Dec. 15, 1357.
- L'ISLE**, John Talbot, baron, created July 26, 1444, and viscount, Oct. 30, 1461.
- L'ISLE**, Edward Grey, marries Elizabeth, a descendant of the family, and is created viscount, June 28, 1483.
- L'ISLE**, Charles Brandon, contracted to Elizabeth, daughter of John Grey, created viscount, May 15, 1513—contract annulled and patent cancelled; created duke of Suffolk. See **BRANDON**, Chas.
- L'ISLE**, Arthur Plantagenet, natural son of Edward IV., created viscount, April 25, 1523—carries the Order of the Garter to Francis I., k. of France, 1527—governor of Calais, 1533—recalled, 1540—d. 1541.
- L'ISLE**, John Dudley, viscount, created, March 12, 1542—defeats the French attack on Portsmouth, 1544. See **DUDLEY**, John, son of Edmund.
- LISLE**, Robert Sidney, of Penhurst, created viscount, May 4, 1606—gov. of Flushing till its restoration to the Dutch, 1616—created earl of Leicester, 1618.
- LISLE**, Philip Sidney, viscount, son of the earl of Leicester, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland by the Parliament, April 15, 1647—one of Cromwell's first council, 1653—present at his inauguration as Protector, 1657—succeeds his father, 1677—d. 1698.
- LISLE**, sir George, serves in the royal army at Naseby, 1645—attempts to raise Essex in favour of the king; defends Colchester castle, surrenders, and is shot, Aug. 29, 1648—his remains honourably interred, 1661.
- LISLE**, John, one of the judges of Chas. I., 1649—appointed by Cromwell one of the commissioners of the Great Seal, 1654—summoned by him as a lord to his new house of peers, 1657—takes refuge in Switzerland, where he is murdered by three Irish ruffians, 1680.

LISLE, lady Alicia, his widow, attainted, condemned, and executed, for harbouring one of Monmouth's army, 1685—her attainder reversed, 1689.

L'ISLE, De, and Dudley, Philip Charles Sidney of Penahurst, created lord by William IV., Jan. 13, 1835—*d.* 1851.

L'ISLE, De, lady, eldest daughter of the duke of Clarence (Wm. IV.) and Mrs. Jordan, *d.* 1837.

L'ISLE, count De, a general of Philip VI., k. of France, defeated by the earl of Derby. See **AUBRECHT**, and **BERGERAC**.

L'ISLE, Adam, sir Philip Villers de. See **ADAM DE L'ISLE**, and **KNIGHTS HOSPITALIERS**.

LISSA, a Dalmatian island, taken by the Normans, is recovered by the Venetians, 1073.

LISSA, near Breslau, battle of; the Austrians defeated by Frederic the Great, Dec. 5, 1757.

LISSUS, or **ALESSIO**, a town of Albania, where Scanderbeg *d.* Jan. 17, 1467—taken by the Turks, 1473.

LIST, Dr., of Germany, *b.* 1790—*d.* 1846.

LISTON, John, the comedian, *b.* 1777—first appearance at the Haymarket theatre, June 8, 1805—retires from the stage, May 31, 1836—*d.* 1846.

LISTON, Robt., the surgeon, *b.* 1794—*d.* 1847.

LITERARY FUND, royal, founded, 1790—incorporated, 1818.

LITERARY PROPERTY. See **COPYRIGHT**.

LITERARY TALENT, decline of, becomes apparent throughout the Roman empire, 170.

LITERATURE, philosophy, and art, Greek. See **ATHENS**, **PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS**, **PHILETÆRUS**.—Arabian. See **AL HAKEM II.**, and **ALMANSOR**. See also **LEARNING**, and **LIBRARIES**.

LITHUANIA and LITHUANIANS, a Slavonic people, first known as independent, but divided among different chiefs, about 1030—Erdvil obtains pre-eminence, defeats the Russians, and takes Grodno, 1217—they become a united nation, and give the title of Great Prince to their leader, Ringold, 1230—defeat the Livonian knights, 1237—Mendog baptized, and takes the title of king, 1252—relapses into heathenism, 1255—renews the struggle against the Teutonic Knights, 1260—defeats them at Durben, 1263—constant war with the Knights carried on by Wolstinik, 1265—1267—Witen, 1282—1315—Gedimin succeeds; takes Wolodimir, 1319—Kiof, 1320—endeavours to introduce Christianity among his people, 1322. See **GEDIMIN**.—At his death, divides his dominions among his seven sons; Olgerd takes the lead, 1330—defeated with the Poles by the Teutonic Knights at Plowcze (Ples-

kow), 1331—constant war with them; defeated by them, 1347 and 1349—war with Russia, 1363—besieges Moscow, concludes peace, and obtains White Russia, 1372.

Jagellon succeeds, 1381—is baptized, and becomes k. of Poland, 1386. See **JAGELLON**.—The Lithuanians abandon paganism, 1386—resist their union with Poland; obtain first Skirgel, and afterwards Witold, or Alexander I., for their prince, 1392—he renews the war with the Knights, and defeats them, 1394—takes Smolensko, 1395—defeated by the Mongols, 1399—in alliance with the Poles, defeats the Knights at Tannenberg, 1410—takes Novogorod, 1414. See **WITOLD**.

Boleslas, who succeeds, is hostile to Poland; deposed by Ladislas, and Witold's brother, Sigismund, placed on the throne, 1432—1440.

Casimir, son of Ladislas, made duke, 1440—re-unites Lithuania to Poland, 1445—See **CASIMIR IV.**, k. of Poland.—Alexander II., Casimir's son, elected by the Lithuanians, 1492—becomes k. of Poland, 1501—*d.* 1506.

From this time the kings of Poland are dukes of Lithuania; a part of Livonia is added to it, 1561—the whole formally incorporated with Poland, 1569—made the seat of war between the Poles and Russians, 1658—invaded by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1701.

LITORIUS, a Roman general, relieves Narbonne when besieged by the Visigoths, 436—defeated and slain by them, 439.

"**LITTLE BELT**," a British sloop of war, and "President," American frigate, encounter between them, 1811.

LITURGY, English. See **COMMON PRAYER**, Book of.—Its introduction into the church of Scotland violently obstructed, 1637—withdrawn, 1638.

LITURNUM, Scipio Africanus retires to, B.C. 183.

LIUTBERT, son of Cunibert, succeeds to the throne of Lombardy, under the guardianship of Ansprando, 700—expelled by Raginbert, 701—made prisoner and put to death, 702.

LIUTPRAND, son of Ansprando, protected by the Bavarians, 703—on the death of his father (see **ANSPRANDO**) becomes k. of Lombardy, 712—adds new laws to those of Rotharis and Grimoald, 713—a conspiracy against him detected, 714—makes a treaty with the doge of Venice, 715—obliges Faroaldus, duke of Spoletto, to give up Classis, the port of Ravenna, 716—makes farther improvements in the laws, 717—adds thirty-five new laws to his code in 721 and 722—promulgates the sixth book of his laws, 724—takes Ra-

- venna and the greater part of the Exarchate, 728—restores it to the exarch Eutychius, 729—adopts Pepin, son of Charles Martel, 735—being attacked by a dangerous illness, his nephew, Hildebrand, is elected for his colleague, 736—entertains Boniface at Pavia, 738—unites his forces with Charles Martel's against the Saracens, and expels them from the greatest part of France, 739—Trasmund, duke of Spoleto, rebels against him, 740—he invades the Roman States, 741—has an interview with pope Zachary at Terni, 742—abandons his design of annexing Ravenna and the Exarchate to his kingdom, 743—*d.* 744.
- LUITPRAND**, or **LUITPRAND**, father of the historian, sent on an embassy by Hugh, k. of Italy, to Romanus I., emperor of the East, 927.
- LUITPRAND**, or **LUITPRAND**, bp. of Cremona, writes his History, 936—secretary to Berenger, k. of Italy, is sent by him to Constantinople as ambassador to the emperor Constantine, 948—again, by the emperor Otho I., to propose a treaty of marriage between his son, Otho II., and Theophania, daughter of the late emperor Romanus I., 968—writes the History of his embassy, and *d.* 970.
- LIUVA I.**, k. of the Visigoths in Spain, succeeds Athanagild, 567—associates his brother, Leovigild, with him on the throne, 568—*d.* 572.
- LIUVA II.**, k. of the Visigoths, *b.* 581—succeeds Recared I., 601—assassinated by Wittric, who usurps the throne, 603.
- LIVERPOOL**, the port from which Henry II. embarks on his expedition to Ireland, 1171—taken by prince Rupert, June 26, 1644—first dock completed, 1699—petitions in favour of coercing the American colonies, Sept. 13, 1775. See **FIRE**, **HURRICANES**, and **STORMS**.—King's Dock constructed, 1785—(Queen's Dock, about the same time)—Fall of the tower of the church of St. Nicholas, Feb. 11, 1810—petitions for the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American States, June 15, 1824—Old Dock closed; railway to Manchester commenced, 1826—the directors give a prize for the speed of Stephenson's locomotive engines, 1829—the railway opened, Sept. 15—see **HUSKISSON**, Wm.—Clarence Dock completed, Sept., 1830—Waterloo Dock opened, 1834—Victoria and Trafalgar Docks opened, same time, Sept. 8, 1836—railway to Birmingham, July 4, 1837—to London, completed, Sept. 17, 1838—to Preston, Oct. 31, 1838—statue of Mr. Huskisson erected, 1847—first importation of Californian gold, June 21, 1849—visit of qu. Victoria, Oct. 7, 1851—St. George's Hall opened, Sept., 1854—Free Library and Museum founded—(see **BROWN**, Wm., M.P.)—opened, April 15, 1857.
- LIVERPOOL**, Charles, earl of.—See **JENKINSON**, Charles, and **HAWKESBURY**, lord.—Retires from the Board of Trade, 1804—*d.* 1808.
- LIVERPOOL**, Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of. See **JENKINSON**, Robt., and **HAWKESBURY**, Robert, lord.—On the death of Mr. Perceval, becomes first lord of the treasury and head of the ministry, June 16, 1812—brings in a bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen, July 5, 1820. See **CAROLINE AMELIA AUGUSTA**.—The Grenville party join his ministry, 1822—sudden illness incapacitates him for office, Feb. 17, 1827—*d.* Dec. 4, 1828.
- LIVERPOOL**, Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, earl of, son of Charles, *b.* 1795—succeeds his brother, 1828—*d.* 1851.
- LIVERY** in London. See **COMMON HALL**, and **LONDON**.
- LIVES** of the Painters. See **VASARI**, Giorgio.
- LIVES** of the Sophists. See **PHILOSTRATUS** of Lemnos.
- LIVIA**, Drusilla, daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, who had assumed the name of Livius Drusus, *b.* B.C. 57—married to Tiberius Claudius Nero, 42—birth of their son Tiberius, the future emperor, 41—of their second son, Nero Claudius Drusus, 39—taken from her husband by Octavius, who marries her, after having divorced Scribonia, 38—uses her influence to obtain the succession to the empire for her eldest son, A.D. 4—*d.* 29.
- LIVIANUS**, M. Æmil. Mamercus Lepidus, consul of Rome, B.C. 77.
- LIVING**, or **LEOVINGA**. See **ELFSTAN**.
- LIVINGSTON**, sir Alexander, one of the regents of Scotland during the minority of James II., 1437.
- LIVIVS**, M. Andronicus, exhibits his first drama at Rome, B.C. 240.
- LIVIVS**, Titus Patavinus, *b.* at Patavium (Padua), B.C. 59—writes the first book of his History, 28—ends it, 9—*d.* A.D. 18.
- LIVONIA**, visited in early times by Bremen merchants; they take with them Meinhard, a monk of Segeberg, who remains in the country, preaches Christianity, and is made bp., 1187—Saxon knights arrive, 1197—bp. Albert of Bremen builds Riga, 1200—founds the Order of Knights of the Short Sword, 1202. See **KNIGHTS**.—Conquered by Waldemar II., king of Denmark, who builds Narva, 1218—the Danes expelled, 1227.
- The Low German Knights choose a separate grand master, 1428—constitute a distinct State under Johann Von Mengden, 1451—1463.

- Johann Von Wolthus, 1470-1472 — discord begins with Silvester, archbp. of Riga.
- Bernhard Von der Borch, 1472 — overcomes the archbp. who d. in captivity; war with Iwan III. of Russia, 1478 — makes peace and d. 1483.
- Johann Von Loringhof, 1483-1493.
- Walter Von Plettenberg, 1493 — renews war with Iwan; defeats him at Maholm, 1501 — at Pskow, 1502 — concludes peace, 1503 — makes Livonia an independent duchy, 1521 — d. 1536.
- Hermann Von Brüggeney, 1536-1549.
- Johann Von der Recken, 1549-1551.
- Henry Von Galen, 1551-1557.
- William Von Fürstenberg, 1557-1558.
- Gotthard Kettler, 1558 — gives up Esthonia to Sweden, the rest of Livonia to Lithuania, and becomes duke of Courland, 1561. See COURLAND.
- Livonia invaded by the Russians, 1579 — recovered and retained by Stephen Bathori, k. of Poland, 1582 — contended for by Sigismund, k. of Poland, Charles IX. of Sweden, and Boris Godunow of Russia, 1604 — conquered by Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, 1625 — confirmed to him by the treaty of Altmärk, 1629 — invaded by Frederic Augustus I., k. of Poland, 1700 — recovered by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1701 — conquered by the czar Peter, and made part of the Russian empire, 1710.
- LIVY. See LIVIUS, TITUS, PATAVINUS.
- LLANDEWYER, battle of; Llewellyn defeated by the marchers, and falls in battle, 1282.
- LLEWELLYN, the Welsh prince, makes war on k. John, and is subdued, 1211.
- LLEWELLYN, prince of Wales, having assisted the barons against Henry III., his promised bride, Eleanor, daughter of Simon de Montfort, is detained in England by Edward I. on her way to marry him, 1276 — he does homage to Edward, and marries Eleanor, 1278 — rebels; is defeated at Llandewyer, and falls in battle, 1282.
- LOYD, William, b. 1623 — bp. of St. Asaph, 1680 — one of the prelates sent to the Tower by James II., 1688 — bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, 1692 — of Worcester, 1699 — d. 1714.
- LOANGO, settlements formed at, to supply Brazil with slaves, 1578.
- LOANO, battle of; the Austrians defeated by the French gen., Scherer, Nov. 23, 1796.
- LOBEIRA, Vasco, writes his Amadis de Gaul, 1308.
- LOBIA, son of Musa, a general of the caliph Muhamad, revolts with his father at Saragossa, 853-871.
- LOBITZA, besieged by the Greeks, 1188. See BULGARIANS.
- LOBKOWITZ, prince, the Austrian general, drives the Spaniards out of Lombardy into Naples; the forces of that kingdom arrest his progress at Velletri, 1744.
- LOCAL COURTS BILL, introduced by Lord Brougham, Feb. 28, 1842.
- LOCH LEVEN CASTLE, the prison of Mary, qu. of Scots, after the battle of Carberry Hill, 1567 — she escapes from, May 2, 1568. See LINDSEY, Patrick.
- LOCHES. See BRAULIU, and SPORZA, Lodovico.
- LOCK, Matthew, composes the music to "Macbeth," 1674.
- LOCKE, John, b. 1632 — draws up a constitution for Carolina, 1689 — publishes his "Essay concerning Human Understanding," 1690 — his "Thoughts concerning Education," 1693 — appointed commissioner of the Board for the management of Trade and Plantations, 1696 — d. 1704 — monument to, ordered to be placed in the London University, 1831.
- LOCKHART, J. G., b. 1794 — d. 1864.
- LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII, a town in Italy, founded by the Achæans on the promontory Zephyrium, B.C. 710 — Zaleucus gives laws to its inhabitants, 660 — taken by the Romans, 277 — now Gerace. See BARLAAM, and GERACE.
- LOCRIANS, a division of the Leleges, north of the Gulf of Corinth. See LELIGES. — Philip takes the field against them; the Athenians and Thebans unite to resist them, but are defeated at Cheronea, B.C. 338.
- LOCUSTS, Africa laid waste by swarms of, B.C. 125 — infest Spain, A.D. 846 — France, Germany, and Italy, 873 — large flights of, in Italy, 1232 — flights of, devastate the south of Europe, 1542 — infest England and other parts of Europe, 1749 — seen in London, 1857.
- LODGE, Edward, b. 1756 — d. 1839.
- LODI, and other cities invite the protection of the emperor Frederic I. against Milan, 1153 — Napoleon della Torre raises the Guelph family of Fissiraga to power in, 1269 — conference of the emperor Sigismund with pope John XXIII., 1418 — treaty of peace between Venice and Milan concluded at, April 9, 1454 — Alfonso of Naples agrees to it, Jan. 26, 1455 — battles of; Henry, duke of Brunswick, gen. of Charles V., repulsed by the French, 1528 — one of Bonaparte's early victories over the Austrians, May 11, 1796.
- LODOVICO, the papal prothonotary, tortured and beheaded by pope Sixtus IV., 1484.
- LOFFT, Capel, b. 1761 — d. 1824.
- LOGARITHMS invented by lord Napier, 1614.
- LOGOGRAPHIC printing, patent granted for, to Henry Johnson and Mr. Walter, of the "Times," 1783.

LOIRE, the Ligeris of ancient Gallia, on the banks of which Cæsar encounters the Turones, B.C. 57—ascended by the Danes as far as Tours, A.D. 838—and again, when their leader, Hasting, is defeated by Louis III., 893.

LOLLARDS, a name first given to a charitable society at Antwerp, who lulled the sick by singing to them, 1300—afterwards to the disciples of Wickliffe in England, 1379. See **WICKLIFFE**.

LOLLIA. See **PAULINA**.

LOLLIANUS, consul of Rome, 355.

LOLLIANUS, the Ephesian sophist, fl. 132.

LOLLIANUS. See **LÆLIANUS**.

LOLLIUS, M., consul of Rome, B.C. 21.

LOLME, De, b. 1744—d. 1806.

LOMBARD cities. See **ITALY**, Northern.

LOMBARD merchants invent bills of exchange, 750—settle in England to manage the ecclesiastical revenues exacted by the popes, 1229—their wealth seized by Edw. III. for the expense of his war in France, 1337.

LOMBARDIA, Theme of, a province of the Greek empire. See **ITALY**, Southern.

LOMBARDS, a Gothic tribe, originally called *Langobardi* (*Langebarden*), from their long-handled battle-axes, first known as occupying a part of Northern Germany, in the present country of Brandenburg, about 100; migrate gradually southward, 350—to the frontier of Rome, 379—Algemund their first king, 389—422—advance to the Danube and occupy the lands from which the Rugians had been driven, 437—526—their k., Andoin, leads them into Pannonia, 526—Alboin, k., 543—defeats the Gepids, 550—sends auxiliaries to Narses, 551—overthrows the Gepids; gives their lands to the Avars, proceeds to Italy, and founds there the kingdom of Lombardy, 568.

KINGS OF LOMBARDY.

For events, refer to their names in the Index, and also to **ITALY**.

Alboin, 568—573.

Cleoph, 574—575.

Autharis, 575—591.

Agilulph, 591—615.

Adalwald, 615—625.

Ariwald, 625—636.

Rotharis, 636—652.

Rodoald, 652—653.

Aribert I., 653—661.

Bertaridus and Gondibert, 661—662.

Grimoald, 662—671.

Bertaridus, *restored*, 671—688.

Cunibert, joint k. with his father, 678;

alone, 688—700.

Liutbert, 700—701.

Ragimbert, 701—702.

Aribert II., 702—712.

Ansprando, 712, 3 months.

Liutprand, 712—744.

Hildebrand, 744, 7 months.

Rachis, 744—749.

Astolfo, 749—756.

Desiderius, 757—774.

LOMBARDY conquered by Charlemagne and added to his empire, 774—included in the new kingdom of Italy, 840. See **ITALY**.—Its chief towns fortify themselves, 892—begin to form independent republics, 898. See **ITALY**, Northern; **FREDERIC I.**, and the emperors of Germany; and **CHARLES I.**, k. of Naples and Sicily.—Project of pope Nicholas III. to erect kingdoms in, for his family, the Orsini, 1230—Lombardy the great battlefield of Europe from 1495 to 1748; for the events of these wars see **FLORENCE**, **MANTUA**, **MILAN**, **MODENA**, **MONTFERRAT**, **SAVOY**, **VENICE**, the sovereigns of France, Germany, Naples, and Spain, and the popes of Rome during that period.—Conquered by France, 1797—recovered by Austria, 1814—annexed to Piedmont, Jan. 29, 1848—the authority of Austria restored, 1849.

LOMBE, sir Thomas, establishes his silk throwing machine at Derby, 1719—receives a parliamentary grant, April 3, 1732—d. 1739.

LONDON rises into importance at an early period of the Roman dominion; taken and plundered during the revolt of the Iceni, 61—recovered and restored by Suetonius Paulinus, 62—its bp., Restitutius, attends the council of Arles, 314—Theodosius, the elder, brings up the reinforcements for which he had waited at Rutupie, and proceeds to repel the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, 368—the seat of a Roman treasury, 380—the bishopric revived by Augustin, and Mellitus first bp., 604—many of its people slaughtered by the Danes, 839—pillaged by Roric with a large fleet, 851—held by the Danish leader, Healfdene, through the winter, 872—again taken by the Danes, 877.

Repaired by Alfred, 886—pestilence and great fire, St. Paul's burnt, 962—burnt by the Danes, 962—attacked by the kings of Norway and Denmark, who are repulsed by the citizens, 994—taken by Swein, 1013—pays a tribute of £10,500 to Canute, 1018—a great fire in, 1077—the Tower founded by Wm. I., 1078—Godfrey the portreeve mentioned in his charter; charter granted by Henry I.; Richard De Par chief magistrate, called Portreeve or Bailiff, 1100—a council held, 1129. See **COUNCILS**.—Weavers' Company established, 1164. See **COMPANIES**.—The first stone bridge across the Thames commenced by Peter Coleman, 1176—first mayor, Henry Fitzalwyn; massacre of the Jews in, 1189—fire on London Bridge, July 10, 1212.

LONDON—continued.

Charter of k. John, May 19, 1214—the first commercial company, “the Steel-yard Society” established in, 1233—charter of Hen. III., 1233—aldermen first elected, 1242—the citizens pay 500 marks for the privilege of having their mayor sworn before the barons of the Exchequer: some lands in the Strand held of the crown by a farrier, are made over to the Corporation, and hence arises the annual rent of six horse-shoes and nails tendered by the sheriffs, 1261—watch appointed, 1253—the use of sea-coal prohibited in the city and its suburbs, 1306.

Charter of Edw. III., 1328—suffers from the great plague; 50,000 buried during the year in Charter-house yard, 1348—the title of lord mayor given to the chief magistrate, 1354—visited by Peter I., k. of Cyprus, David of Scotland, and John II. of France, who with Edward III. and the Black Prince are entertained by sir Henry Pilkard, 1363—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield by the lord mayor, sir Wm. Walworth, 1381—a council at, condemns the doctrines of Wickliffe, 1386—visited by the Greek emperor, Manuel II., 1400—described by Leonicus Chalcocondylas, 1403—a tournament held in, between the marshal of Hainault and John de Beaufort, earl of Somerset, 1409—first Guildhall built, 1411—the city lighted at night by lanterns, 1415—third mayoralty of Whittington, 1419. See WHITTINGTON, Richard.

First grammar schools established, 1447—John Norman, lord mayor, originates the civic procession by water, 1453—Edward IV. admitted by the citizens on his return from Flanders, April 11, 1471—the sweating sickness from Sept. 21 to the end of October, carries off two lord mayors, a sheriff, six aldermen, and many thousand other persons, 1485—court of requests instituted, 1493—St. Paul's school founded by Dr. Colet, 1509—the sweating sickness rages again; Evil May-day riot of apprentices, 1517. See KATHARINE of Aragon.—Streets paved, 1533—monastery of St. Bartholomew converted into a hospital, 1539—the bishopric of Westminster united to the see, and given to Nicholas Ridley, 1550—St. Thomas's Hospital founded, 1551—Edward VI. founds Christ's Hospital, incorporates and adds to the endowments of St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's, 1553—ambassadors from Russia conclude a commercial treaty, May 1, 1557—the Royal Exchange founded by sir Thomas Gresham, Sept. 7, 1567—opened by qu. Elizabeth, 1570—water

supplied from the Thames by leaden pipes, 1580.

Visitation of the plague, 1602—copper coin first issued from the Mint, 1609—the New River water brought, 1614—the plague rages, and the courts of law removed to Reading, 1625. See HACKNEY COACHES.—Triumphal entry of Pryune and other liberated victims of the Star-chamber, 1640—the Tower occupied by the parliamentary forces; advance of prince Rupert to surprise the city checked at Brentford, 1642—plot of Edward Waller, the poet, to betray London to the k., 1643—popular tumults quelled by the army, 1647—again occupied by the army, Dec. 2, 1649—first meeting of the Quakers, 1654—entrance of gen. Monk, Feb. 4, 1660—the city declares for Charles II., May 3; he makes his entry, May 29; tea introduced, and the Royal Society founded, 1660—the plague breaks out in St. Giles's, April 28; abates, Dec. 12, 1665.

Great fire of London from Sunday morning, Sept. 2, till Thursday, 6, 1666—an Act of Parliament for rebuilding London, aided by a tax of twelve pence on every ton of coals brought into the city, Jan. 18, 1667—the building of the Monument commenced by Wren, 1671—rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral by him; the first stone laid, June 1, 1675—coffee houses in London closed by royal proclamation, Jan. 8; popular discontent, the order revoked, 1676—first museum of natural history formed, 1681—the sheriffs-elect are set aside by Chas. II., 1682—a penny-post first established, 1683. See MURRAY.—Royal proceedings against the corporation, May 2; the charter forfeited, June 12; submission of the city, 1683—the municipal franchises taken away, and the magistrates and officers appointed by the k., Oct. 4, 1683—Protestant charity schools formed in London, March 25, 1688—the charter restored, Oct. 2; meeting at Guildhall, and vote of confidence in the prince of Orange, Dec. 11; deputation of the common council sent to him, Dec. 12; triumphal entry of Wm. III., Nov. 13, 1697—St. Paul's cathedral opened, Dec. 2; Society for propagating Christianity formed in, 1698.

A violent storm from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, 1703—act for building fifty new churches, 1711—petition of the citizens against the excise law, Apr. 11, 1733—glass lamps used in the streets, 1736—the Thames frozen, Jan. 10, 1740—re-opened, Feb. 20; shock of an earthquake, March 8, 1750—new Mansion House completed, 1752—riots on account of the imprisonment of Wilkes, 1768—remonstrance of the cor-

LONDON—continued.

poration, March 14, 1770. See **WILKES, John**.—Address on the course pursued towards the American colonies, May 23. See **BECKFORD, William**.—Lord mayor Crosby and ald. Oliver committed to the Tower, 1771—merchants' petition for conciliatory measures towards the American colonies, Jan. 23, 1775—address to Geo. III. for the removal of his ministers, presented by Wilkes, as lord mayor, Apr. 10; petition in favour of terminating the contest with the American colonies, Oct. 11; counter petition, Oct. 14; common council refuses to raise troops by private subscription, Jan. 16, 1778—No Popery riots, June 2—9, 1780. See **GORDON, lord Geo**.—A common hall condemns the government policy in respect to America, Dec. 6, 1781—common council petition against the slave trade, Feb. 1, 1788—violent storm, Jan. 26; procession of Geo. III. to St. Paul's on his recovery, April 23, 1789—common council resolve to support the Corporation and Test Acts, Feb. 26, 1790—petition against interference with the internal government of France, 1795.

Public funeral of lord Nelson at St. Paul's, Jan. 9, 1806—riots in consequence of the imprisonment of sir Francis Burdett, April 6, 1810—gas-lights generally introduced. See **GASLIGHTS**.—Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall, June 18, 1814—corporation petition to the regent for economy and reform, Dec. 9, 1816—public reception of Henry Hunt after the Manchester meeting, Sept. 13, 1819—common council presents a congratulatory address to qu. Caroline, June 14, 1820—her procession to St. Paul's to return thanks, Nov. 29; riot at her funeral, Aug. 19, 1821—petitions for the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American States, June 15, 1824—treaty of, for the pacification of Greece, July 6, 1827—visit of Wm. IV. to the city prevented, Nov. 9, 1830—the cholera appears at Rotherhithe, Feb. 10, 1832—departs, Apr. 14, 1833—qu. Victoria dines with the lord mayor, Nov. 9, 1837—convention of, to settle the affairs of the East, July 18, 1841—wood pavement tried, 1841—Thames Tunnel opened, Mar. 5, 1843—Royal Exchange opened by the qu., Oct. 23, 1844—commercial panic; some of the first houses stop payment, 1847—baron Rothschild elected M.P. for, 1847—address of the city to the qu. on the papal aggression, Dec. 10, 1850—census of, taken, March 31, 1851. See **CENSUS**.—Exhibition opened, May 1, 1851. See **EXHIBITION**, the great.—Public funeral of the

duke of Wellington, Nov. 18, 1852—Napoleon III. and his empress received by the civic authorities, April 19, 1855—peace with Russia proclaimed, Apr. 29, 1856—celebrated, May 29.

LONDON BRIDGE. See **BRIDGES**.

LONDON CITY SCHOOLS to commemorate the Reform Act, first stone of the, laid by lord Brougham, Oct. 31, 1835.

LONDON EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY, prosperous state of the, 1829.

LONDON INSTITUTION, the, founded, 1805.

LONDON POLITICAL UNION meets in Lincoln's Inn fields, sir F. Burdett in the chair, Oct. 31, 1831—increases its numbers, and resolves to pay no taxes until the Reform Bill is passed, May 9, 1832.

LONDON TRADES' UNION. See **COPENHAGEN FIELDS**, and **DORCHESTER LABOURERS**.

LONDON UNIVERSITY incorporated and chartered, 1837.

University College first suggested by Thomas Campbell in a letter to Mr. Brougham, 1825—charter granted, Feb. 11, 1826—first stone laid by the duke of Sussex, Apr. 30, 1827—opened with a lecture by professor Bell, Oct. 1, 1828—portrait of Joseph Hume presented, 1854.

King's College originated, June 21, 1828. See **KING'S COLLEGE, London**.

LONDON RAILWAYS:

Railway to Birmingham commenced, May 14, 1833—completed and connected with Liverpool and Manchester, Sept. 17, 1838.

—to Blackwall, opened, Aug. 2, 1841.

See **ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH**.

—to Brighton, opened, Sept. 21, 1841.

—to Bristol (Great Western), June 30, 1841.

—to Colchester, opened, March 29, 1843.

—to Dover, opened, Feb. 6, 1844.

—to Greenwich, completed, Dec. 26, 1838.

—to Hertford, opened, Oct. 11, 1843.

—to Liverpool and Manchester by Birmingham, Sept. 17, 1838.

—to Norwich and Cambridge, opened, July, 1845.

—to Richmond, opened, July 27, 1846.

—to Southampton, part opened, May 17, 1838—completed, May 11, 1840.

—to York by Rugby, June 30, 1840.

—by Great Northern, 1852.

LONDONDERRY, originally called Derry, made a bishopric by transfer of the see from Ardfrath, 1158—fortified by Randolph against Shane O'Neal, 1566—surprised and burnt by sir Cahir O'Doherty, and all the Protestants murdered, 1608—rebuilt by new Protestant settlers from London, and receives from them its present name, 1611—besieged by the royalists, saved by a successful sally,

- 1649—besieged by James II. and the French gen. Roese; defended by the rev. George Walker, and relieved by gen. Kirke, July 80, 1689—the see united with Raphoe, 1884.
- LONDONDERRY**, Thomas Ridgeway, created earl of, July 18, 1622—title extinct, Mar. 7, 1713.
- LONDONDERRY**, Thomas Pitt, created baron, May 4, 1719—earl, Sept. 7, 1736—title extinct.
- LONDONDERRY**, Robert Stewart, created baron, Feb. 22, 1790—made viscount Castlereagh, Jan. 21, 1796—earl of Londonderry, Feb. 19, 1798—*d.* 1815.
- LONDONDERRY**. See **CASTLEREAGH**, Robt. Stewart, viscount.—Succeeds his father as earl, and is created marquis of Londonderry, Dec. 11, 1815—*d.* by his own hand, Aug. 12, 1822.
- LONDONDERRY**, Chas. Wm. Vane Stewart, *b.* 1778—created an English peer, by the title of baron Stewart, July 1, 1814—succeeds his brother, Robert, as marquis of Londonderry, Aug. 12, 1822—a gen. in the army, Jan. 10, 1837—*d.* 1854.
- LONGCHAMP**, Wm. de, bp. of Ely, 1189—intrusted with the regency of England during the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, 1190—*d.* 1197.
- LONGIMANUS**. See **ARTAXERXES**, king of Persia.
- LONGINUS**, consul of Rome, 498; 490 II.
- LONGINUS**, Cassius, the Roman jurist, put to death by Nero, 65.
- LONGINUS**, C. Cassius, consul of Rome, B.C. 171—another, 124.
- LONGINUS**, L. Cassius, consul of Rome, B.C. 127—another consul, 107, defeated and slain by the Tigurini; others, 96, and A.D. 80.
- LONGINUS**, Qu. Cassius, consul of Rome, B.C. 164.
- LONGINUS**, brother of the emperor Zeno, is sent to suppress the rebellion of Illus, who defeats and takes him prisoner, 485—rebels in Isauria, 492—successfully opposed by Johannes Gibbus, or Scytha, 493—protracts his rebellion, 496—the war is ended by the capture and death of Athenodorus, one of his chief supporters, 497—made prisoner and killed, 498.
- LONGINUS**, fl. at Palmyra, 265—minister to Zenobia, 267—composes many of his works, 269—addresses his Epistle to Porphyry, 271—put to death by the emperor Aurelian, 273.
- LONGINUS**, archbishop of Ravenna, 568—recalled, 584.
- LONG ISLAND**, battle of; the Americans driven from, by general Howe, Aug. 27, 1776.
- LONGJUMEAU**, peace of, between the Huguenots and Catholics, is broken in six months, 1568.
- LONGOBARDI**. See **LOMBARDS**.
- LONG PARLIAMENT**, commences Nov. 3, 1640.
- See **COMMONS**, House of, 1640—1659.
- LONG ROOM**. See **CUSTOM-HOUSE**, London.
- LONGUEVILLE**, Louis of Orleans, duke de, taken prisoner at the battle of Guinegate, 1513—negotiates peace between England and France, 1514.
- LONGUEVILLE**, duke de, taken at St. Quentin, 1557.
- LONGUEVILLE**, duke de, arrested by Anne of Austria, 1650—released, 1651.
- LONGUS**, C. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 337, 323 II., 314 IV.
- LONGUS**, L. Manlius Valso, consul of Rome, B.C. 256, 250 II.
- LONGUS**, Man. Tuill., consul of Rome, B.C. 500.
- LONGUS**, Ti. Sempronius, consul of Rome, B.C. 218.
- LONGUS**, Tib. Sempronius, consul of Rome, B.C. 194.
- LONGWY**, taken by the Prussians, Aug. 23, 1792.
- Loo, a hunting seat of William III., in Holland, where he ratifies the peace of Ryswick, Sept. 15, 1697.
- LOPEZ**, sir Manasseh, fined and imprisoned for bribery at Grampound, 1819.
- LOPEZ**, gen., leads a band of American adventurers and lands in Cuba, May 17; fails in the enterprise, and returns to Savannah, 25; prosecuted in the district court without effect, 1850—arrives to assist the Cubans, Aug. 18; taken prisoner and publicly executed, Sept. 1, 1851.
- LORD MAYOR**. See **LONDON**, 1354.
- LORD MAYORS OF LONDON**, after the accession of George III. to the present time. The office commences Nov. 9 of one year, and ends on the same day of the next.
- 1759—80, Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt.
- 1760—61, Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.
- 1761—62, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.
- 1762—63, Wm. Beckford, Esq.
- 1763—64, Wm. Bridgen, Esq.
- 1764—65, Sir Wm. Stephenson, Knt.
- 1765—66, Geo. Nelson, Esq.
- 1766—67, Sir Robert Kite, Knt.
- 1767—68, The Hon. Thomas Harley.
- 1768—69, Samuel Turner, Esq.
- 1769—70, Wm. Beckford, Esq.
- Barlow Trecothick, Esq.
- 1770—71, Brass Crosby, Esq.
- 1771—72, Wm. Nash, Esq.
- 1772—73, James Townsend, Esq.
- 1773—74, Frederick Buil, Esq.
- 1774—75, John Wilkes, Esq.
- 1775—76, John Sawbridge, Esq.
- 1776—77, Sir Thos. Halifax, Knt.
- 1777—78, Sir Jas. Esdaile, Knt.
- 1778—79, Samuel Plumb, Esq.
- 1779—80, Brackley Kennett, Esq.
- 1780—81, Sir Watkin Lewes, Bart.
- 1781—82, Sir Wm. Plomer, Knt.
- 1782—83, Nath. Newnham, Esq.

LORD MAYORS of London—continued.

- 1783—84, Robt. Peckham, Esq.
- 1784—85, Richd. Clark, Esq.
- 1785—86, Thos. Wright, Esq.
- 1786—87, Thos. Sainsbury, Esq.
- 1787—88, John Burnell, Esq.
- 1788—89, Wm. Gill, Esq.
- 1789—90, Wm. Pickett, Esq.
- 1790—91, John Boydell, Esq.
- 1791—92, Sir John Hopkins, Bart.
- 1792—93, Sir John Sanderson, Bart.
- 1793—94, Paul Le Mesurier, Esq.
- 1794—95, Thos. Skinner, Esq.
- 1795—96, Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart.
- 1796—97, Sir Brook Watson, Bart.
- 1797—98, Sir J. W. Anderson, Bart.
- 1798—99, Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart.
- 1799—1800, H. C. Combe, Esq.
- 1800—1, Sir William Staines, Bart.
- 1801—2, Sir John Eamer, Bart.
- 1802—3, Charles Price, Esq.
- 1803—4, John Perring, Esq.
- 1804—5, Peter Perchar, Esq.
- 1805—6, Sir James Shaw, Bart.
- 1806—7, Sir Wm. Leighton, Bart.
- 1807—8, John Ainsley, Esq.
- 1808—9, Sir Chas. Flower, Bart.
- 1809—10, Thomas Smith, Esq.
- 1810—11, Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq.
- 1811—12, Sir Claud. Steph. Hunter, Bart.
- 1812—13, George Scholey, Esq.
- 1813—14, Sir Wm. Domville, Bart.
- 1814—15, Samuel Birch, Esq.
- 1815—16, Matthew Wood, Esq.
- 1816—17, Matt. Wood, Esq., again.
- 1817—18, Christopher Smith, Esq.
- 1818—19, John Atkins, Esq.
- 1819—20, George Brydges, Esq.
- 1820—21, John T. Thorpe, Esq.
- 1821—22, Christopher Magnay, Esq.
- 1822—23, Wm. Heygate, Esq.
- 1823—24, Robt. Waithman, Esq.
- 1824—25, John Garrat, Esq.
- 1825—26, Wm. Venables, Esq.
- 1826—27, Anthony Browne, Esq.
- 1827—28, Mathias Prime Lucas, Esq.
- 1828—29, Wm. Thompson, Esq.
- 1829—30, John Crowder, Esq.
- 1830—31, Sir John Key, Bart.
- 1831—32, Sir John Key, Bart., again.
- 1832—33, Sir Peter Laurie, Bart.
- 1833—34, Charles Farebrother, Esq.
- 1834—35, Henry Winchester, Esq.
- 1835—36, Wm. Taylor Copeland, Esq.
- 1836—37, Thomas Kelly, Esq.
- 1837—38, Sir John Cowan, Bart.
- 1838—39, Samuel Wilson, Esq.
- 1839—40, Sir Chapman Marshall, Bart.
- 1840—41, Thos. Johnson, Esq.
- 1841—42, Sir John Pirie, Bart.
- 1842—43, J. Humphrey, Esq.
- 1843—44, Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart.
- 1844—45, Michael Gibbs, Esq.
- 1845—46, John Johnson, Esq.
- 1846—47, Sir George Carroll, Bart.

- 1847—48, John K. Hooper, Esq.
- 1848—49, Sir Jas. Duke, Bart., M.P.
- 1849—50, Thos. Farncombe, Esq.
- 1850—51, Sir John Musgrave, Bart.
- 1851—52, Wm. Hunter, Esq.
- 1852—53, Thos. Challis, Esq., M.P.
- 1853—54, Thomas Sidney, Esq.
- 1855—56, Sir Fran. Graham Moon, Bart.
- 1856—57, David Salomons, Esq.
- 1857—58, Thos. Quedstedt Finnis, Esq.
- 1858—59, Sir Robt. Walter Carden, Bart.

LORD PROTECTOR. See CROMWELL, Oliver.

LORD'S PRAYER. See CAXTON, Wm.

LOARDS, House of; originally the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot. See WITENAGEMOT.—After the Conquest, continued by meetings of the great barons and prelates, summoned from time to time by the king; these constitute the first parliament or national council, and by degrees acquire the right of consenting to or disapproving the laws and measures proposed to them; settle the contest between Stephen and Henry, at Wallingford, 1153—enact the Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164—contest with k. John, 1213—15. See BARONS of England.

7 Hen. III. Grant an aid of a fifteenth of all moveables in return for a confirmation of Magna Charta, 1225—refuse to attend in parliament on account of the king's foreign favourites, 1233—meet at Merton, refuse supplies, and reject the canon law, 1236—again refuse supplies, and remonstrate against the papal extortions in England, 1247—meet in Westminster-hall, renew their remonstrance, and insist on the observance of Magna Charta, 1253—refuse the money wanted by the k. to obtain the crown of Sicily for his son, Edmund, 1255—enact the Provisions of Oxford, 1258. See COMMONS, House of, and PARLIAMENT.—First a distinct branch of the legislature, 1259—more clearly so, in the parliament summoned by Simon de Montfort, 1265.

24 Edw. I. Their power checked by the union of k. and people; but no loans or supplies voted by the Commons are valid without their concurrence, 1295—attend parliament armed, obtain a confirmation of the charters, and an Act against the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297.

4 Edw. II. Again attend parliament armed, to enforce the removal of Gaveston, 1310—pass, without the concurrence of k. and Commons, an Act of attainder and banishment against the Despensers, 1321.

13 Edw. III. More willing than the Commons to grant the k. a subsidy for his war in France; but, to obtain it, concur with them in demanding a redress of grievances, and security against Eng-

Lords, House of—*continued.*

land being made a French province, 1339—Act passed that no peer shall be punished but by the award of his peers in parliament, 1341.

1 Richard II. Empowered to appoint a Council of State during the king's minority, 1377—impeach and unjustly condemn his ministers, 1388.

1 Henry IV. Disturbed by violent altercations among themselves in parliament; forty gauntlets thrown on the floor; the k. composes their quarrels, 1399—oppose a petition of the Commons for the application of the revenues of the church to the service of the state, 1404.

29 Henry VI. Protest against the sentence pronounced by the k. against the duke of Suffolk, as an infringement of their right to try a peer, 1450—acknowledge the right of Richard duke of York to the crown, and appoint him Protector, 1454—restore the kingly authority to Henry, 1456—compromise the dispute by deciding that the duke of York should succeed on Henry's death, 1460.

18 Edw. IV. Condemn George duke of Clarence, 1478.

21 Hen. VIII. Frame articles against Wolsey, 1529—the law of the Six Articles, 1539—condemn Cromwell, earl of Essex, 1540—and the duke of Norfolk, 1547.

6 Edw. VI. Prepare a poor-law, which the Commons reject as a Money Bill, 1552.

9 Eliz. Take the lead in urging the qu. to settle the succession, 1566.

2 James I. Pass a Bill to entail the crown lands, which the Commons reject, 1604—the number of temporal peers in the house is now seventy-eight; inquire into lord Chancellor Bacon's delinquencies, and pass sentence on him, 1621.

2 Chas. I. Protest against the imprisonment of the earl of Arundel and the exclusion of the earl of Bristol, 1626—commit the king's serjeant, Ashley, for having pleaded before them the royal prerogative to dispense with the laws, and endeavour to moderate the demands of the Commons, 1628—assemble at York as a council of peers; advise the k. to call a parliament, 1640—pass under popular coercion the Bill of attainder against Strafford, 1641—forbid lords Essex and Holland to attend the k. when he leaves London, 1642—reduced to sixteen members by the departure of the majority to join the k.; assent unwillingly to the Self-denying Ordinance, 1644—and to Laud's attainder, 1645—refuse to concur with the Commons in the trial of the k.

Commonwealth. The House of Lords abolished by the Commons, Feb. 6, 1649—Protectorate; a new house created by Cromwell, Dec. 11, 1657—the former lords reinstated, concur in restoring royalty, May 1, 1660.

2 Chas. II. The bishops allowed to take their seats again, 1661—refuse to hear the Commons' impeachment of Clarendon, 1667—their sentence in the case of Skinner's complaint against the E. I. Co. declared by the Commons to be illegal, 1669—they erase the proceedings from their journals, and forego all claim to original jurisdiction in criminal matters, 1670—make alterations in a tax on sugar, which the Commons resist, as an interference with a Money Bill, 1671—receive a petition from Dr. Shirley against sir John Fagg, which gives rise to another dispute with the Commons, and a prorogation, 1675—commit four lords to the Tower for denying the legality of the parliament, which had sitten seventeen years, 1677—reject the Exclusion Bill, 1680.

1 James II. Fix a day for taking the king's speech into consideration, on which he prorogues the parliament, 1685—on his flight take the administration of affairs into their hands; address the prince of Orange to summon a convention, and in the mean time to conduct the government of the country, Dec. 23, 1688—in the convention adopt amendments on the resolutions of the Commons, which they abandon, to concur in voting the throne vacant, and inviting the prince and princess of Orange to fill it, Feb. 2, 1689.

4 William and Mary. Protest against the committal of Marlborough and other lords, and obtain their release, 1689—disagree with the Commons on the impeachment of lord Somers and other peers, and acquit the accused, 1701.

2 Anne. Assert their right to examine the public accounts, which the Commons dispute, 1708—inquire into the Scotch plot; the parliament of Scotland protest against their proceeding, 1704—address the qu. to assure her that the church is not in danger, 1705—request her to marry again, 1709—inquire into the disasters of the Spanish campaign; twelve new peers created to change the balance of parties, 1711—address the qu. disapproving the terms of peace offered by France, 1712—approve the treaty of Utrecht, 1713—request the qu. to interpose with Philip V. of Spain in favour of the Catalans, Apr. 6, 1714.

4 Geo. I. Disagree with the Commons on the trial of the earl of Oxford; ac-

LORDS, House of—continued.

quit him, and allow him to take his seat again, 1717—agree to and afterwards abandon a Bill for limiting the peerage, 1717—pass it, and the Commons reject it, 1719.

7 Geo. II. Investigate the distribution of the sum raised by the confiscation of the So. Sea Co. directors' estates, 1733—reject a petition for inquiry into undue influence used in the election of the sixteen Scotch peers, 1735—reject a motion for the removal of sir Robert Walpole, 1741—defeat the committee of the Commons to inquire into his administration, 1742—originate and pass the Bill for naturalizing Jews; throw out the Registration Bill, 1753.

8 Geo. III. Order the printing of their Journals, Domesday book, and other public records, 1765—join the Commons in an address to the k. deprecating the remonstrances made in favour of Wilkes, 1770—reject a Bill passed by the Commons for the relief of dissenters, 1772—and a Copyright Bill, 1774—many new peers called to the House, 1776—reject the earl of Chatham's motion to stop hostilities in America, May 30, 1777—and lord Abingdon's against raising troops by private subscriptions; oppose the recognition of American independence, 1779—throw out Fox's India Bills, Dec. 17, 1783—carry lord Effingham's motion to support the new ministry of W. Pitt, Feb. 4, 1784—receive from the Commons the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, May 13, 1787. See HASTINGS, Warren.—Agree to the decision of the Commons respecting the regency, 1788—support the preparations for war against France, 1792—approve the rejection of the French overtures, Jan. 22, 1800—the peace of Amiens, May 13, 1802—and the renewal of war, March 23, 1803—throw out Wilberforce's Bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade, 1804—reject the Catholic petition presented by lord Grenville, May 10, 1805—vote the abolition of the Slave Trade, June 10, 1806—acquit lord Melville, 12; refuse inquiry into the attack on Copenhagen, Feb. 8, 1808—concur in appointing the prince of Wales regent, 1810.—

1 Regency. Give up lord Sidmouth's Dissenters' Bill; concur in lord Stanhope's on the currency; decide the Berkeley peerage case, 1811—negative, by 126 to 125, resolutions in favour of the Catholics, June 22, 1812—again, by 73 to 69, July 22, 1816—by 142 to 90, May 16, 1817—by 147 to 106, May, 1819—approve the conduct of the Manchester magistrates in dispersing the Reform meeting, by 159 to 34, Nov. 23.

1 Geo. 4. Appoint a secret committee to examine the documents against qu. Caroline, June 23, 1820—receive the Bill of pains and penalties against her, July 5; the case opened by sir R. Gifford, attorney-gen., 19; Majocchi examined, 21; evidence summed up by the solicitor-gen., sir John Copley, when the lords run out to observe the great solar eclipse, and leave him speaking to almost empty benches, Sept. 7; defence commenced by Mr. Brougham, Oct. 8; followed by Mr. Williams, 5; evidence concluded and summed up by Mr. Denman, 24; by Dr. Lushington, 26; the attorney-gen. replies, 27; and the solicitor-gen., 28-30; the second reading of the Bill carried by 123 to 95, Nov. 6; the third reading by 108 to 99; and the Bill abandoned, 10; Mr. Plunkett's Bills for the relief of Catholic disabilities thrown out, March, 1821—and Mr. Canning's for the admission of Catholic peers to sit in the House of Lords, Apr. 1822—lord Lansdowne's motion for the recognition of the So. American States negatived, March 15, 1824—Bill for legalizing the sale of game thrown out, May 6, 1825—Catholic Relief Bill opposed by the duke of York, and rejected by 178 to 130, May 17; the Lords agree to the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, but again reject the Catholic claims by 181 to 137, June 10, 1828—Catholic Relief Bill introduced by the duke of Wellington, March 31, 1829—second reading carried by 217 to 112, April 5; third reading, 10; Catholic peers take their seats, 28.

2 Wm. IV. Reform Bill brought up from the Commons; on the second reading thrown out by 199 to 153, Oct. 7, 1831—brought up again and read a first time, March 26, 1832—second reading carried by 184 to 175, April 14; lord Lyndhurst's amendment adopted by 151 to 116, May 7; the k. decides, if necessary, to create new peers: the hostile lords give way, and the Bill is read a third time by 106 to 22, June 4; Robert Grant's Bill for removing the civil disabilities of Jews, rejected by 104 to 54, Aug. 1, 1833—second reading of the new Poor Law agreed to by 76 to 13, July 21, 1834—lord Radnor's Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the English universities rejected by 102 to 85—Irish Tithe Bill by 189 to 122; counsel and evidence heard against the Municipal Reform Bill, July 30, 1835—alterations made, to which the Commons agree, and the Bill is passed, Sept. 9; the Appropriation clause in the Irish Church Bill rejected, 10; debate on Borough magistrates, Feb. 23, 1836—a resolution hostile to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill

LOE, House of—continued.

passed by 203 to 119, April 26; Bill for Reform in the Court of Chancery rejected, 28; the Municipal Bill so mutilated that the Commons reject it, June 30; similar proceedings with the Tithe Bill, Aug. 2; and Charitable Trusts' Bill, 10; lord Lyndhurst moves for a return of all the Bills brought in during the session, and their fate, 18; the obstructive policy of the Lords severely reprobated by Mr. Hume, 20; Irish Municipal Bill again defeated, May 5, 1837.

2 Victoria. The Lords censure the Irish policy of ministers by 63 to 58, March 19, 1838—pass the Irish Municipal Bill, modified by compromise, Aug. 20, 1840—carry by 168 to 96 an amendment against the Melbourne ministry, Aug. 24, 1841—approve by 175 to 78, the policy of the Peel ministry towards Ireland, Feb. 15, 1844—carry by 211 to 164 the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill, May 28, 1846—reject the Jewish Disabilities Bill, by 163 to 128, May 25, 1848—read a second time the Bill for altering the Navigation Laws, May 7, 1849—censure by a majority of 37 the conduct of the government towards Greece, June 17, 1850—complain of the plots carried on in London by foreign refugees against continental governments, March 28, 1851—reject the Jews' Bill by a majority of 86, July 17; pass the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, 29; approve the grant to Maynooth, April 10, 1853—pass the Canada Reserves Bill, 28; reject the Jewish Disabilities Bill again, 29; pass the Bill for extending the Income Tax to Ireland, June 27; approve the Bill for the government of India on the second reading, Aug. 5; condemn the proceedings of Russia towards Turkey, 12; agree to the extension of the legacy duty to real property, July 28; pass the Oxford university Reform Bill, July, 1854—and the Bill to prevent bribery, Aug. 8; pass the Cambridge university Reform Bill through Committee, Apr. 24, 1855—read it a third time and pass it, June 14; adopt by 188 to 105 lord Lyndhurst's motion against life peerages, Feb. 7, 1856.

LORDS OF ARTICLES, the acting committee of the Scotch parliament, abolished, 1641.

LOREDANO, Antonio, the Venetian commander, defends Scodra or Scutari, in Albania, against the Turks, 1476.

LOREDANO, Leonardo, doge of Venice, 1501–1521.

LOREDANO, Pietro, doge of Venice, 1567–1570.

LONGES, count de, the nephew of Turenne, takes the command on his uncle's death,

and retreats from Salzbach, 1675—duke and marshal, commands the French army on the Rhine, 1692–94.

LOMA, Roger de, the Catalan admiral, destroys the fleet of Charles, k. of Naples, 1282—drives another fleet from Malta, 1283—captures Charles, prince of Salerno, in a naval battle off Naples, June 5, 1284—takes Gallipoli in Italy, and Taranto; destroys the fleet, and intercepts the supplies of Philip III. of France, 1285—destroys the armament fitted out by Robert, count d'Artois, regent of Naples, at Castellamare, June 23, 1287—besieges Gaeta, 1289—defeats the viceroy of Naples in Calabria, invades Greece, and takes the island of Scios, 1292—takes Otranto, and is recalled from the Sicilian service by James II. of Aragon, 1297—commands his fleet against Frederic of Sicily, 1299—defeats a Sicilian fleet and takes prisoner the admiral Conrad Doria, June 14, 1300—d. soon afterwards.

L'ORIENT, an expedition against, commanded by Adm. Leacock and gen. Sinclair; obtains no signal success, and returns to England, Oct. 17, 1746—naval battle off; the French fleet defeated by Lord Bridport, June 22, 1795.

"L'ORIENT," the flag-ship of the French admiral, Brueys, carrying 120 guns, blown up in the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798.

LORRRAINE (Lotharingen), the country between the Rhine and the Meuse, on the death of the emperor Lothaire I., given to his second son, Lothaire, and takes its name from him, 865—on his death, occupied by Charles the Bald, and claimed by Louis of Germany and the emperor Louis II., 869—divided between Charles and Louis of Germany, 870—Louis of Germany relinquishes his portion to the emperor Louis, 872—which his son, Louis II., inherits, with Saxony, 876—the whole of Lorraine united by him to Germany, 890—inherited by his brother, Charles the Fat, 892—transferred to Arnulf, 897—given by him to Zwentibold, 896—the people revolt, put Zwentibold to death, and submit to Louis III. of Germany, 900—on his death, transfer their allegiance to Charles the Simple, 911.

Giselbert, brother of Rudolf, duke of Burgundy, first duke of Lorraine, 916—given up by Rudolf, when k. of France, to Henry the Fowler, as a fief of the empire, 923—reclaimed by Louis IV. of France, who, with Giselbert and other princes, is defeated by Otto I., emperor of Germany, at Andernach, 938. Henry I., duke, 940–944.

Conrad, 944–953.

Bruno, archbp. of Cologne, duke, 953—

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LORRAINE—continued.

the duchy divided. See **LORRAINE**, Lower.
 Bruno, duke of Upper Lorraine, 954—959.
 Frederic I., 959—his duchy invaded by Lothaire, k. of France, 977—recovered by Otho II., remains a part of the German empire, 990.
 Dieterich I., 984—1026.
 Frederic II., 1026—1033. See **BEATRICE**, his daughter.
 Gonthelon I., 1033—1043. See **GONTHELON**.
 Gonthelon II., 1043—1045.
 Alla of Alsace, 1046—1048.
 Gerard of Alsace, 1048—1070.
 Dieterich II., 1070—1115.
 Sigismund, 1115—1139.
 Matthew I., 1139—1176.
 Sigismund II., 1176—1205.
 Ferri I., 1205.
 Ferri II., 1206—1213.
 Theobald I., 1213—1220.
 Matthew II., 1220—1251.
 Ferri III., 1251—1304.
 Theobald II., 1304—1312.
 Ferri IV., 1312—1328.
 Rudolf, 1328—1346.
 John I., 1346—1391.
 Charles I., 1391—1431.
 Reigner, or René d'Anjou, 1431—1453.
 John II., 1453—1470.
 Nicholas, 1470—1473.
 Yolante and René II., 1473—1506—invaded by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, 1474 and 1477. See **BURGUNDY**.—René invited by pope Innocent VIII. to claim Naples, 1487.
 Antony, 1506—1544.
 Francis I., 1544—1545.
 Charles II., 1545—1608. See **CHARLES II.**, duke of Lorraine.
 Henry II., 1608—1624.
 Francis II., Charles III., and Nicholas Francis, joint dukes, 1624—1670; Chas. alone, 1670—1675. See **CHARLES III.**, duke of Lorraine.
 Charles IV., 1675—1690. See **CHARLES IV.**, duke of Lorraine.
 Leopold, 1690—1729.
 Francis Stephen, 1729—1737. See **FRANCIS STEPHEN I.**, emperor of Germany.
 Stanislaus, 1737—1766. See **STANISLAUS LECZINSKY**, k. of Poland.
 Lorraine united to France.
LORRAINE, Lower. See **BRABANT**.—First duke, Godfrey I., 959—964.
 Godfrey II., 964—976.
 Charles, brother of Lothaire, king of France, does homage to the emperor Otho II., 976—1001.
 Otho I., 1001—1005.
 Godfrey III., 1005—1023.
 Gonthelon, 1023—1043. See **GONTHELON**.
 Godfrey IV., 1043—1048. See **GODFREY IV.**

Frederic of Luxemburg, 1048—1065.
 Godfrey IV., restored, 1065—1069.
 Godfrey V., 1069—1076. See **GOSSELOW**.
 Conrad, 1076—1089.
 Godfrey VI., 1089—1100. See **GODFREY** of Bouillon.
 Henry I., 1101—1106.
 Godfrey VII., 1106—1128.
 Waleran and Godfrey VII., 1128—1140.
 Godfrey VIII., 1140—1143.
 Godfrey IX., 1143—1190.
 Henry II., 1190—1235.
 Henry III., 1235—1248.
 Henry IV., 1248—1261.
 John I., 1261—1294.
 John II., 1294—1312.
 John III., 1312—1355.
 Jane and Wenceslas, duke of Luxemburg, 1355—1383.
 Jane, alone, 1383—1405.
 Antony, 1405—1415.
 John IV., 1415—1427. See **BRABANT**.
LORRAINE, the cardinal of, brother of Francis, duke of Guise, governs France with his brother, 1559—d. 1574.
LORRAINE, Claude, b. 1600—his works are distinguished at the Exhibition at Paris, 1673—d. 1662.
LOSTWITHIEL, in Cornwall, Essex is surrounded by the royalists at 1644. See **ESSEX**, Robert Devereux, the son.
LOT, rescene of, from the Assyrians, B.C. 1912 (2070 H.).
LOTHAIRE I., son of Louis I., b. 796—made k. of Bavaria, 815—associated with his father in the empire, 817—k. of Italy, 820—marries Ermengarda, 821. See **ERMENGARDA**.—Crowned at Rome, 823—regulates the laws of Italy by his Constitutions, 824—reproves the clergy for neglect of education, and establishes masters in Florence, Turin, Verona, &c., 829—takes his father prisoner, and assumes full imperial power, 833—compelled by his brother Louis to restore him, 834—forms a league with his brother Charles, 838—Theophilus, emperor of the East, sends to beg his assistance against the caliph Al Motasem, 839—on his father's death makes Italy a separate kingdom, and takes the title of emperor of the West; Louis, his brother, seizes the German States allotted to him; he brings an army across the Alps to assert his rights, 840—Louis and Charles unite to resist Lothaire, and defeat him at Fonterrat, in Auxerre, June 25, 841—agrees to hold a congress at Metz for the settlement of the disputes, 842—gives the title of k. of Italy to his son Louis, who is crowned at Rome, 844—has a conference with his brothers at Mersen, 847—grants Dürstede to Roric, 850—d. Sept. 23, 855.
LOTHAIRE II., emperor of Germany, son

of Gebhard, count of Saxony, *b.* 1075—count of Supplinburg; made duke of Saxony, 1106—elected to the imperial throne of Germany; the dukes of Suabia and Franconia refuse to acknowledge him, 1125—he gives Saxony to his son-in-law, Henry VIII., duke of Bavaria, 1126—crowned at Liege by pope Innocent II., 1131—arrives in Italy, and expels Conrad: the pope joins him at Roncaglia, 1132—conducts Innocent to Rome, and is there crowned by him; gives Tuscany to Henry Gualf, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, 1133—marches into Italy with a large army, 1136—by compromise with the pope gives Apulia and Calabria to Manulph; conducts Innocent again to Rome, and on his return to Germany *d.* in the Tyrol, Dec. 8, 1137.

LOTHAIRE, son of Lothaire I., on his father's death has the countries between the Rhine and Meuse, 855. See **LOTHAIRE**.—Persuades his uncle, Louis of Germany, to desist from invading France, 856—divorces Teutberga, and marries Waldrada; the archbishops of Cologne and Treves support him in the council of Aix-la-Chapelle against pope Nicholas I. and Hincmar, bp. of Rheims, 862—his marriage is annulled by the pope, 863—submits to the papal decree, and is for a time reconciled to Teutberga, but soon recalls Waldrada, 865—assists his brother, Louis of Italy, with an army against the Saracens, 867—visits Rome to conciliate pope Hadrian II.; on his return *d.* at Piacenza, Aug. 10, 869.

LOTHAIRE, son of Hugh, k. of Italy, made his father's colleague, 881—is affianced to Adelaide, daughter of Rudolf, 882—Berenger arrives from Germany, and is welcomed by all the nobles of Italy; he leaves Lothaire the title of k., 945—Lothaire marries Adelaide, and after his father's death remains nominal k. of Italy, 947—applies to the emperor Constantine X. for protection, 948—*d.* Nov. 22, 950.

LOTHAIRE, k. of France, son of Louis IV., *d. Outremer*, *b.* 941—succeeds his father under the protection of Hugh, count of Paris, 954—gives Aquitaine and other territories to Hugh, 955—invades Lorraine, which involves him in war with Otho II., 977—leaves Lorraine to Otho, and makes peace, 980—*d.* 986.

LOTHARINGEN. See **LOTHAIRE**.

LOTHEN. See **ILING**.

LOTHENE, k. of Kent, 678—his kingdom ravaged by Ethelred, k. of Mercia, 676—conquered and succeeded by Edric, 685.

LOTTERIES, State, employed by Charles I. to raise money, 1630—regulated by Act

of Parliament, 1693—and again, 1753—abolished, 1836.

LOTUS, Red. See **ANTHEMION**.

LOUBOUR HILL, or Drumellog, battle of. See **DRUMCLOE**.

LOUDOUN, John, lord, committed to the Tower by Chas. I., 1639—made an earl by him and lord chancellor of Scotland, 1641—one of the commissioners to treat with him at Oxford, 1649—*d.* 1690.

LOUDOUN, John, lord, takes the command in North America, July 29, 1756—the French make progress there, on account of his inactivity, 1757—*d.* 1788.

LOUGHBOUGH, lord. See **WEDDERBURN**, Alexander.—Chief justice of the Common Pleas, presides at the trial of the No-Popery rioters, July 15, 1790—appointed lord chancellor, June 21, 1793—created earl of Rosslyn, resigns the chancellorship, Apr. 4-18, 1801—*d.* Jan. 2, 1806.

LOUIS, Fort, a French settlement on the river Senegal, taken by captain Marsh, April 23, 1758.

LOUIS, son of Louis I. of France, *b.* 806—k. of Bavaria and Bohemia, 821—in concert with his brothers, rebels against and deposes his father, 830—at the Diet of Nimwegen compels Lothaire to restore him, 834—rebels again, but being deserted by his army, submits, 839—k. of Germany, 840—seizes the German States allotted to his brother Lothaire; unites with his brother Charles against Lothaire, and defeats him, June 26, 841—has an interview with Charles at Strasburg, 842—negotiates with Bogoris, k. of the Bulgarians, 845—has a conference with his brother at Mersen, 847—invades France, but is persuaded to withdraw by his nephew Lothaire, 856—sends Teutob, abbot of Fulda, to the emperor and the pope, to explain his proceedings, which Charles still resents, 859—is disturbed by a revolt of his son Carloman, 862—resists the claim of pope Nicholas I. to appoint and depose bishops in Germany, 864—asserts his right to Lorraine, 869—makes a treaty with Charles the Bald for a division of Lorraine, 870—relinquishes his portion of Lorraine to the emperor Louis of Italy, 872—contends unsuccessfully with Charles the Bald, for the throne of the emperor Louis, 875—*d.* at Francofort-on-the-Maine, Aug. 28, 876.

LOUIS II., of Saxony, k. of Germany, son of Louis I., *b.* 831—receives Saxony in the division of his father's dominions, and inherits his throne, 876—resists with his brothers the attempt of their uncle, Charles the Bald, against them, and defeats him at Andernach, Oct. 8, 876—seizes Bavaria on the death of his brother

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- ther Carloman; and makes war on Boso, k. of Arles, 880—defeated by the Normans at Ebsdorf, 881—*d.* Jan. 20, 882.
- LOUIS III.** (called by some Louis IV.), k. of Germany, son of Arnulf, *b.* 892—succeeds his father, 899—defeated by the Hungarians, 910—*d.* 911.
- LOUIS IV., of Bavaria,** *b.* 1284—elected k. of Germany, makes war on his rival, Frederic of Austria, 1314—gives the marquisate of Lusatia to John of Luxembourg, k. of Bohemia, 1319—takes Frederic of Austria prisoner at the battle of Mühldorf or Ampfing, Sept. 28; and reigns sole k. of Germany; invests his son Louis with the margraviate of Brandenburg, and sends troops to assist the Visconti; pope John XXII. excommunicates him and declares his election void, 1323—he protests against the papal assumption of power in Germany, and appeals to a general council, 1324—concludes the treaty of Trausnitz with Frederic of Austria, and sets him free, 1325—the treaty annulled by Leopold, duke of Austria, and the pope; Frederic surrenders again, and is treated by Louis as a friend, 1326—conference at Trent with the leaders of the Ghibellins; Louis advances to Milan, and is crowned k. of Italy, May 31; quarrels with Galeazzo Visconti, and imprisons him at Monza; the citizens of Pisa shut their gates against him, but yield after a siege; the pope fulminates more violently against him; he is defended by the Franciscan, William Occam, Marsilius of Padua, and John of Janduno, 1327—crowned emperor at Rome, Jan. 17, by the bishops of Venice and Aleria; holds an assembly of the people, April 18; at which it is decreed that every pope must reside in Rome, 1328—alienates the minds of the principal Ghibellins, and returns to Germany, 1329—makes overtures to pope Benedict XII., which are rejected, through the influence of the kings of France and Naples, 1335—interview with Edward III. of England at Coblenz; his excommunication is renewed by Benedict; the jurisdiction of the pope in Germany, denied by a meeting of the electors at Rense, and a Diet at Francofort, 1338—Clement VI. repeats the excommunication and makes arrogant demands, which are indignantly rejected, 1343—induces some princes to elect for emperor Charles, marquis of Moravia; Louis is still supported by a large majority, 1346—*d.* Oct. 11, 1347.
- LOUIS II.,** son of Lothaire, receives the title of k. of Italy, and is crowned at Rome, 844—expels the Saracens from Beneventum, and divides the duchy between the rival claimants, Sicconolfo and Radelgisio, 848. See **BENEVENTO.**—Besieges Bari without success, 852—on the death of his father, becomes absolute k. of Italy and emperor of the West, 855—visits Venice with the empress Angilberga, 856—receives Teuton, abbot of Fulda, ambassador from his uncle, Louis of Germany, 859—occupies Rome with an armed force, 864—assembles a large army in Southern Italy against the Saracens, 866—assisted by his brother, Lothaire of Lorraine, against them, 867—commences the siege of Bari, 868—on the death of Lothaire, asserts his right to Lorraine, 869—pope Hadrian II. makes vain efforts to gain a portion for him, 870—takes Bari; is treacherously surprised and detained in Beneventum, with his empress, Angilberga, by the duke Adelgisio, 871—Louis of Germany relinquishes to him his portion of Lorraine, 872—on his approach, the Saracens raise the siege of Salerno; he is diverted by Basil I., emperor of the East, and by pope John VIII., from his intended revenge on Adelgisio, 873—*d.* Aug. 12, 874.
- LOUIS,** king of Arles, or Lower Burgundy, son of Boso, king of Provence, *b.* 880—inherits this portion of his father's dominions, under the tutelage of his mother, Ermengarda, 883—she claims the protection of the emperor Arnulf for him, and he is crowned at Arles, 890—he enters Italy to claim the throne; retires on the approach of Berenger, 899—again invited to Italy; is acknowledged k. by some nobles, 900—drives Berenger into Germany, and is elected emperor of the West, 901—surprised by Berenger; is allowed to go into Provence on taking an oath not to return into Italy, 902—breaks his oath, and advances into Italy; is made prisoner by Berenger, at Verona, and his eyes put out; after which he renounces the kingdom of Italy, and is permitted to return to Arles, 905—*d.* 923. See **BURGUNDY, Lower.**
- LOUIS CHARLES AUGUSTUS,** k. of Bavaria, son of Maximilian Joseph I. (as k.), *b.* Aug. 25, 1786—marries Louisa Charlotte Theresa, daughter of Frederic, duke of Saxe Altenburg, Oct. 10, 1810—succeeds his father, Oct. 13, 1825. See **BAVARIA.**
- LOUIS,** k. of Bohemia, 1516—1526. See **LOUIS II.,** k. of Hungary.
- LOUIS,** k. of Etruria, son of Ferdinand, duke of Parma, *b.* July 5, 1773—marries Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles IV., k. of Spain; made k. of Etruria, March 21, 1801—*d.* Oct. 9, 1803. See **ETRURIA, Modern.**
- LOUIS I., le Débonnaire,** son of Charlemagne, *b.* 778—crowned at Rome k. of Aquitaine

LOUIS I., k. of France—continued.

by pope Hadrian I., 781—with his brother Pepin, attacks Grimoaldo, duke of Beneventum, 788—Barcelona submits to him, 801—crowned as colleague and successor to Charlemagne, 813—becomes emperor of the West, 814—restores to the Saxons some of their lost privileges; deprives his nephew, Bernhard, vice-king, of his able advisers, and grants an asylum to Harold of South Jutland, 814—exacts an apology from pope Leo III. for having exercised civil judicial power in Rome; gives his son, Lothaire, the title of k. of Bavaria, and to Pepin that of Aquitaine, and sends an army of Saxons and Obotrites to restore Harold in Jutland, 815—crowned with his wife, Ermengard, by pope Stephen V., at Rheims; sends commissioners to inspect monasteries, 816—asserts his prerogative of consenting to the election of a pope; associates Lothaire with him in the empire; imprisons Bernhard for plotting to defeat this, 817—puts him to death; the empress *d.* 818—marries Judith, daughter of Guelph, a Bavarian nobleman, 819—gives his son, Lothaire, the title of k. of Italy, 820; and to his youngest son, Louis, that of k. of Bavaria and Bohemia, 821—does public penance for his injustice to Bernhard, 822—proceeds with two of his sons to tranquillize Armorica; receives ambassadors from C.P. at Rouen, 824—and a Bulgarian embassy, 825—converts Harold to Christianity, and gives him land, at Rustringen in Friesland, 826—makes another division of his States among his sons, 829—deposed by the three eldest, and restored by Louis at the Diet of Nimwegen, 830—treats the conspirators with clemency, 831—renewed discord, 832—a prisoner in the hands of Lothaire, 833—restored to his throne, 834—allots Neustria to his youngest son, Charles, 837—forms a league between Lothaire and Charles, 838—Louis of Bavaria rebels; deserted by his army, submits to his father, 839—who *d.* at Ingelheim, June 20, 840.

LOUIS II., the Stammerer, k. of France, son of Charles the Bald, b. 843—sent by his father to govern Aquitaine, 867—succeeds him on the throne of France, 877—*d.* April 11, 879.

LOUIS III., k. of France, son of Louis II., the Stammerer, b. 860—succeeds his father jointly with his young brother, Carloman, 879—makes war on Bosco of Provence, and besieges Vienne, 880—defeats Guntrum the Dane, at Jaucourt, on the Somme, 881—defeats Hasting the Dane on the Loire, 882—*d.* Aug. 3.

LOUIS IV., d'Outremer, k. of France, son of Charles the Simple, b. 920—after his fa-

ther's dethronement, is conveyed by his mother, Eadgifu, to the court of her father, Edward the Elder, k. of England, 923—recalled from England on Rudolf's death, and placed on the throne of France, 936—assisted by his uncle, Athelstan, 937—claims Lorraine, and is defeated by Otho, emperor of Germany, 938—strife begins with his nobles, 940—defeated by Hugh, count of Paris, and Herbert of Vermandois, 941—endeavours to take Normandy from its duke, Richard, 943—compelled to restore it, 945—killed by a fall from his horse, Sept. 10, 954.

LOUIS V., le Fainéant, k. of France, son of Lothaire, b. 967—succeeds his father, 966—*d.* the last of the Carolingian line, May 21, 967.

LOUIS VI., le Gros, k. of France, son of Philip I., b. 1071—succeeds his father, 1108—war with Henry I. of England for the castle of Gisors, 1109—supports Fulk of Anjou in his attempt on the province of Maine, which provokes war again with Henry, 1112—the support given by Henry to his nephew, Theobald de Blois, leads to fresh hostilities, 1116—Henry's ascendancy in Normandy established by his victory at Brenneville, 1119—peace between him and Louis, 1120—Louis supports William, son of duke Robert, in his claim on Normandy, 1124—the oriflamme is first used by him as the royal standard, 1124—he gives Flanders to William, 1127—peace made with England, 1129—*d.* 1137. Suger, his former minister, writes his History, 1141.

LOUIS VII., k. of France, son of Louis VI., b. 1129—succeeds his father, 1137—under the advice of his minister, Suger, contends with pope Eugenius III. for the appointment of the archbp. of Bourges; is attacked by Theobald, count of Champagne; besieges Vitry, where 1300 persons are burnt in a church, 1143—prepares for a crusade, contrary to the advice of Suger, 1146—goes to the Holy Land, 1147—totally fails, and prepares to leave Palestine, 1148—returning by sea, is captured by the Greeks, and rescued by the Sicilian fleet; Roger, k. of Sicily, receives him hospitably at Potenza in Calabria, 1149—again disregards the advice of Suger, who *d.* soon afterwards, and is divorced from his qu., Eleanor, by the synod of Beaugency, March 18, 1152. See ELEANOR of Guyenne.—War with Henry II. of England for the county of Toulouse, 1159—makes peace with him, and acknowledges pope Alexander III., 1161—concludes the treaty of Montmirail with Henry, 1169—supports his sons in their rebellion, 1173—signs a treaty of peace, 1174—gives his daughter, Agnes, in marriage to

Alexius, son of the Greek emperor, Manuel I., 1178—d. 1180.

LOUIS VIII., *the Lion*, k. of France, son of Philip Augustus; while prince, invited by the barons to oppose k. John; lands in England with an army, 1216—defeated near Lincoln by William, earl of Pembroke, 1217—succeeds his father, 1223—refuses to restore Normandy to Henry III.; invades Poitou, and takes La Rochelle; Amaury de Montfort cedes his claims on Toulouse to him, 1224—d. at Montpensier, in Auvergne, while prosecuting the crusade against Toulouse, 1226.

LOUIS IX., *Saint Louis*, k. of France, son of Louis VIII., b. 1214—succeeds his father, with his mother, Blanche of Castile, regent, 1226—close of the crusade against the Albigenses; Raymond of Toulouse cedes all his lands west of the Rhone, and gives his daughter and heiress, Blanche, in marriage to Alfonso, brother of Louis, 1229—buys the "holy crown of thorns" and other relics from Baldwin II., emperor of the East, and builds the Sainte Chapelle for their reception, 1239—defeats Henry III., who brings an army to assist the rebellion of the count de la Marche, at Taillebourg and Saintes, July 21 and 22, 1242—in a fit of sickness, vows to undertake a crusade, 1244—pledges many of his nobles against their will to join in it, 1245—endeavours to reconcile pope Innocent IV. with the emperor Frederic II., in a conference at Clugny, 1246—sails with the crusaders, and winters in Cyprus; his mother regent during his absence, 1248—lands in Egypt and takes Damietta, 1249—totally defeated at Mansourah, April 5; he and his army are made prisoners; they obtain their liberty by restoring Damietta, and binding themselves to abstain from further hostilities; they retire to St. John d'Acre, 1250—Louis, still in Palestine, sends the friar Rubruquis on an embassy to Mangou, Great Khan of the Moguls, at Karakorum, 1253—returns to France, and represses the disorders in the kingdom, 1254—treaty of Abbeville between him and Henry III., 1259—pope Urban IV. offers the crown of Sicily to his brother, Charles of Anjou, 1262. See CHARLES I., k. of Naples and Sicily.—Marriage of his son Philip to Isabella of Aragon, 1262—Henry III. and the barons refer their disputes to him, 1263—his award rejected by De Montfort and the barons, 1264—projects another crusade, 1267—resists, by a Pragmatic Sanction, the papal claim to nominate bishops in France, 1268—protests against the cruelties of his brother Charles in Sicily, 1268—by

his laws, called "Establishments," he suppresses the wager of battle, and provides for a regular administration of justice, 1270—lands in Africa, and besieges Tunis; the plague breaks out in his army; d. Aug. 25, 1270.

LOUIS X., *Hutin*, k. of France, son of Philip IV. and Joanna I., qu. of Navarre; on her death becomes k. of Navarre, 1305—succeeds his father on the throne of France, 1314—d. 1316.

LOUIS XI., k. of France, son of Charles VII., b. 1423—on succeeding his father, involves himself in a contest with his nobles, 1461—sends an army to assist the Lancastrians, 1469. See HENRY VI., k. of England.—Conference with Henry IV. of Castile at Fontarabia; his artful policy prolongs discord in Spain, 1468—league "for the Public Good," headed by the count de Charolais; battle of Montlhéry, July 16; Louis, by the treaty of Conflans, concedes more than he means to perform, 1465—assisted by Galeazzo Maria, son of Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan, 1466—promotes his marriage to Bona of Savoy, 1468—treaty with the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence, 1470—effects the dissolution of the league "for the Public Good," but still has to contend with Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy; Philip de Comines enters into his service, 1472—new commotions; the duke d'Alençon arrested, and the count d'Armagnac assassinated; Louis wishes to have Charles excommunicated, but the parliament of Paris forbids the intervention of the pope, 1473—expels Regnier from Anjou, and prepares for war with England and Burgundy, 1474—Edward IV. lands at Calais; a truce concluded, Aug. 29; followed by the peace of Pecquignul; the duke of Burgundy is reconciled to Louis; gives up to him the count of St. Pol, who is convicted of treason and beheaded, 1475—Louis refuses assistance to Alfonso V. of Portugal, 1476—seizes part of Burgundy on the death of Charles, 1477—supports Florence against pope Sixtus IV. and Naples, 1478—Margaret of Anjou resigns all her states to him for a pension, 1480—he breaks the contract of marriage between his son and the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., and urges James III. of Scotland to make war on England; unites Maine and Provence to France, 1481—secludes himself in the castle of Plessis-les-Tours, 1483—d. there, Aug. 30, 1483.

LOUIS XII., k. of France: duke of Orleans, b. 1462—by the failure of the elder line, succeeds Charles VIII., 1483—by grants to Caesar Borgia and making him duke of Valence, obtains a Bull from Alexan-

LOUIS XII., k. of France—continued.

der VI. for his divorce from his first wife, a daughter of Louis XI., and marries Anne of Brittany, widow of Chas. VIII.; asserts his claims to the duchy of Milan and the kingdom of Naples, 1498—he makes an alliance with Venice, conquers Milan, and makes his entry, Oct. 6, 1499—suppresses a revolt in Milan, and imprisons Ludovico Sforza for the rest of his life in the castle of Loches, 1500—his gen., the duke de Nemours, in conjunction with the Spanish gen., Gonsalvo de Cordova, conquers Naples, 1501—begins to quarrel with Ferdinand of Spain about the division of the plunder, 1502—his army defeated by Gonsalvo at Cirignuola, and the duke de Nemours killed, April 23, 1503—treaty of Blois; proposed betrothal of his daughter Claude to Chas., son of Philip, governor of the Netherlands, 1504—peace with Spain; he claims Milan, and gives up all he holds or claims in Naples, 1505—the contract of Blois annulled, and the princess Claude affianced to Francis, count of Angoulême (afterwards Francis I.), 1506—goes to Genoa to crush a revolt; conference with Ferdinand at Savona, 1507—joins the league of Cambray against Venice, 1508—totally defeats the Venetians at Agnadello, May 14, 1509—opposed by the Holy League of pope Julius II. with Venice and the Swiss; in concert with the emperor Maximilian I., calls the council of Tours, 1510—his general, Trivulce, takes Bologna, and defeats Julius; Ferdinand and Henry VIII. of England join the Holy League, 1511—Ferdinand conquers Navarre; Gaston de Foix relieves Bologna, and gains the battle of Ravenna; Maximilian breaks his alliance and invades Milan, 1512—Henry invades France; gains the battle of Guinegate; takes Terouanne and Tournay; defeat of the French generals, La Tremouille and Trivulce, at Novara; Louis concludes a treaty for a year with Ferdinand of Spain, and an alliance offensive and defensive with Venice, 1513—makes peace with England, Aug. 7, 1514—loses all his fortresses in Italy; death of his queen, Anne of Brittany, Jan. 9; marriage of the princess Claude to the count of Angoulême, May 18; Louis marries Mary, sister of Henry VIII., Oct. 9, 1514—d. Jan. 1, 1515.

LOUIS XIII., k. of France, son of Henry IV. and Mary de' Medici, b. 1601—succeeds his father under the regency of his mother, 1610—the influence of Austria and Spain prevails in her government; Sully is treated with neglect; agitation in France; the States General assemble; the Jesuit, Suarez, writes a book

against the papal power, which the parliament of Paris condemns, and for which the young k., now declared of age, is obliged to apologize to Paul V., 1614—he marries Anna Maria Maucricia, dau. of Philip III. of Spain, and his sister, Isabella, is married to his wife's brother, Philip; Henry, prince de Condé, places himself at the head of the Huguenots, and preparations are made for war against them, 1615—Richelieu secretary of state; Condé imprisoned, 1616—Albert de Luynes the favourite of Louis; Concini, marshal d'Ancre, assassinated; Mary de' Medici sent to Blois, where she is attended by Richelieu, 1617—France distracted by the three factions of the court, the qu. mother, and the Huguenots, 1618—Mary escapes; is reconciled by Richelieu to her son; Condé released, 1619—Louis fails in his attempt to take Montanban from the Huguenots, and in his other operations against their chiefs, De Rohan and De Soubise; De Luynes made constable of France; d. soon after, 1621—the edict of Montpellier restores peace on the basis of the edict of Nantes; Lesdiguières constable of France, and Richelieu a cardinal, 1622—the intrigues of discordant factions prepare the way for him to become prime minister, 1623—he attains the office; France takes a more decided part in the politics of Europe; treaty with the United Provinces; conference at Susa; alliance with Charles Emmanuel I., duke of Savoy, and with Venice; a French army, under the marquis de Cosvres, occupies the Valteline, 1624—marriage of Henrietta Maria, sister of Louis, to Chas. I. of England; alliance with England; vigorous war against the Huguenots; the Isle de Rhé taken from them; the English fleet refuses to act against them; a French army, under Lesdiguières, joins the duke of Savoy, and makes an unsuccessful attack on Genoa, 1625—rivalry and jealousy of Buckingham and Richelieu; peace with the Huguenots; the Valteline restored to the Grisons by the treaty of Monçon; the count de Chalais beheaded for a conspiracy against Richelieu, 1626—war renewed with the Huguenots; England supports them; Buckingham fails in his attack on the Isle de Rhé; Louis commences the siege of Rochelle, Aug. 10, 1627—failure of two English expeditions for its relief; it surrenders, Oct. 30, 1628—alliance with Venice to support the claim of the duke de Nevers to Mantua, against Austria, Spain, and Savoy, 1628—peace with England; invasion of Savoy; treaty of Susa with the duke; war with the Huguenots in Languedoc; submission of the duke

LOUIS XIII., k. of France—continued.

de Rohan; pacification of Nîmes establishes religious liberty, July 14, 1629—Savoy again invaded and conquered; Mantua taken by the Austrians; another plot against Richelieu frustrated, 1630—alliance of Barenwald with the German Protestants and Holland; treaty of Cherasco; Mantua restored to the duke de Nevers; Pignerol ceded to France, 1631—rebellion against Richelieu; the duke of Orleans leaves France; Marillac and Montmorency beheaded, 1632—war against Spain and Austria; alliance with Holland; victory of Avesin; the Valtelline re-occupied, 1635—war renewed in Italy; attempt to assassinate Richelieu, 1636—great efforts of France; all its invaders repelled, 1637—invasion of Spain and Alsace, 1638—the army of duke Bernhard of Weimar taken into pay, and his conquests occupied, 1639—Arras and Turin taken, 1640—Catalonia and Roussillon invite French assistance; alliance with Portugal, 1641—death of Mary de' Medici; De Thou and Cinqmars beheaded; death of Richelieu; cardinal Mazarin prime minister; Perpignan taken, 1642—Louis XIII. d. May 14, 1643.

LOUIS XIV., k. of France, son of Louis XIII., b. Sept. 5, 1638—succeeds his father under the regency of his mother, Anne of Austria, and cardinal Mazarin, 1643—France invaded by the Spaniards; they are defeated at Rocroy and their army of veterans annihilated; victory of the Austrian gen. Von Werth over the French at Düllingen; Turenne, created marshal, receives the command in Germany, 1643—the Austrians gen. Mercy, defeated at Freyburg, and Rothwell, by Turenne and the duke d'Enghien; Mentz and Philipsburg taken, 1644—Turenne defeated by Mercy, at Marienthal, is joined by d'Enghien, and they conquer at Nordlingen; the Spaniards defeated by D'Harcourt, and Balaguer taken, 1645—Flanders invaded; Courtrai, Mardyck, Furnes, and Dunkirk taken; Turenne and the Swedish gen. Wrangel, compel Maximilian of Bavaria to a treaty of neutrality, 1646—d'Enghien, now prince de Condé, falls at Lerida, 1647—defeats the archduke Leopold at Lens, in Artois; Turenne and Wrangel defeat the elector of Bavaria at Sommershausen, and compel him to renew his treaty; peace of Westphalia; France acquires Alsace and other territories; civil war of the Fronde; day of the Barriades, Aug. 28, 1648—the treaty of Ruell restores internal peace; Condé forms a more powerful Fronde; the Spaniards prolong the war, and recover Ypres and St. Venant; D'Harcourt

takes Mauberge and Condé from them, 1649.

The princes of Condé and Conti, and the duke de Longueville, arrested; Turenne withdraws, and assists Leopold to defend Flanders; they are defeated at Bethel by marshal Duplessis Praslin, 1650—Louis, declared of age, releases the princes from their prison; Mazarin retires to Cologne; Turenne returns to his allegiance; Condé joins the Spaniards, besieges Cognac, is repulsed by D'Harcourt, 1651—Mazarin recalled by Louis; Condé defeats Turenne near the Faubourg St. Antoine, and enters Paris; Mazarin goes to Sedan; the duke of Lorraine abandons the Fronde; Condé withdraws to the Spanish Netherlands; the cardinal De Retz imprisoned at Vincennes, 1652—Mazarin again recalled, regains his influence, and puts an end to the war of the Fronde, 1653—Turenne defeats Condé at Arras, and takes Quennoy; Louis present at the capture of Stenay sur Meuse, 1654—treats for alliance with England. See CROWWELL, Oliver.—Turenne takes Landrecy, 1655.

Louis assists the Venetians against the Turks, 1657—concludes the peace of the Pyrenees with Spain, 1659. See CONDÉ.—Marries Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, and renounces all right of succession to her father's dominions, June 9, 1660—death of Mazarin; the k. rules alone; birth of the dauphin, Nov. 1; Bossuet preaches before Louis, 1661—he buys Dunkirk of Charles II., and demands satisfaction for insults offered his ambassador at Rome, 1662—dissensions with the pope; takes possession of Avignon and the Venaissin, 1663—Alexander VII. submits to all his demands, and hostilities are averted by the treaty of Pisa, Feb. 12, 1664—he sends troops to the allied army against the Turks. See LEOPOLD I., emperor of Germany.—His admiral, the duke of Beaufort, defeats the Algerines, 1665.

War with Great Britain: junction of De Beaufort with the Dutch fleet prevented by adm. Holmes; Louis founds the Académie des Sciences, 1666—in despite of his renunciation, claims the Spanish Netherlands, of which Turenne, Condé, and Louvois take possession, Spain being too weak to make any resistance, 1667—triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against him, under whose mediation he concludes the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668—intrigues in England; Charles II. and his ministers sell themselves to him, 1670—he seizes the duchy of Lorraine; compels the Algerines to release their French captives and desist from piracy, 1670—employs Vauban to

LOUIS XIV., k. of France—*continued*.

build fortresses in the Netherlands, 1671—makes a treaty with England against Holland; James, duke of Monmouth, sent to co-operate with him; assisted by the first generals of the age, Louis crosses the Rhine, June 2 (12 m.s.), and in a few days conquers the provinces of Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overijssel; Holland saved by the statholder, William III., who rejects his terms, and is supported against France by the emperor of Germany, the k. of Spain, the elector of Brandenburg, and the duke of Cleves, 1673—Louis reduces Maestricht, but finding his enemies advancing in his rear, retreats, and abandons all his conquests, 1673.

The United Provinces refuse to treat for peace; William maintains his ground against Condé in the obstinate and undecided two days' battle of Senef; besieges Oudenarde, and takes Grave; Turenne is opposed in the Rhenish provinces by the duke of Lorraine and the elector of Brandenburg; Louis conquers Franche Comté; gives the lands of Maintenance to Scarron's widow, 1674. See AUBIGNÉ, Françoise.—Turenne killed; his army retreats; Crequi surrenders at Treves; Condé retires from active service; Père la Chaise his confessor; the Duchess de la Vallière retires to a convent, 1675—he revives the old pretensions of France in Sicily; Messina, where he had been proclaimed, is blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets; Duquesne attacks them; victory undecided; De Ruyter killed; the French advance again in the Netherlands; lose Philippsburg on the Rhine, 1676—take Valenciennes, Cambray, St. Omer and Freyburg; the duke of Orleans and marshal Luxembourg defeat the prince of Orange at Monut Cassel, Apr. 11, 1677.

Louis withdraws his forces from Messina, 1678—concludes the peace of Nimwegen, 1679—issues edicts, restricting the religious liberty of the Huguenots, and by his chambers of re-union makes new claims in Flanders and Alsace; resists the claim of pope Innocent XI. to the revenues of vacant benefices in France, 1680—compels the duke of Mantua to sell Casal to him; seizes Strasburg, Sept. 30; blockades Luxembourg, and sends an expedition to Algiers, 1681—is obliged by the protests of Great Britain, Holland, and Spain, to desist from the siege of Luxembourg; declares the Gallican church independent, 1682—renews his hostilities against Spain and Germany; another league at the Hague to resist him, 1683—death of

his qu. Maria Theresa, June 30; M^{de}. de Maintenon his favourite mistress; death of Colbert; Louisiana colonized, 1683—he forcibly occupies Luxembourg, Courtrai, and Dixmude; Genoa bombarded by his fleet; Strasburg and Luxembourg ceded to him by the treaty of Rastibon, 1684.

James II., k. of Great Britain, claims the arrears of his brother's pension from Louis; the duke of Genoa and four senators summoned to Paris, submit to his terms; Tripoli and Tunis bombarded; revokes the edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685—instigates the duke of Savoy to persecute the Waldenses, and proscribe all religions but the Romish in his States, 1686—pope Innocent XI. annuls the privileges claimed by foreign ambassadors in Rome; Louis refuses to give them up, and sends the marquis of Lavardin as his representative with an armed retinue of 750 attendants, Nov. 16, 1687—the pope recalls his nuncio from Paris; Louis places a guard over him and prevents his departure; gives an asylum to James II. at St. Germain; his ambassador ordered to leave London, 1688—again commences war; Philippsburg, Mentz, and all the most important places on the Rhine submit; Louvois lays waste the palatinate; the league of Augsburg formed against France, 1688—Great Britain joins the league; Louis renounces the obnoxious privileges he had claimed for his ambassador in Rome, and recalls the marquis of Lavardin; loses all his conquests in Germany and Spain, 1689—restores Avignon to the pope; the duke of Savoy joins the league; Luxembourg defeats the prince of Waldeck at Fleurus, 1690—Louis threatens to invade England; his fleet destroyed in the battle of La Hogue, 1692—distress of France; Louis makes overtures of peace through Denmark, which are refused. See WILLIAM III., k. of Great Britain.—Ends the dispute about the bishoprics by yielding to the pope; institutes the Order of St. Louis, 1693—Tourville and Noailles driven from the siege of Barcelona, 1694—death of marshal Luxembourg, 1695—Louis concludes a separate treaty of peace with the duke of Savoy, and makes overtures to the allies, 1696—concludes the peace of Ryswick, 1697.

Signs the first partition treaty, 1699—breaks the second, and causes his grandson to be proclaimed king at Madrid by the title of Philip V.; the Spanish succession war begins, 1700—he acknowledges the son of James II. as James III., k. of Great Britain; general indignation in England, 1701—war

LOUIS XIV., k. of France—continued.

declared, May 4, 1702. See *ANNE*, *qu.* of Great Britain.—The electors of Cologne and Bavaria take part with France; the former admits French garrisons, from whom the prince of Nassau Saarbrück recovers Kayserwerth, and prince Louis of Baden, Landau; prince Eugene surprises Cremona, and carries off marshal Villeroy a prisoner; the principality of Orange reverts to France, 1702—the k. of Portugal and the duke of Savoy join the alliance; marshal Tallard crosses the Rhine, takes Kehl, joins the elector of Bavaria, defeats the imperial armies, recovers Landau, and takes Augsburg, 1708.

The victory of Marlborough at Blenheim drives the French out of Germany; they gain ground in Spain, and overrun Savoy and Modena; Louis sends Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, to the Bastille, 1704—victories of the earl of Peterborough in Spain; marshal Villars crosses the Rhine, and is driven back by prince Louis of Baden, 1705—the French take Nice, and are afterwards expelled from Italy by prince Eugene's victory at Turin; Louis makes offers to treat for peace, which are rejected, 1706—dismisses his minister, Chamillard, 1708—repeats his overtures for peace, which fail, 1709—and again, 1710—they are accepted by the new ministry in England, and negotiations begin at Utrecht; death of his only son, dauphin Louis, Apr. 14, 1712—peace concluded at Utrecht; death of the duke of Burgundy, who, on his father's death, had succeeded to the title of dauphin; death also of his wife and of their eldest son, the duke of Brittany; their youngest son, Louis, becomes dauphin; the emperor Charles VI. continues the war; the French recover great part of the Netherlands, also Landau and Freyburg; negotiations for peace commence at Rastadt, 1713—treaties of Rastadt and Baden signed; on the death of *qu. Anne* the pretender goes to Paris, but Louis refuses to see him; death of his grandson, the duke of Berry; he legitimates his own two natural sons, the duke of Maine and count of Toulouse, and by his will declares them capable of inheriting the crown, 1714—death of Louis XIV., Sep. 1, 1715.

LOUIS XV., k. of France, son of Louis, the second dauphin, b. 1710—succeeds his great grandfather, Louis XIV., with Philip, duke of Orleans, regent, 1715—Law's Mississippi scheme originated, 1716—extended privileges given to his bank; visit of Peter I. of Russia, 1717—intrigues of Alberoni against the regent;

the Spanish ambassador Cellamare ordered to leave Paris; quadruple alliance against Spain; Law's Company declared the royal bank, 1718—war with Spain; Fontarabia and St. Sebastian's taken; Guipuscoa conquered; Law's delusion at its height, 1719—explodes; Philip V. makes peace by accepting the terms of the quadruple alliance, 1720—the regent discovers and discloses to Geo. I. a plot in favour of the pretender; contract of marriage between Louis XV. and Maria Victoria, daughter of Philip V. of Spain; coronation at Rheims, Oct. 23, 1722.

He is declared of age, and takes the government into his own hands, Feb. 22; death of the duke of Orleans; the duke of Bourbon minister, 1723—he annuls his marriage with Maria Victoria, and marries Maria Leczinaki, daughter of Stanislas, late k. of Poland; joins the treaty of Herrnhausem, 1725—dismisses the duke de Bourbon, and employs cardinal Fleury as prime minister, 1726. See *FLEURY*.—The congress of Soissons meets, June 1; transferred to Fontainebleau, Dec. 18, 1728—terminated by the treaty of Seville, 1729—war of the Polish succession to place Stanislas Leczinsky again on the throne; France supported by Spain and Sardinia; Villars takes Milan; the duke of Berwick crosses the Rhine and takes Kehl, 1733—Villars dies; the marshal Broglio surprised and defeated at Quistello; Philippsburg taken; the duke of Berwick killed; Stanislas leaves Poland, 1734—peace signed at Vienna; Lorraine given to Stanislas, 1736.

French auxiliaries invited by Genoa into Corsica, 1738—French party of the "Hats" prevails in Sweden, 1738—Corsica conquered, 1739—retained, 1740—a French army enters Germany and invades Bohemia, 1741—is driven back, 1742—defeated by Geo. II. at Dettingen, recrosses the Rhine; death of Fleury; the policy of France becomes more warlike, and the profligacy of the court unrestrained, 1743—war declared against Great Britain, Maria Theresa, *qu.* of Hungary, and the United Provinces; Louis takes the field in person and invades the Netherlands; attacked by serious illness at Metz; receives from his subjects the surname of *Le bien aimé*, 1744—marshal Saxe defeats the duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy, and conquers great part of the Netherlands; Louisbourg and Cape Breton taken by the British; the French and Spaniards occupy Savoy, Milan, and Parma, 1746—Madras surrenders to the French; they take Brussels, Antwerp,

LOUIS XV., k. of France—continued.

and Namur, and complete the conquest of the Netherlands; are driven out of Italy by the Sardinians and Austrians, who gain the victories of S. Lazzaro and Rotto Freddo, and invade Provence, 1746—naval victories of the British. See **GEORGE II., k. of Great Britain.**—Marshal Saxe invades Dutch Brabant; defeats the duke of Cumberland at Lafeld; takes Bergen-op-Zoom, and threatens Zealand; the chevalier de Belleisle defeated and slain at Exilles; Louis makes overtures of peace; negotiations commence, 1747—peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748.

Discussions with Great Britain respecting the boundary line between Nova Scotia and Canada; intrigues of Dupleix in India, 1750. See **INDIA**, and **CLIVE, Robert.**—Discussions with Great Britain become more angry, 1753—Dupleix recalled from India; French encroachments in N. America lead to hostile encounters, 1754—Louis recalls his ambassador from London, and prepares to attack Hanover, 1755—the Seven Years' War commences, 1756. See **Geo. II. and III., k. of Great Britain**; **BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, Ferdinand**, prince of; and **FREDERIC II., k. of Prussia.**—Attempt of Damiens to assassinate Louis, Jan. 5, 1757—the family compact. See **BOURBON, princes of.**—Louis demands the suppression of the Order of Jesuits, which pope Clement XIII. refuses, 1761—preliminaries of peace signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3, 1762—definitive treaty at Paris, Feb. 10, 1763—Louis, by a royal edict, suppresses the Jesuits in France; the pope protests, 1764—death of the dauphin Louis; his son, afterwards Louis XVI., takes the title, 1765—Louis influences the Polish Diet; death of Stanislas Leczinsky; Lorraine annexed to France, 1766—Corsica ceded to France by Genoa, great scarcity in France; free trade in corn permitted, 1769—the papal Bulls in defence of the Jesuits cause Louis to take possession of Avignon and the Venaissin, 1768—in conjunction with the other Bourbons he demands of the pope the total suppression of the Order, 1769. See **JESUITS**, and **CLEMENT XIII. and XIV., popes.**—Marriage of the dauphin. See **LOUIS XVI.**—At the instigation of his mistress, Du Barry, Louis banishes the duke de Choiseul; sends gen. Dumourier to Poland, 1770—assists the confederacy of Bar with money; takes arbitrary measures; banishes the parliament of Paris, and substitutes a new body in its place; other parliaments suppressed, 1771—dies from small-pox, May 10, 1774.

LOUIS XVI., k. of France, son of the dauphin Louis, b. Aug. 23, 1754—on his father's death takes the title of dauphin, 1765—marries Marie Antoinette, dau. of Maria Theresa of Austria, May 16, 1770. See **MARIE ANTOINETTE.**—Succeeds his grandfather, Louis XV., May 10, 1774—his first measures popular; the reforms of his minister Turgot fail, from the exhausted state of the treasury, the impoverished condition of the people, the opposition of the qu., and the intrigues of the duke de Choiseul, 1774—receives Franklin as ambassador from the U.S.; Malesherbes retires from office; Turgot dismissed; Necker appointed, 1776—secret support given to the Americans; La Fayette and other officers allowed to join them, 1777—their independence recognized, and treaty of alliance with them; war with Great Britain, 1778. See **GEORGE III., k. of Great Britain.**—The mediation of France averts war in Germany, 1779—Louis abolishes the torture; instigates the Armed Neutrality, 1780—Necker publishes his financial statements and retires from office, 1781—French troops enter Geneva, 1782—peace with Great Britain; France supports the anti-Orange party in Holland, 1783—critical state of the finances; affair of the queen's diamond necklace; and arrest of the cardinal de Rohan, 1785—treaty of commerce with Great Britain, 1786—France unable to assist the anti-Orange party; the financial plans of M. de Calonne rejected; he retires to England; M. de Brienne minister; assembly of the Notables, 1787. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION.**—Louis guillotined, Jan. 21, 1793.

LOUIS XVII., k. of France, title given after his father's death by the legitimists to the dauphin Louis Charles, son of Louis XVI., b. 1785—d. a prisoner in the Temple, June 8, 1795.

LOUIS XVIII., k. of France, second son of the dauphin Louis, b. Nov. 17, 1756—after the accession of his brother, Louis XVI., has the title of Monsieur, 1774—marries Maria Josephine Louisa, dau. of Victor Amadeus III., k. of Sardinia; escapes to Mons at the time of his brother's flight to Varennes, 1791—on the death of his nephew takes the royal title, and resides at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, 1796—receives an asylum from the Russian emperor Paul, at Mittau, in Courland, 1796—is joined by his niece, Maria Theresa, and the duc d'Angoulême, who are married there, 1799—on the alliance between the emperors Alexander and Napoleon, leaves Russia for England, and resides at Gosfield Hall, in Essex, Oct. 30, 1807—on the entrance

LOUIS XVIII., k. of France—continued.

of the British army is proclaimed king at Bordeaux, March 12, 1814—deputies arrive to invite him to France, 25; after the occupation of Paris by the allies, he is declared k. by the senate, April 10; enters London in state, conducted by the prince regent, 20; embarks at Dover, and lands at Calais, 24; enters Paris, May 3; settles the constitutional charter, June 4; withdraws to Ghent after the arrival of Napoleon at Lyons, March 19, 1815. See **NAPOLEON I.**, emperor of the French.—Returns to Paris after the battle of Waterloo, July 8; orders the trial and execution of Col. Labedoyère, Aug. 10; dismisses Fouché, Sept. 19; and Talleyrand, 24; takes the *duc de Richelieu* for minister; marshal Ney shot, Dec. 7; escape of Lavalette, 20; second treaty of Paris; an allied army under the command of the duke of Wellington, holds seventeen French fortresses for five years, 1815—the first division of this army withdrawn, Feb. 10, 1817—and the whole by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 9, 1818—the emperor Alexander and k. of Prussia visit Paris, 28; the *duc de Richelieu* retires; Decazes minister, Dec. 29; attempted reaction of the ancient nobility checked by a large creation of peers; baron Pasquier minister, 1819—the *duc de Berry* assassinated; *Richelieu* recalled to office, 1820—death of Napoleon, 1821—the ultra-royalists again project the restoration of absolutism; popular discontent and conspiracies; gen. Berton executed; the faculty of medicine at Paris suppressed; *De Villele* president of the council; Guizot's lectures on history at the Sorbonne suspended; Montmorency and Chateaubriand, undertake, at the congress of Verona, that France shall overthrow the constitution in Spain, 1822—war declared against Spain, and a French army occupies the country, 1823. See **Ferdinand VII.**, k. of Spain.—The baron Dumas foreign minister, Aug. 4, 1824—Louis XVIII. d. Sept. 16.

LOUIS PHILIP, k. of the French, son of Louis Philip Joseph, duke of Orleans, b. Oct. 6, 1773—marries Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand IV., k. of Naples; while duke of Chartres serves in the republican army under Dumourier, and accompanies him, when he withdraws to the Austrian camp, Apr. 4, 1793—inherits his father's rights, Nov. 6; appointed lieut.-gen. of the kingdom after the victory of the people in their revolt against Charles X., July 31, 1830. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION of 1830.**—Proclaimed k., Aug. 7; recognized by the

British government, and by Ferdinand VII. of Spain; makes Laffitte minister; the ex-ministers condemned to imprisonment for life; La Fayette resigns the command of the National Guard, Dec. 26; Laffitte resigns; Casimir Périer minister, March 15, 1831—he dies, and marshal Soult forms a ministry, with De Broglie, Thiers, and Guizot; a French force occupies Ancona; republican tumult at the funeral of gen. Lamurque; attempted insurrection in La Vendée; the duchess of Berri arrested and sent to the castle of Blaye; a French army sent into Belgium, reduces Antwerp; death of the duke of Reichstadt, 1832—death of La Fayette; marshal Gerard takes the place of Soult as minister, and is succeeded by Mortier; France concurs with Great Britain in supporting the young queens of Spain and Portugal, 1834—De Broglie succeeds Mortier; indemnity voted to the U.S., attempt of Fieschi to assassinate the k. by an infernal machine; Mortier killed by it; marshal Clauzel sent to conduct the war in Algeria against Abd el Kader, 1835—Thiers secedes from the ministry; placed at the head of a new cabinet; removed and succeeded by Molé; Fieschi executed; Alibaud attempts to kill the k.; Meunier fires at him on his way to open the chambers; Poinson and his colleagues released from prison and banished; abortive revolt of Louis Napoleon at Strasburg, 1836—Guizot secedes from the ministry, and is replaced by Montalivet; the duke of Orleans marries Helena of Mecklenburg; political amnesty granted, 1837—war with Mexico; Vera Cruz and St. John de Ulloa taken by Adm. Baudin and the prince de Joinville; birth of the count of Paris, 1838—Soult again prime minister; peace with Mexico, 1839—Soult succeeded by Thiers, whose policy Louis Philip disapproves, and recalls Soult and Guizot to office; the remains of Napoleon brought from St. Helena to Paris; marshal Bugeaud gov. of Algeria; another attempt on the life of the k. fails; Louis Napoleon lands at Boulogne, and makes a vain effort to excite rebellion, 1840—France joins the convention of London for settling the affairs of the East; laws passed for the fortification of Paris, and to regulate the employment of children in factories; attempt to assassinate the duke d'Aumale, 1841—death of the duke of Orleans; regency law passed; adm. Dupetit-Thouars takes possession of the Marquesas Islands; projects of railways in all directions from Paris, 1842—visit of qu. Victoria and prince Albert at the chateau

LOUIS PHILIP, k. of the French—*continued*.
 d'Eu; occupation of Otaheite; hostilities of Abd el Kader in Algeria; marriage of the prince de Joinville to a sister of the emperor of Brazil, 1843—Louis Philip arrives at Windsor, Oct. 7, 1844—returns to Calais, 15; De Joinville bombards Tangier and Mogador; victory of Bugaud at Isly; peace with Morocco; the government disavows and gives an indemnity for the proceedings against the British consul Pritchard at Otaheite, 1844—war with the Kabyles in Algeria; second visit of qu. Victoria at the Chateau d'Eu; expedition against Madagascar, 1845—marriage of the duke de Montpensier to Louisa, sister of the qu. of Spain; protest of the British government; the marquis of Normanby, ambassador, absents himself from the grand reception at the Tuilleries on the occasion; attempt of Lecompte at Fontainebleau, and of Joseph Henri in the gardens of the Tuilleries, to assassinate Louis Philip; he receives Mr. Cobden honourably at Paris; protests against the annexation of Cracow to Austria; escape of Louis Napoleon from Ham, 1846—Reform banquets and agitation of Ledru Rollin; resignation of marshal Soult; Guizot prime minister; M. Teate condemned to civil degradation for corruption; Bou Maza and Abd el Kader surrender; hostilities cease in Algeria; the duke d'Aumale gov. of the colony, 1847—popular excitement and dissolution of the ministry. See **FRANCO REVOLUTION OF 1848**.—Louis Philip and his qu., after his abdication, embark at Honfleur, and land at Newhaven; the palace of Claremont is assigned to them for their residence by Leopold, k. of Belgium, 1848—Louis Philip d. there, Aug. 26, 1850.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, k. of Holland, 1806—1810. See **BONAPARTE**, Louis.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, President of France. See **BONAPARTE**, Charles Louis Napoleon.

LOUIS I., k. of Hungary, son of Charles Robert, b. 1336—acknowledges heir to the throne of Poland, 1339—succeeds his father in Hungary, 1342—demands satisfaction for the murder of his brother, 1346. See **ANDREW**, second son of Chas. Robert, and **JOANNA I.**, qu. of Naples.—Advances with an army to support the revolt of Zara, but is defeated by the Venetians, 1346—claims the throne of Naples, and arrives in Italy to support his pretensions; pope Clement VI. threatens excommunication, but he defies him, 1347—takes possession of Naples; has an interview with Rienzi; the plague forces him to return to his own country; he puts to death the duke of Durazzo,

and takes with him the child Charles Martel, Andrew's son, and many Italian nobles, 1348—takes duke Warner's band into his pay, 1349—again invades the kingdom of Naples, which he evacuates, under a treaty made by the pope, 1350—makes alliance with Genoa, 1353—renews hostilities against the Venetians, 1356—takes Zara, Trau, and Spalatro from them, 1357—they resign Dalmatia and Istria to him, 1358—sends an army against Bernabo Visconte, 1360—refuses further assistance against him, 1361—elected k. of Poland, 1370—assists Francesco da Carrara, lord of Padua, 1373—sends Charles of Durazzo against the Venetians, 1379—d. 1382.

LOUIS II., k. of Hungary, son of Ladislas (VI. of Hungary and IV. of Bohemia), b. 1506, and betrothed when just born to Maria, youngest daughter of Philip of Austria; succeeds his father in both kingdoms, 1516—marries his affianced bride, 1521—war renewed with the Turks; they take Belgrade, 1521—Lutheranism makes progress in Hungary, 1523—Louis defeated by sultan Soliman II. at Mohacz, and slain, Aug. 26, 1526. See **HUNGARY**.

LOUIS, k. of Naples. See **LOUIS**, prince of Tarento, and **JOANNA I.**, qu. of Naples.

LOUIS, k. of Navarre. See **LOUIS X.**, k. of France.

LOUIS, k. of Poland. See **LOUIS I.**, k. of Hungary.

LOUIS, k. of Sicily, son of Peter II., b. 1338—succeeds his father, under the regency of John, duke of Randazzo, 1342—concludes a treaty by which Joanna I. of Naples renounces all claims on Sicily, 1347—the island, distracted by rival factions, is invaded by the Neapolitans, who take Palermo, Trapani, and other places, 1354—Louis d. 1355.

LOUIS, k. of Spain, son of Philip V., b. Aug. 25, 1707—while prince of Asturias, affianced to Mademoiselle de Montpensier, daughter of the late duke of Orleans, 1722—proclaimed k. on his father's resignation, Jan. 16, 1724—d. of the small-pox, Aug. 31.

LOUIS, dauphin of France, eldest son of Charles VI., d. 1415. See **DAUPHIN**.

LOUIS, dauphin of France, only legitimate son of Louis XIV., b. Nov. 1, 1661—married to Maria Anne Christina, daughter of Ferdinand Maria, late elector of Bavaria, March 7, 1680—d. of the small-pox, April 14, 1711.

LOUIS, duke of Burgundy, son of the dauphin Louis, b. 1682—on his father's death takes the title of dauphin, 1711—d. Feb. 18, 1712. See **DAUPHIN**.

LOUIS, dauphin of France. See **LOUIS XV.**

- LOUIS, dauphin of France, only son of Louis XV., b. 1729—d. 1765.
- LOUIS, dauphin of France. See LOUIS XVI.
- LOUIS CHARLES, dauphin of France. See LOUIS XVII.
- LOUIS ANTOINE, dauphin of France. See ANGOULÊME, duke d'.
- LOUIS I., duke of Anjou, receives the title and lands from his brother, Charles V., k. of France, 1360—d. 1384. See ANJOU.
- LOUIS II., duke of Anjou, son of Louis I., 1384—1420. See ANJOU.
- LOUIS III., duke of Anjou, son of Louis II., 1420—1434. See ANJOU.
- LOUIS, son of Regnier (Réné) d'Anjou, sent by his father to claim the crown of Naples, 1436.
- LOUIS, prince of Baden, defeats the pasha of Bosnia, recovers Gradisca, and reduces the Ottoman empire within narrower limits, 1698—defeats the Turks at Patochin, Aug. 30; takes Niassa, Sept. 24, and Widdin, 1699—gains the great victory of Salankemen, Aug. 18, 1691. For his campaigns in Germany, 1702—1706, see BADEN, prince Louis of.
- LOUIS, son of Chas. Leopold Fred., grand duke of Baden, b. Aug. 15, 1824—relinquishes the succession to his brother, Fred. Wm. Louis, May 4, 1862.
- LOUIS I., duke of Bavaria, 1183—1231.
- LOUIS II., duke of Bavaria and elector Palatine, 1253—1294. See BAVARIA.
- LOUIS III., duke of Bavaria, 1294. See LOUIS IV., k. of Germany.
- LOUIS I., elector of Brandenburg, son of Louis IV., k. of Germany, receives the title and lands from his father, 1323. See BRANDENBURG.
- LOUIS II., elector of Brandenburg, son of Louis I., 1352—1365. See BRANDENBURG.
- LOUIS, younger brother of Hugh V., duke of Burgundy, marries Maud of Hainault, heiress of Achaia, 1313—takes possession of the principality, 1315—attacked by Ferdinand, son of James I., king of Majorca; defeats and slays him; two months after which he d. 1316.
- LOUIS, count of Clermont. See CLERMONT, Louis, count of.
- LOUIS, prince de Condé. See CONDÉ, Louis, duke of; Louis II., prince de; Louis Joseph; and Louis Henry Joseph.
- LOUIS, duke of Durazzo. See DURAZZO, Louis duke of.
- LOUIS I., count of Flanders, grandson of Robert III., 1322—driven into France by James Van Artevelde, 1336—d. 1346.
- LOUIS II., de Male, count of Flanders, 1346—1384. See FLANDERS.
- LOUIS VI., count of Lower Hesse. See HESSE.
- LOUIS I., lord of Mantua, 1338—1360. See GONZAGA, Luigi da.
- LOUIS II., lord of Mantua, 1369—1382. See GONZAGA, Luigi da, II.
- LOUIS III., marquess of Mantua, 1443—1478. See GONZAGA, Louis III.
- LOUIS, duke of Milan. See MORO LO-DOVICO.
- LOUIS of Nassau, brother of Wm., prince of Orange, defeated by the Spaniards at Groningen, 1568.
- LOUIS, count of Nevers and Rethel. See GONZAGA, Louis, son of Fred. III.
- LOUIS, duke of Orleans, son of Charles V., k. of France, contends with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, for the regency, 1404—he is assassinated at the instigation of the duke of Burgundy, 1407—his widow, Valentina, demands justice on the assassins, 1408.
- LOUIS, count Palatine of the Rhine. See BAVARIA.
- LOUIS III., elector Palatine, 1410—1436.
- LOUIS IV., elector Palatine, 1436—1449.
- LOUIS V., elector Palatine, 1508—1544.
- LOUIS VI., elector Palatine, 1576—1583.
- LOUIS, duke of Savoy, 1451—1465.
- LOUIS, prince of Tarento, married to Joanna I., qu. of Naples, 1347—takes refuge in Provence, 1348—the pope gives him the title of king, and he returns to Naples—crowned, 1352—d. 1362.
- LOUIS III., duke of Württemberg, 1568—1593.
- LOUIS IV., duke of Württemberg. See EBERHARD, Louis.
- LOUIS V., EUGENE, duke of Württemberg, 1793—1795.
- LOUIS, baron, minister of finance to Louis XVIII., 1818.
- LOUIS ANTONIO, son of Philip V., k. of Spain, b. 1727—made a cardinal and archbishop of Toledo, 1785—d. 1786.
- LOUIS de Requesens. See REQUESENS, Louis de.
- LOUISA TORELLI, countess of Guastalla, 1522—1530.
- LOUISA, youngest daughter of George II., b. 1724—married to Frederic V., k. of Denmark, 1746—d. Dec. 8, 1751.
- LOUISA MARIA FERDINANDA, the Infanta, youngest daughter of Ferdinand VII., k. of Spain, b. Jan. 30, 1832—marries Antony, duke de Montpensier, son of Louis Philip, k. of the French, Oct. 10, 1846.
- LOUISA MARIA THERESA, daughter of Chas. Ferdinand, duke de Berri, b. Sept. 21, 1819—marries Ferdinand Charles, duke of Parma; becomes regent for their son, Robert I., March 26, 1854.
- LOUISA ANNE, daughter of Frederic Louis, prince of Wales, b. May 29, 1748—d. May 21, 1768.
- LOUISA CAROLINA ALBERTA, fourth daughter of qu. Victoria, b. March 18, 1843.

LOUISBOURG, in the Isle of Cape Breton, taken from the French, July 17, 1745—restored to them by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—taken by Boscawen and Amherst, July 27, 1758—ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, 1763.

LOUISIANA, discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541—colonized by the French, 1683—ceded to Spain, 1763—restored to France, 1802—sold by France to the United States, 1803—made a member of the Union, 1812—unsuccessfully attacked by the British, under general Pakenham, Dec., 1814—Jan. 8, 1815.

LOUVAIN, occupied by the Danes, 884—battle of; they are defeated by the emperor Arnulf, 891—the university founded, 1428—submitted to the Spanish gov., Don John of Austria, 1578—interference of the emperor Joseph II. with the university, 1788.

LOUVOIS, Francis Michael Le Tellier, marquis, son of Michael Letellier, b. 1641—war-minister to Louis XIV., 1663—assists to conduct the war in the Spanish Netherlands, 1667—lays waste the Palatinate, 1688—d. July 6, 1691.

LOVAT, Simon Fraser, lord, b. 1667—projects a plot in Scotland, betrays it, and is confined in the Bastille by Louis XIV., 1704—secures Inverness for the royalists, 1715—arrested for taking part in the rebellion, 1745—beheaded, April 9, 1747.

LOVEL, Francis, lord, rebels against Henry VII., 1496—is killed at the battle of Stoke, June 6, 1487.

LOVELLACK, Wm., earl of. See **KING**, Peter, and **BYRON**, Ada.

LOWE, sir Hudson, appointed gov. of St. Helena, with charge of the ex-emperor Napoleon, 1815—made lieut.-general, July 22, 1830—d. 1844.

LOWER BURGUNDY. See **BURGUNDY**, Lower.

LOWESTOFT, George II. lands at, Jan. 14, 1737—railway from Norwich opened, 1847.

LOWOSITZ, in Bohemia, battle of, between Frederic II. of Prussia and the Austrians; victory undecided, 1756.

LOWTHER, Robert, b. 1710—prebendary of Durham, made bp. of St. David's, and translated to Oxford, 1768—to London, 1777—d. 1787.

LOWTHER, sir James, moves a resolution to stop hostilities against the American colonies, Dec. 12, 1781—created earl of Londale, May 24, 1784—d. 1802.

LOXA besieged by Ferdinand, k. of Spain, 1482—the siege raised, 1488—taken, 1486.

LOYAL ASSOCIATION. See **ASSOCIATION**, Loyal.

LOYALISTS, American, receive compensation, June 8, 1788.

LOYALTY LOAN subscribed, Dec. 1, 1796.

LOY GAMBETTE. See **CODE**, Burgundian.

LOYOLA, Ignatius, b. 1491—wounded at the siege of Pampeluna; forms ascetic habits, 1521—goes on a pilgrimage to Palestine, 1523—studies at Barcelona, 1524—at Alcalá de Henares; his zeal excites the jealousy of the Inquisition, 1526—collects his first religious society in Paris, 1534—favourably received at Rome, 1537—his Society (the Jesuits) organized, 1540. See **JESUITS**.—d. 1556.

LUBLIN destroyed by Batou and the Golden Horde, 1241—treaty of, for the definitive union of Poland and Lithuania, 1569.

LUC, J. A. De, b. 1728—d. 1817.

LUCA. See **LUCCA**.

LUCAN, the poet, b. at Cordova, Nov. 3, 39—taken to Rome, 40—put to death by Nero, April 30, 65.

LUCANIA, a province in Southern Italy, the people of which, in conjunction with the Brutians, defeat Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, B.C. 332—send an embassy to Alexander of Macedon, at Babylon, 321—take Thurium, 281—at war with the Tarentines, are defeated by their ally, Cleonymus, the Lacedæmonian, about 280—subdued by the Romans, 277—revolt after the battle of Cannæ, 216—reduced again, and Scipio gives his veterans land among them, 201—revolt again in the Social War, 90—admitted to be citizens of Rome, 88—Maximian, after his abdication, retires into their country, A.D. 305.

LUCAS, sir Charles, commands the right wing of the royal army at Marston Moor, and is taken prisoner, 1644—attempts to make head in Essex; besieged in Colchester castle; taken and shot, Aug. 23, 1648.

LUCCA, a Roman colony, called Luca, B.C. 177—the triumvirs, Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus meet there, 55—a Lombard duchy, A.D. 872—conquered by the emperor Arnulf, 895—an independent free city; at war with Pisa, 1056—with Florence and Pisa, 1144—joins the league of the Ghibellins in Tuscany, 1282—a stronghold of the Ghibellins, 1314—Castruccio Castracani their leader, 1326—ceded to Florence by Mastino della Scala; the Pisans oppose it by a war, 1341—surrenders to them, 1342—pope Urban VI. retires to, from Genoa, 1386—pope Gregory XII. fixes his residence there, 1403—besieged by the Florentines, and saved by Francesco Sforza, 1430—conference of pope Paul III. and the emperor Chas. V. at, Sept. 10, 1541—erected into a principality, and given, with Tuscany and Piombino, to Napoleon's sister, Elise, and her husband, Bacciocchi, June 23, 1805—made a duchy, and given by

- the congress of Vienna to Maria Louisa, widow of Louis, k. of Etruria, 1814—inherited by her son, Charles Louis, 1824—resigned by him, in exchange for Parma and Placentia, and annexed to Tuscany, 1847.
- LUCENA**, battle of; Abu Abdallah, k. of Granada, taken prisoner by the Spaniards, 1483.
- LUCERNE** joins the Swiss confederation, 1332—invites the Jesuits, 1844. See **CATHOLIC** Swiss cantons.
- LUCIANO** Visconte, lord of Milan, succeeds his nephew Azzo, 1839—the Genoese refer their disputes to him, 1845—he acquires Parma and Piacenza, 1846—d. 1849.
- LUCIA**, St., the island of, taken from the French, Feb. 1762.
- LUCIAN** witnesses and describes the death of Perigrinus, 165—writes his "Alexander the Impostor," and d. soon after, 182.
- LUCIFER**, bp. of Cagliari, 870.
- LUCILIUS**, the poet, b. b.c. 148—d. 103.
- LUCILLA**, daughter of M. Aurelius, sent by him to marry his colleague Verus at Ephesus, 164—conspires against her brother Commodus, and is sent into exile, 183.
- LUCILLUS**, consul of Rome, 265.
- LUCIUS**, bp. of Rome, 251.
- LUCIUS II.**, cardinal Gerard Caccianimico, elected pope, March 12, 1144—killed in attempting to suppress the new senate, Feb. 25, 1145.
- LUCIUS III.**, cardinal Ubaldo, bp. of Ostia and Velletri, elected pope, Sept. 1, 1181—driven from Rome by the turbulence of the people, 1184—d. Nov. 25, 1185.
- LUCIUS**, consul of Rome, 413.
- LUCIUS**, second son of Agrippa and Julia, b. and adopted by Augustus, b.c. 17—d. A.D. 2.
- LUCIUS** nominated by Valens to succeed Athanasius in opposition to Peter II., bp. of Alexandria, 373.
- LUCIUS** of Cyrene, first teacher of Christianity to the Greeks of Antioch, 36—fl. 37.
- LUCKNER**, the French gen., appointed to command the army of the Rhine, Dec. 16, 1791—is successful at Menin, June 20, 1792.
- LUÇON**, treaty of, completes the pacification of La Vendée, Jan. 17, 1800.
- LUCRETIIUS**, b. b.c. 95—d. Oct. 15, 55.
- LUCRETIIUS**, Qn., consul of Rome, b.c. 19.
- LUCRINUS**, Lake, destroyed by a volcanic eruption, Sep. 29, 1538.
- LUCULLUS**, L. Licinius, consul of Rome, exasperates the Celtiberians by his cruelties, b.c. 151.
- LUCULLUS**, L. Licinius, b. b.c. 115—serves as quaestor with Sylla against Mithridates, 87; collects a fleet for Sylla, 86—consul of Rome; commands in Asia, and surrounds Mithridates at Cyzicus, 74—disperses his army, 73—besieges Amisus, and defeats Mithridates at Cabira, 72—Amisus and Eupatoria surrender to him and he drives Mithridates into Armenia, 71—takes Tigranocerta, and defeats Tigranes, 69—takes Nisibis, 68—has a conference with Pompey in Galatia, 66—writes history in Greek, 60—d. 47—his villa in Campania assigned for the residence of Romulus, the last emperor of the West, A.D. 476.
- LUCULLUS**, M. Terentius Varro, consul of Rome, b.c. 78.
- LUDDITE** riots in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent counties, Nov. 1811.
- LUDECAN**, k. of Mercia, 823—attacks the East Anglians, is defeated and killed, 825.
- LUDERS**. See **LUEDERS**.
- LUDLOW**, the Yorkists assemble at, 1549.
- LUDLOW**, Edmund, b. 1620—lieut.-gen. in the parliamentary army at Edgehill, 1642—member for Wiltshire, 1645—one of the judges of Charles I., 1649—commands in Ireland, 1651—retires to Switzerland, 1660—d. there at Vevey, 1693.
- LUDOLF**, son of Otho the Great, emperor of Germany, b. 930—made duke of Swabia, 949—kindles a civil war against his father, 953—invites the Hungarians to assist him, 954—peace restored, 955—leads an army against Berenger, who is besieging Canossa, 956—d. in Italy, 957.
- LUEBECK**, founded by Henry, k. of the Slavonian Wenden, about 1120—subject to Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, 1140—to Waldemar II., k. of Denmark, 1218—expels the Danes, 1225—founds the Hanseatic League, 1245—made a free imperial city by the emperor Fred. II. about 1247—its burgomaster, Alexander von Soltwedel, attacks and burns Copenhagen, 1247—supports the duke of Holstein against Erik VII., k. of Denmark and Sweden, 1428—1435—makes war to support the expelled k., Christian II., 1534—defeated at Assens and Bornholm, 1535—concludes peace and loses the Hanseatic privileges in Denmark and Sweden, 1536—treaty of peace concluded at, between Christian IV. of Denmark and the emperor Ferdinand II., 1629—last Diet of the league dissolves the confederacy, 1630—occupied by the Danes, Feb. 12, 1801—evacuated, May 23; included by Napoleon I. in the French empire, Dec. 13, 1810—its privileges as a free imperial city restored, 1814.
- LUEBECK**, the bishopric of, given to the duke of Oldenburg, 1804.
- LUEDERS**, gen., concentrates a Russian

- force on the Turkish frontier, Jan. 7, 1853.
- LUGDUNUM, founded in Gaul, by Munatius Plancus, B.C. 43.—burnt, A.D. 58. See LYONS.
- LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM. See LEYDEN.
- LUITPRAND. See LUITPRAND.
- LUKE writes his gospel, and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, 68.
- LULL, archbp. of Mentz, 753—present at the council of Rome, 769.
- LULLY, J. 1633—founds the Academy of Music at Paris, 1672—d. 1687.
- LULLY, Raymond, a native of Majorca, writes philosophical works, which are afterwards condemned as heretical, 1299.
- LUMLEY, Ralph de, made a baron by Rich. II., Sept. 28, 1384—attainted and put to death for a plot against Henry IV., 1400.
- LUMLEY, Richard, made a viscount by Charles II., 1681—one of the first privy council appointed by Wm. and Mary, Feb. 14, 1689—created earl of Scarborough, April 15, 1690.
- LUNA, Alvarez de, minister and favourite of John II., k. of Castile, 1420–1453. See JOHN II., k. of Castile.
- LUNARDI ascends in a balloon from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784.
- LUND or LUNDEN, the metropolitan see of Denmark, 1108—Erlandson, archbp. of, excites rebellions, 1259–1264. See CHRISTOPHER I., and ERIC V., k. of Denmark.—Grand, archbp., continues the disturbance, 1295. See ERIC VI., k. of Denmark.—Battle of: Christian V. of Denmark defeated by Charles XI. of Sweden, 1677—treaty of peace concluded between them, 1679.
- LUNDELL, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, great colliery explosion at, Feb. 12, 1857, 180 lives lost.
- LUNEBURG. See BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG.
- LUNEVILLE, peace of, between France and Austria, Feb. 9, 1801.
- LUNI, in Tuscany, the Saracens repulsed at, by pope Benedict III., 1016.
- LUPICINUS is sent from Gaul into Britain, by Julian, to repel the Picts and Scots, 380—consul of Rome, 367.
- LUPO, duke of Spoleto, whom the Lombards call Welfo, 746.
- LUPUS, consul of Rome, 235—another, 278.
- LUPUS, duke of Friuli, Grimoald invites the Avars to repress the rebellion of, 666.
- LUPUS. See LENTULUS, L. Corn.
- LUPUS. See LENTILIUS, P.
- LUQSOS, or Thebes, in Egypt, taken by the Persians, B.C. 521.
- LUSATIA, the marquissate of, given by the emperor Louis IV., to John of Luxemburg, k. of Bohemia, 1319—obtained by Matthias Corvinus, k. of Hungary, 1478—ceded to the elector of Saxony by the peace of Prague, 1635.
- LUSCINUS, C. Fabricius, consul of Rome saves Thurium from the Lucanians, B.C. 282—consul II.; drives Pyrrhus into Sicily, 273—censor, 275.
- LUSCUS, T. Annius, consul of Rome, B.C. 158.
- LUSHINGTON, Dr. Stephen, pleads for qu. Caroline before the House of Lords, Sep. 28, 1820—attends her interment at Brunswick, 1821—judge of the consistory court, 1828—of the high court of admiralty, and privy councillor, Oct. 17, 1838—decides, in the Baintree case, that a minority cannot levy a church rate, 1842.
- LUSIAD. See CAMOENS.
- LUSIGNAN, Guy de, through his marriage with Sybilla (see SYBILLA) becomes k. of Jerusalem, 1186—defeated and made prisoner by Saladin in the battle of Tiberias, and loses Jerusalem, 1187—set free, 1188—begins the siege of Acre, 1189—death of Sybilla and her children, 1190—receives Cyprus from Richard, k. of England; is to retain the title of k. of Jerusalem for life, 1191—renounces it and takes that of k. of Cyprus, 1192—d. 1198.
- LUSIGNAN, Almeric or Amaury de. See ALMERIC, k. of Cyprus.
- LUSIGNAN. See HENRY I. and II., and HUGH I.—IV., k. of Cyprus.
- LUSIGNAN, John de, k. of Cyprus, 1284—1285.
- LUSIGNAN, Peter I. de, k. of Cyprus, 1361—visits London, and is entertained by sir H. Pirkard, 1363—d. 1369.
- LUSIGNAN, Peter II., de, k. of Cyprus, 1369—tributary to Genoa, 1373—marries Valentina, daughter of Bernabo Visconte of Milan, 1378—d. 1382.
- LUSIGNAN, Jacob de, k. of Cyprus, 1382—1398.
- LUSIGNAN, James or Giano de, k. of Cyprus, 1398—tributary to sultan Bursai, 1426—d. 1432.
- LUSIGNAN, John II., de, k. of Cyprus, 1432—1458.
- LUSIGNAN, Charlotte de, daughter of John II., succeeds him, 1458—marries Louis of Savoy; is driven into Italy by his illegitimate brother, 1460.
- LUSIGNAN, Jacob II., de, usurps the throne of Cyprus, 1460—d. 1473—his widow, Katharine Cornaro, a Venetian, adopted by the senate as qu., 1475—is conveyed to Venice, 1480—and the island remains subject to the republic.
- LUSITANIANS, inhabitants of part of the present Portugal, south of the Tagus, conclude an honorable treaty with Tib. Semp. Gracchus and lay down their arms, B.C. 179—resist the oppression of

the Roman prætor, *Serv. Sulp. Galba*, and defeat him, 151—join the revolt of *Viriathus*, the Celtiberian leader, 145. See *CELTIBERRIANS*.—Conciliated by the consul, *D. Junius Brutus*, by whom a large colony is removed to the east of Spain, 138—he remains as proconsul among them, and extends the dominion of Rome to the Atlantic, 137. See *VIRIGOTHS* and *SARACENS*.—*Ordonio III.*, k. of Leon, penetrates into the country, 930. See *PORTUGAL*.

LUSSAC, *M. Gay*, *d.* 1850.

LUSTRA ROMANA, the grand inquests of Rome, held every fifth year for the lustration or purification of the city and state, to reform abuses, number and classify the citizens, and correct the morals of the whole people; instituted by *Servius Tullius*, and the office performed by the kings, *B.C.* 566—by the consuls, 509—by the censors, 443.

B.C.

P. Cornelius Arvina and *C. Marcius Rutillus*, censors; 272,306 citizens 238
272,000 citizens 238
Cn. Domitius, first plebeian censor; 278,222 citizens 280
C. Fabricius Luscinius and *Qu. Æmilii* *Papui*, censors; 271,224 citizens 275
Mun. Curius Dentatus, and *L. Papirius Cursor*, censors; restore the aqueducts which *Pyrrhus* had destroyed 272
C. Marcius Rutillus II., and *Cn. Cornelius Blasio*, censors; 282,234 citizens 265
C. Duilius and *M. —*, censors 258
D. Junius Pera and *L. Postumius Megellus*, censors 258
T. Sempronius Sophus and *M. Valerius Maximus*, censors; 297,797 citizens 252
A. Atilius Calatinus and *A. Manlius Torquatus*, censors; 251,222 citizens 247
C. Aurelius Cotta and —, censors; 250,000 citizens 241
L. Lentulus Caudinus and *Qu. Lutatius Cerco*, censors 236
T. Manlius Torquatus and *Qu. Fulvius Flaccus*, censors 231
C. Claudius Appius Centho and *M. Junius Pera*, censors 225
M. Æmilii Papus and *C. Flaminius Nepos*, censors; make the *Flaminian way*; divide the *Liberitini* into four classes, the *Esquiline*, *Palatine*, *Colline* and *Suburane*; 270,213 citizens 220
M. Atilius Regulus and *P. Furius Philus*, censors; the first *d.*, the second resigns 214
L. Veturius Philo and *P. Licinius*

B.C.

Crassus, censors: the same occurs again 210
During the second Punic war the duties of the office very negligently discharged. *M. Cornelius Cethegus* and *P. Sempromius Tuditanus*, censors, two inexperienced men, number only 187,108 citizens 200
M. Livius Salinator and *C. Claudius Nero*, censors; 214,000 citizens ... 204
P. Corn. Scipio Afric. and *P. Ælius Pæstus*, censors 199
Sp. Ælius Pæstus and *C. Cornelius Cethegus*, censors; 243,074 citizens 194
T. Quinctius Flaminius and *M. Claudius Marcellus*, censors; 258,318 citizens 189
L. Valerius Flaccus and *M. Porcius Cato* censors, endeavour to repress the growing luxury of Rome 184
M. Æmilii Lepidus and *M. Fulvius Nobilior*, censors; 273,294 citizens 179
Qu. Fulvius Flaccus and *A. Postumius Albinus*, censors; 269,015 citizens 174
C. Claudius Pulcher and *T. Sempromius Gracchus*, censors; 312,085 citizens 169
L. Æmilii Paulus and *Qu. Marcius Philippus*, censors; 327,022 citizens 164
C. Corn. Scipio Nasica and *M. Popilius Lænas*, censors; 338,314 citizens 159
M. Valerius Messalla and *C. Cassius Longinus*, censors; build a theatre of stone; 324,000 citizens 154
L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus and *L. Marcius Censorinus*, censors; 322,000 citizens 147
P. Corn. Scipio Afric. Æmilianus and *L. Mummius*, censors; 328,442 citizens 142
Censors not known; 323,000 citizens 136
Qu. Cæcilius Metellus and *Qu. Pompeius*, censors; 317,823 citizens ... 131
Cn. Servilius Cæpio and *L. Cassius Longinus*, censors; 390,736 citizens 125
L. Metellus and *Cn. Domitius*, censors; 394,336 citizens 115
Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus and — censors 102
L. Valerius Flaccus and *M. Antonius*, censors 97
Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and *L. Licinius Crassus*, censors; issue an edict against rhetoricians 92
P. Licinius Crassus and *L. Julius Cæsar*, censors; no census taken 89
L. Marcius Philippus and *M. Perperna*, censors 86
Cn. Corn. Lentulus and *L. Gellius*, censors; 450,000 citizens 70

- Qu. Lutatius Catulus and M. Licinius Crassus, censors**..... 65
- Ap. Claudius Pulcher and L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius, censors** ... 50
- No lustrum till Octavius takes the office of censor on himself, and finds 4,164,060 citizens** 28
- Paullus Æmilius Lepidus and L. Munatius Plancus, censors** 22
- Second lustrum of Augustus, 4,100,283 citizens** 8 to 5
- Third lustrum of Augustus, 4,190,117 citizens** A.D. 14
- Lustrum of Claudius; 5,984,072 citizens** 48
- Lustrum of Vespasian, when he banishes philosophers from Rome; the number of citizens not given** . 74
- LUSTRATION of Delos, B.C. 426.**
- "LUTETIA," the planet discovered by Goldschmidt, Nov. 15, 1852.**
- LUTETIA PARISIORUM.** See PARIS.
- LUTHER, duke of Brunswick.** See KNIGHTS, Teutonic, 1331-33.
- LUTHER, Martin, b. at Eisleben, Nov. 10, 1483—studies at Erfurt, 1501—becomes a monk there, and begins his scriptural researches, 1505—professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1508—preacher there, 1509—sent to Rome; witnesses at Rome the corruption of the papal court, 1510—resists the sale of Indulgences at Wittenberg, Oct. 31, 1517—defends himself at the Diet of Augsburg; writes to the pope, and is supported by Frederic III., elector of Saxony, 1518—denies the pope's supremacy; publishes his treatises On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church, and On Christian Liberty, 1519—is excommunicated, June 16; and publicly burns the Bull, Dec. 10, 1520—defends himself at the Diet of Worms, April 16; but both he and his writings are condemned, May 8; placed for safety by the elector of Saxony in Wartburg, where he begins his German version of the Bible, 1521—emerges from his retreat to appease disturbances at Wittenberg; publishes his New Testament, and his Reply to Henry VIII., 1522—his opinions widely propagated, 1523—abjures his monastic vows; his monastery is secularized by the elector of Saxony, 1524—marries Katharine de Bora, 1525—his German Liturgy published, 1526—draws up the articles of Torgau, 1530—publishes his Translation of the Bible, 1534—d. Dec. 18, 1546—a statue and monument to him erected at Wittenberg, 1821.**
- LUTHER, R. discovers the planets "Thetis," April 17, 1852—"Proserpine," May 5, 1853—"Bellona," Mar. 1, 1854—"Leucothea," April 19; and "Fides," Oct. 5, at Basle, 1855.**
- B.C. LUTHERAN university, the first, founded at Marburg, by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, 1527.**
- LUTHERAN and Calvinistic churches united in Baden, 1821—in Hesse Cassel, at Marburg, 1823.**
- LUTHERANISM embraced by Albert, grand master of the Teutonic knights, 1525—declared to be the religion of Sweden by the Diet of Upsal, 1592.**
- LUTTEN, on the Barenberg, battle of; Christian IV., k. of Denmark, commanding the German Protestants, defeated by Tilly, 1626.**
- LUTTRELL, col., declared member for Middlesex, in opposition to Wilkes, April 16, 1769.**
- LUTZEN, battles of; Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, slain, while achieving a great victory over the imperialists, Nov. 6, 1632—Napoleon I. checks the advance of the Prussians and Russians, May 2, 1813.**
- LUXEMBOURG, palace of the, built by Mary de' Medici, widow of Henry IV., at Paris, 1615.**
- LUXEMBURG, county of, created on the cession of the territory to Siegfried by the monastery of Treves, 965.**
- COUNTS OF LUXEMBURG.**
- Siegfried, 965—998.**
- Frederic I., 998—1019.**
- Gilbert, 1019—1057.**
- Conrad I., 1057—1068.**
- Henry I., 1068—1096.**
- William, 1096—1123.**
- Conrad II., 1123—1136.**
- Henry II., 1136—1196.**
- Ermensind and Theobald, 1196—1214.**
- Ermensind and Waleran, 1214—1226.**
- Henry III., 1226—1275.**
- Henry IV., 1275—1288.**
- Henry V., 1288. See HENRY VII., emperor of Germany.**
- John, 1309. See JOHN of Luxemburg, k. of Bohemia.**
- Charles, 1346. See CHARLES IV., emperor of Germany.**
- Wenceslas I., duke, 1353—1383—marries Jane of Brabant, 1355.**
- Wenceslas II., 1383. See WENCESLAS, emperor of Germany.**
- Jossor or Jodocus, 1388—1411—margrave of Moravia, elected emperor, 1410. See JODOCUS.**
- Antony of Burgundy, 1411—1415.**
- Elizabeth de Görlitz, 1415—1444. See ELIZABETH de Görlitz; BURGUNDY, duchy of, and NETHERLANDS.—The duchy divided between the kingdoms of Belgium and Holland, 1838.**
- LUXEMBURG, a free imperial city, taken by the duke of Orleans, second son of Francis I., and retaken by the Spaniards, 1542—taken by Francis, 1543—recovered**

- by Charles V., May, 1544—blockaded by Louis XIV. in time of peace, 1681—the protests of the European Powers make him retire, 1682—forcibly occupied by his troops, and ceded to him by the treaty of Ratisbon, 1684—restored by him at the peace of Ryswick, 1697—taken by the French republican army, June 12, 1795—recovered by the allies, 1818.
- LUXEMBURG**, Francis de Montmorency, afterwards marshal and duke of, b. 1628—takes the command of the French army on the retirement of Condé, 1675—defeats Wm., prince of Orange, at Mount Cassel, 1677—is surprised and defeated by him at St. Denys, near Mons, 1678—defeats prince Waldeck at Fleurus, July 1, 1690—and Wm. III. at Steenkerke, July 24, 1692—again at Landen or Neerwinden, July 19, 1698—d. 1696.
- LUXEMBURG**, the chevalier de, attempts to relieve Lisle, 1708—gives up the lines of Pont à Vendin to Marlborough and prince Eugene, 1710.
- LUXOVIVM**, the monastery of, founded by Columbanus, 578—taken from him by Theodoric II., k. of Burgundy, at the instigation of his grandmother, Brunehild, 598.
- LUYKES**, Albert de, minister and favourite of Louis XIII., 1617—created a duke, 1619—constable of France; d. Dec. 15, 1621.
- LUZZARA**, battle of; prince Eugene maintains his ground against Vendôme and Philip V.
- LUZZI**, Mondini de', teaches anatomy, 1515.
- LYALL**, George, d. 1853.
- LYBIA**. See **LIBYA**.
- LYCEUM**, the school in which Aristotle lectures, b.c. 334.
- LYCEUM**, a London Institution, experimentally lighted with coal-gas, by Winsor, 1803.
- LYCEUM**, a London theatre, opened, 1809—(or English Opera-house), burnt, Feb. 16, 1830—re-opened, 1834.
- LYCIA**, a country of Asia Minor, conquered by Alexander, b.c. 333—taken by the Romans from Antiochus, k. of Syria, and given to the Rhodians, 183.
- LYCIVS**, Olympic victor, b.c. 564.
- LYCIVS**, Athenian archon, b.c. 344.
- LYCOON**, b. b.c. 300—succeeds Strato in the chair of the Lyceum, 270—d. 226.
- LYCOPHRON**, son of Perlander of Corinth, d. b.c. 568.
- LYCOPHRON**, of Chalcis, in Euboea, author of the *Alexandra*, fl. at Alexandria, b.c. 280.
- LYCOPHRON**, of Phœcia, assisted by Onomachus of Phœcia, is defeated, and submits to Philip of Macedon, b.c. 352.
- LYCORTAS**, Olympic victor, b.c. 612.
- LYCORTAS**, father of Polybius, sent as ambassador to Rome by the Lacedæmonians, b.c. 188—Achæan prætor, subdues Messenia, and brings Lacedæmon back to the League, 182.
- LYCOURGUS**, a stranger, made k. of Lacedæmon, b.c. 224—kills Agesipolis III., the last of the Agidae, and becomes sole k., 219.
- LYCOURGUS**, regent of Lacedæmon for the Proclidan k. Charilaus, b.c. 381—probable date of his laws, 346—his laws revived, 226—finally abrogated, 189.
- LYCURGUS**, the orator and treasurer of Athens, obtains a decree for bronze statues of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; and the public preservation of their works, b.c. 337—d. 336—a statue is erected to his memory, 307.
- LYCOS**, Olympic victor, b.c. 452.
- LYDIA**, kings of:
 Gyges, b.c. 716—678.
 Ardyas, 678—invasion of the Cimmerians, and Sardis taken, 685—d. 638.
 Sadyattes, 628—war with Miletus, 628; the Cimmerians expelled, 617—d. 617.
 Alyattes, 617—makes peace with Thrasylus of Miletus, 612—war with Cyaxares, k. of Media, 606—d. 560.
 Croesus, b. 565—k. 560—invites the alliance of Greece against Persia, 565—conquered by Cyrus, and Lydia made part of the Persian empire, 546—invaded by the Ionians, and Sardis burnt, 498—by the Athenian general, Thrasyllus, 409—Antiochus Epiphanes retires into, before Flamininus, 191—the Ostrogoths settled in, by Theodosius I., A.D. 383.
- LYDIUS**, Joannes, a Latin clerk in the public offices at Constantinople, 511—writes "De Magist. Rom.," 553.
- LYELL**, Charles, b. 1797—d. 1849.
- LYGDMUS**, ruler of Halicarnassus, puts to death the poet Panyasis, uncle of Herodotus, b.c. 457.
- LYMA**, the duke of Monmouth lands at, June 11, 1685.
- LYNCEUS**, k. of Argos, b.c. 1495 (1394 C.).
- LYNDHURST**, lord—(see **COPLEY**, John Singleton)—appointed lord chancellor, May 2, 1837—resigns, 1839—carries a motion against the Reform Bill, May 7, 1832—again chancellor, Nov. 22, 1834—resigns, 1835—moves for a return of all the Bills brought in during the session, and their fate, Aug. 18, 1836—chancellor a third time, Sept. 3, 1841—resigns, 1846—complaints of the plots carried on in London by foreign refugees against the continental governments, March 25, 1851—his motion against life peerages carried, Feb. 7, 1856.
- LYNEDECH**, lord. See **GRAHAM**, Tho.—d. 1842.

LYNN REGIS, k. John marching from, into Lincolnshire, loses his baggage and many of his men in the quicksands, 1216 — Edward IV. escapes from, to Flanders, 1470 — attempt of sir Roger L'Estrange to surprise the town for Charles I., 1644 — railways opened from London and Ely, and from Norwich and Dereham, 1847.

LYON, capt., in command of the "Hecia," proceeds to the Frozen Ocean, April 30, 1821 — d. 1833.

LYONS, the Lugdunum of the Romans, founded by Munatius Plancus, B.C. 43 — battle of; Clodius Albinus defeated and slain by Sept. Severus, Feb. 19, A.D. 197 — Gratian murdered at, by Andragathius, Aug. 25, 383 — Gundibald, k. of the Burgundians, holds a conference of bishops at, 501 — the archbp., John, persecutes the Waldenses, 1179 — pope Innocent IV. fixes his court at, 1244; and holds the Thirteenth General Council, 1245. See **COUNCILS**. — Pope Gregory X. summons a general council to proclaim another crusade, 1272 — the Fourteenth General Council held, 1274. See **COUNCILS**. — Pope Clement V. orders the cardinals to meet him at, 1305 — the council of Pisa or Milan, after having been transferred to, is finally closed, having effected nothing, 1514 — peace concluded at, between Hen. IV. of France and Chas. Emanuel I., duke of Savoy, 1601 — revolt of, against the Jacobins, June, 1793 — taken by the republicans, when thousands are butchered, Oct. 8 — Napoleon I. arrives at, from Elba, Mar. 8, 1815 — his statue erected, Sept. 20, 1832 — railway from Paris opened, April 7, 1839.

LYONS, Edmund, b. 1790 — distinguishes himself at the conquest of Java, July 30, 1811 — appointed admiral, Feb. 15, 1850 — succeeds admiral Dundas in the command of the Black Sea fleet, Dec. 22, 1854 — created baron Lyons, 1856.

LYRA, Nicholas de, the biblical commentator, d. 1340.

LYS. See **ALCIDES**.

LYSANDER, a Lacedæmonian general, defeats Antiochus at Ephesus, B.C. 407 — destroys the Athenian fleet at Ægospotamos, 405 — takes Athens, 404 — induces the Lacedæmonians to appoint Agesilaus II. k., instead of Leotychides, the rightful heir, 398 — slain at Haliartus, 395.

LYSIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 466 and 443.

LYSIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 397 H.

LYSIAS, general of Antiochus Epiphanes, defeated by the Jews, B.C. 166 — guardian of Antiochus Eupator, 164 — murdered by Demetrius Soter, 163.

LYSIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 681.

LYSIAS, the orator, b. B.C. 458 — accompanies Lampon to Thurium, in Magna Græcia, 443 — returns to Athens, 411 — banished, 404 — returns from exile, 403.

LYSICLES, the Athenian commander at Chæroneæ, condemned to death, B.C. 337.

LYSIORATES, Athenian archon, B.C. 458.

LYSIMACHIA, on the Isthmus of the Thracian Chersonesus, built by Lysimachus about B.C. 330 — fortified by Antiochus Magnus, who holds a conference there with Flaminius, 196 — abandoned by him to the Romans, 191.

LYSIMACHIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 445; another, 339.

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's generals; in the division of his empire, establishes himself in Thrace, B.C. 322 — coalesces with Ptolemy Soter and Seleucus Nicator against Antigonus, and leads an army into Asia, 303 — invited to support the sons of Cassandra, 296 — expels Pyrrhus from Macedon, and makes himself king, 287 — the Etolians league against him, 234 — defeated and slain at Cyropedium, in Phrygia, while at war with Seleucus Nicator, 281.

LYSIMACHUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 436.

LYSIMACHUS, the philosopher, fl. B.C. 241.

LYSIPPUS, obtains the prize for Comedy at Athens, B.C. 434.

LYSIPPUS of Sicily, the statuary, fl. B.C. 338.

LYSISTRATUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 467; another, 369.

LYSITHEUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 465.

LYSONS, Daniel, d. 1834.

LYSONS, Samuel, b. 1768 — d. 1819.

LYTTELTON, George, b. 1711 — distinguishes himself as a parliamentary orator by a panegyric on Frederic, prince of Wales, April 16, 1736 — chancellor of the Exchequer, 1755 — created baron Lyttelton, Nov. 19, 1757 — d. 1773.

LYTTELTON, Thomas, lord, b. 1743 — chief justice in Eyre beyond Trent, 1775 — d. 1779 — the title extinct.

LYTTELTON, William Henry, brother of George, created baron Lyttelton, Aug. 12, 1794 — d. Sept. 12, 1808.

M

MABILLON, Jean, b. 1632 — afterwards one of the most learned among the Benedictines of St. Maur; publishes "*De Re Diplomatica*," 1681 — d. 1707.

MAELY, the Abbé, b. 1709 — publishes his *Observations on French History*, 1765 — d. 1786.

MACAO, given to the Portuguese by the Chinese as a trading settlement, 1517.

MACARIUS, titular bp. of Antioch, deposed by the council of Constantinople for his Monothelite opinions, 681.

MACARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 1376-1379.

MACARIUS I., bp. of Jerusalem, 324-336.

MACARIUS II., bp. of Jerusalem, 544—deposed, 552—restored, 563—d. 573.

MACARTNEY, George, lord, appointed gov. of Madras, June 22, 1781—appointed governor general of India, but declines the office, 1785—departs on his embassy to China, Sept. 26, 1792—arrives at Peking, Sept. 14, 1793—dismissed Oct. 7—created an English peer, 1796—d. 1806—the title extinct.

MACAULAY, Thomas Babington, b. 1800—secretary to the Board of Control, 1832—secretary at war, 1839—resigns, 1841—paymaster of the forces, with a seat in the Cabinet, 1846—resigns, 1848—lord rector of Glasgow, March 21, 1849—created baron Macaulay, 1857.

MACBETH, defeats Duncan, and usurps the throne of Scotland, 1039—defeated by earl Siward at Lanfahan, 1054—loses his crown and life at the battle of Dunsinane, 1066.

MACCLESFIELD, the silk manufacture of, promoted by Mr. Huskisson's measures, 1829.

MACCLESFIELD, Thomas Parker, earl of, b. 1667—chief justice of the King's Bench, 1709—created a peer, and lord chancellor, May 12, 1713—displaced; impeached and fined for embezzlement and corruption, 1725—d. 1732.

MACDONALD, Edienne, b. 1765—defeats the Neapolitans at Civita Castellana, Dec. 4, 1796—marshal and duke of Tarentum, 1808—retreats from Silesia, 1813.

MACDONALD, Flora, the Scotch heroine, d. 1780.

MACDONALD, John, col., b. 1759—d. 1831.

MACDONALDS, massacre of the. See **GLENCOE**.

MACDUFF. See **MALCOLM III.**, k. of Scotland.

MACEDON, kingdom of; its early history very obscure. First kings, according to Eusebius and Dexippus; their dates very uncertain:

Caranus, B.C. 813 or 748.

Coenus.

Thurimas.

Perdiccas I., 729.

Argæus, 684-646.

Philipppus I.

Aeropus, 602.

Alcetas, 572.

Begin to be better known from Herodotus and Thucydides. See Events under their respective names.

Amyntas I., 540-500.

Alexander I., 500-454.

Perdiccas II., 454-413.

Archelaus, 413-399.

Orestes and Eropus, 399-394.

Pausanias, 394-393.

Amyntas II., 393-389.

Alexander II., 389-367.

Ptolemæus Alorites, 367-364.

Perdiccas III., 364-359.

Philip II., 359-336.

Alexander III., *the Great*, 336-323.

Philip III., Aridaus, 323-316.

Cassander, 316-296.

Antipater, Alexander, and Philip IV 296-294.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, 294-287.

Lysimachus, 287-281.

Ptolemy Ceraunus, 281-280.

Sosthenes, 280-277.

Antigonus Gonatas, 277-239.

Demetrius II., 239-229.

Antigonus Doson, 229-220.

Philip V., 220-179.

Perseus, 179-168.

Macedon, a Roman province, 168—the provincial government organized by Paullus Æmilius and ten commissioners, 167—claimed by the pretender, Andriacus, 149. See **ANDRISCUS**.—By another Pseudo-Philip, who is crushed by the quaestor, Tremellius, 148—harassed by wild Thracian tribes, against whom Ap. Claudius Pulcher and C. Scribonius Curio conduct the war, 75—ravaged by the Goths, A.D. 256—settlements granted to Sarmatian tribes by Constantine I., 334—plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 493—a colony of Persians planted on the Axios by Theophilus, 840—conquered by Samuel, k. of the Bulgarians, 978—recovered by the emperor Basil II., 1001—invaded by the Uzen, and a colony of them settled on the public lands by Constantine XIII., 1065—another of Patzinaken, by John II., 1123—made the kingdom of Thessalonica for Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, by the Latins of the Fourth Crusade, 1204. See **THESSALONICA**.—Reconquered by the Greek despot, Theodore, 1222—added by John Vataces to the empire of Niceæ, 1234—new colonies planted by him, 1243—conquered by Stephen Dushan, the Servian, 1345—in part recovered by John Cantacuzene and his Turkish allies, 1350—finally subdued by Amurath II., and added to the Ottoman empire, 1430.

"**MACEDONIAN**," frigate, captured by the "United States," Oct. 25, 1812.

MACEDONICUS. See **METELLUS**, Q. Cæcilius.

MACEDONIUS I. contends with Paul for the bishopric of Constantinople, 342—seated by force in the place of his rival, 352—deposed, and succeeded by Eudoxius, 359.

MACEDONIUS II. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, bishops of.

- MACELLUM**, a secluded castle near Cæsarea, where Julian and his brother, Gallus, are kept six years by their cousin, Constantius II., 345.
- MACEB**, Æmilius, of Verona, the poet, *d.* B.C. 16.
- MACERINUS**, M. Geganius, consul of Rome, B.C. 447, 448, II.—487, III.
- MACERINUS**, Proc. Geganius, consul of Rome, B.C. 440.
- MACERINUS**, T. Geganius, consul of Rome, B.C. 492.
- MACHAM**, an Englishman, first discovers the Madeira Islands, 1844.
- MACHANIDAS**, k. or gov. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 210.
- MACHIAVELLI**, Nicholas, *b.* 1469—secretary of state at Florence, 1511—*d.* 1527.
- MACHINERY**. See **BRITISH MANUFACTURES**, and **LANCASHIRE**.
- MACHO**, the comic poet, *f.* B.C. 228.
- MACK**, the Austrian general, defeated by the French at Calvi, Sept. 9, 1798—crosses the Inn and invades Bavaria, Sept. 8, 1806—a division of his army is beaten at Wertingen; another, at Gunzburg, Oct. 9—surrenders, at Ulm, his army and fortresses, 20.
- MACKAY**, major-general Robert, defeated at the battle of Killycrankie, May 26, 1689—distinguishes himself at Athlone, 1691—killed at Steenkerke, 1692.
- MACKENZIE**, Henry, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1831.
- MACKENZIE**, Dr., leader of the rebels in Upper Canada, repulsed at Toronto, Jan. 1838.
- MACKENZIE**, Joshua Henry, *b.* 1777—lord of Session, 1822—*d.* 1851.
- MACKINNON**, Geo. H., col.-commandant of British Caffraria, defeats the Caffres, April 23, 1852.
- MACKINTOSH**, James, *b.* 1765—publishes his *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, 1791; his *Discourse on the Law of Nations*, 1799—eloquently defends Peltier, Feb. 21, 1808—(sir James) recorder of Bombay, June 7, 1808—chairman of a committee on capital punishment, Mar. 2, 1819—lord rector of the University of Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1822—supports the Canning ministry, 1827—member of the Board of Control, 1830—*d.* 1832.
- MACKLIN**, Charles, the actor, *b.* 1699—makes his first appearance at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1725—falls in a prosecution of some who had hissed him off the stage, 1774—and in an attempt to repeat his performance of Shylock, 1788—*d.* 1797.
- MACLAURIN**, Colin, *b.* 1698—*d.* 1776.
- MACLEAN**, George, former governor of Cape Coast Castle, and husband of L. E. Landon, *d.* 1847. See **LONDON**, L. E.
- MACLISE**, David, *b.* 1811.
- MACNAMARA**, capt., kills col. Montgomery in a duel, April 6, 1808.
- MACPHERSON**, James, *b.* 1788—*d.* 1796.
- MACPHERSON**, sir John, deputy to Warren Hastings in India, 1785.
- MACREADY**, makes his first appearance at Bath, Dec. 29, 1814—at Covent Garden, Sept. 16, 1816—takes the management, 1837—of Drury Lane, 1841—goes to America, where a riot is excited against him, May 10, 1849—retires from the stage, Feb. 26, 1851.
- MACRIANUS**, assumes the purple in the East, 261—advances as far as Thrace to attack Gallienus; defeated and slain, with his son, by Aureolus, 262.
- MACRINUS**, M. Opilius Severus, prætorian prefect, proclaimed emperor, and purchases peace with the Parthians, 217—consul of Rome; defeated by Elagabalus, June 8, at Immæ; made prisoner and beheaded, 218.
- MACRINUS**, Athenian archon, 116.
- MACRINUS**, M. Nonius, consul of Rome, 164.
- MACRO**, succeeds to the power and office of Sejanus, which he abuses, 32—rules Tiberius in conjunction with Caius Cæsar, 34—compelled by Caligula to kill himself, 38.
- MACROBIUS**, *f.* 398—*d.* 415.
- MACZIKOWICZ**, battle of; Kosciusko defeated and made prisoner by the Russians, 1794.
- "MAD PARLIAMENT"** is held at Oxford, and enacts the "Provisions of Oxford," 1258. See **COMMONS**, House of.
- MADAGASCAR**, discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506—visited by Tristan d'Acunha, 1507—joint English and French expedition against, June 15, 1845—attack and repulse of the French, Oct. 19, 1855.
- M'ADAM**, John Loudon, *b.* 1756—receives a parliamentary grant of £2000 for his improved system of making roads, May 18, 1825—*d.* 1836.
- MADDALENA**. See **MEDICI**.
- MADEIRA ISLANDS**, first discovered by an Englishman, named Macham, 1844—rediscovered by the Portuguese, 1420—taken by colonel Clinton, July 24, 1801—given up to commodore Hood and gen. Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807.
- MADIAI**, persecution of the, at Florence, May 8; Lord Roden and an English deputation arrive to intercede for them, Oct. 22; are refused an interview by the grand duke, 25, 1852—interposition of the British government, Jan. 18; they are released, on condition of leaving Tuscany, Mar. 16, 1853.
- MADISON**, James, one of a commission for framing a constitution for the American States, 1787—elected president, 1800—re-elected, 1813—*d.* 1836.
- MADRAS**, or Fort St. George, founded by the English, 1620—surrenders to the French, Sept. 14, 1746—recovered by the

- English, 1749—besieged by Lally, Dec. 14, 1758—the siege abandoned, Feb. 16, 1759—threatened by Hyder Ali, 1769—sir Thos. A. Strange, first chief justice appointed, Dec. 26, 1800—more than 1000 houses destroyed by fire, 1803—mutiny of Sepoys, 1809—a dreadful hurricane, 1811—Rev. Daniel Corrie first bishop, Feb. 14, 1835.
- MADRID**, long an obscure town, taken by Ramiro II., but not retained, 832—Ferdinand I., k. of Castile, extends his conquests to its walls, 1046—taken by the Moors, 1197—recovered by Alfonso IX., 1212—made the royal residence by Chas. I. (V.), 1516—Francis I. of France is taken there a prisoner, 1525—treaty of, between him and Charles, Jan. 17, 1526—visited by prince Charles of Great Britain, attended by the duke of Buckingham, 1623—taken by the earl of Galway, and Charles III. is proclaimed k. June 24, 1706—Philip V. enters again, Aug. 5—re-occupied by Charles, Sept. 28; again recovered by Philip, 1710—insurrection at, suppressed by Murat, with great slaughter, May 2, 1808—Wellington enters, Aug. 12; re-occupied by the French, 1812—abandoned by them, 1813. See **FERDINAND VII.**, k. of Spain, and **ISABELLA II.**, qu.—Funeral services in honour of the duke of Wellington performed at, Oct. 7, 1852—insurrection and barricades in, 1854.
- MÆANDER**, battles of the; John II., emperor of the East, defeats the Turks, 1119—they are again defeated by John Vataces, general of Manuel I., 1177.
- MÆCENAS**, C. Cilnius, advises the reconciliation between Octavius and Antony, B.C. 40—the friend of Horace, 38—assists Octavius in regulating the State and adorning the city, 28—d. 8.
- MÆGLA**, son of Port, with his father and a band of Saxons, lands at Portsmouth, 501.
- MÆLIUS**, Sp., distributes corn at Rome during a famine; is accused of aspiring to royalty, and murdered by Servilius Ahala, B.C. 439.
- MÆNIUS**, C., consul of Rome, B.C. 338.
- MÆNON** poisons Agathocles, and is expelled from Syracuse by Hecetas, B.C. 209.
- MÆONIUS** assassinates his uncle Odenathus, 267.
- MÆSA**. See **JULIA MÆSA**.
- MÆSTOR**, son of Pelops, with his brothers, conquers Mycenæ, B.C. 1281.
- MÆSTRICHT** (passage of the Maes or Meuse), joins the revolt of the Netherlands, 1566—taken by Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, the Spanish gov., 1579—by Frederic Henry, the statholder, 1622—reduced by Louis XIV., and abandoned by him, 1673—Marlborough assembles his army there to march into Germany, May 6, 1704—one of the Dutch barrier fortresses, 1715—besieged by the French, April 16, 1748—surrendered to them as a pledge for the ratification of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and restored to the Dutch; discussions respecting its surrender by Holland to Belgium, 1838.
- MAGAS**, k. of Cyrene, makes war on Egypt, but fails, B.C. 264.
- MAGAZINE**. See **FRASER**, **GENTLEMAN'S**, and **MONTHLY**.
- MAGDALEN COLLEGE**. See **CAMBRIDGE**.
- MAGDALEN COLLEGE**, Oxford, founded by William of Waynflete, bp. of Winchester, 1456—mandate of James II. to elect Antony Farmer president, April 11, 1687—the vice-president and one of the fellows suspended, June 22—a second royal mandate resisted, Aug. 14—the fellows expelled, Nov. 16—Dr. Gifford appointed president by the king, Dec. 31, 1687—the rights of the college restored, Oct. 12, 1688.
- MAGDALEN HOSPITAL**, London, opened, Aug. 10, 1758.
- MAGDALEN**, daughter of Francis I., k. of France, married to James V. of Scotland, d. soon afterwards, 1536.
- MAGDEBURG**, the archbishopric of, founded by the emperor Otho I., 968—Protestant League of, formed, 1526—taken by the imperial gen., Wallenstein, 1626—given to archduke Leopold of Austria, 1628—recovered by the Protestants, 1630—captured by Tilly, and the inhabitants massacred, May 10, 1631—given to Brandenburg by the peace of Westphalia, 1648—on the death of the archbp., the elector acquires the absolute sovereignty, 1690—taken by the French, Nov. 8, 1806—recovered by Prussia, 1813.
- MAGELHAENS** or **Magellan**, Fernando, sails on his voyage round the world, 1519—passes the Straits which bear his name, and discovers the Ladrone and Philippine isles; is killed, 1520—Cano conducts his squadron to Europe, arriving at Seville, 1522.
- MAGHAZUL**, battle of; the Toledan rebels defeated by the caliph Abderahman II., 838.
- MAGI**, the priests of ancient Persia; the date of their origin uncertain; on the conquest of their country by Alexander, retire into the province of Bahrein, in Arabia, B.C. 331—convened by Artaxerxes in a general council to restore the religion of Zoroaster, A.D. 226—cause the death of Manes, who had blended their doctrines with Christianity, 274. See **MANICHÆANS**.—Predict the birth of Sapor II., 309—persecute the Christians

- in Persia, for whose relief Constantine I. interposes, 333—superseded by the Mahomedans, but tolerated as Ghebers or fire-worshippers, 651—gradually decline and sink into obscurity under the Bowides, 933-1020—a few still remain in Kirman.
- MAGIO**, a popular superstition from the remotest times, especially imputed to the early Christians, 100—Apuleius accused of having practised it to obtain a wealthy wife, 150—used by the Neo-Platonists in opposition to Christianity, 300—forbidden and persecuted by the emperor Valens at Antioch, 372.
- MAGIOGES**, people of Gog and Magog, (Danes), infest Portugal, 843—devastate Spain, 859.
- MAGISTER SENTENTIARUM**. See **PETER** the Lombard.
- MAGISTER, FLORUS**. See **GOTTSCHALK**, the monk.
- MAGNA CHARTA**. See **JOHN**, **HENRY III.**, and **EDWARD III.**, kings of England; **BARONS** of England; **LANGTON**, Stephen; and **LORDS**, House of.
- MAGNA GRÆCIA**, composed of many independent States founded by Greek colonies in Southern Italy, Sicily, and the adjacent islands; the first arrive, B.C. 974—Pandosa and Metapontum built, 774—Syracuse, 734—Leontium and Catana, 730—Sybaris, 721—Crotona, 710—Tarentum, 708—Locri Epizephyrii, 673—Lipara, 627—Agrigentum, 582—Pythagoras legislates for them, 520—an Athenian colony planted at Thurium, 443.
- MAGNENTIUS** revolts at Autun, 350. See **CONSTANS I.**—Gives the title of Cæsar to his brother Decentius; he is defeated by Constantius at Mursa in Pannonia, Sept. 28; and escapes with difficulty into Italy, 351—Italy declares against him; he gains a useless victory at Pavia, and retires to Gaul, 352—defeated at Mount Seleucus, and puts an end to his life, 353.
- MAGNESIA AD SIPPYLUM** (now Manissa), battle of; Antiochus Magnus defeated by L. Corn. Scipio, assisted by his brother, Africanus, B.C. 190—devastated by an earthquake, A.D. 17—Theodore Lascaris II. dies there, and Muzalon murdered by Michael Palæologus, 1258—repulses an attack of the Catalans, 1305—taken by the Ottomans, 1812—Amurath II., sultan of the Ottomans, retires there, 1442—is recalled from, 1443—again retires there, 1444—and again leaves, 1445.
- MAGNETIC NEEDLE** turns to the North from its Western declination, 1817.
- MAGNETISM, Animal**. See **ANIMAL MAGNETISM**.
- MAGNUS I., the Good**, son of Olof II., b. 1026—k. of Norway, 1036—obtains the crown of Denmark, 1042—defeats the Wends of North Germany, who had invaded Jutland, 1045—killed by a fall from his horse, 1047.
- MAGNUS II.**, son of Harold IV., joint k. of Norway with his brother, Olof III., 1066—d. 1068.
- MAGNUS III.**, k. of Norway, son of Olof III., succeeds his father, 1067—conquers the Orkneys, Cantyre, and Isle of Man, 1092—defeated at Foxerme by Inge I., k. of Sweden, 1099—makes peace, 1100—invades Ireland, and is defeated; d. 1108.
- MAGNUS IV.**, joint k. of Norway with Harold V., 1130—expels his colleague, 1130—is expelled by him, 1135—the kingdom divided among many petty princes; reunited by Erling Skak, who makes his son,
- MAGNUS V.**, b. 1156—k. of Norway, 1164—suppresses a revolt, 1177—falls in battle against Sverrir, a claimant of the crown, 1184.
- MAGNUS VI.**, one of the many competitors for the throne of Norway between 1204 and 1223.
- MAGNUS VII.**, b. 1239—k. of Norway, 1263—cedes the Hebrides and the Isle of Man to Scotland, 1266—grants great privileges to the Hanseatic League in Bergen, 1270—d. 1280.
- MAGNUS VIII.**, k. of Norway. See **MAGNUS II., Smek**, k. of Sweden.
- MAGNUS I.**, k. of Sweden, son of Birger Jarl, takes the crown from his brother, Waldemar, and styles himself k. of the Swedes and Gotha, 1278—conquers the Laplanders of East Bothnia; d. 1290.
- MAGNUS II., Smek**, k. of Sweden, son of duke Erik, b. 1816—elected k. by the Swedes, on the deposition of Birger, 1319—chosen also in Norway; takes the government into his own hands, 1337—shares Sweden with his eldest son, Erik, and Norway with the youngest, Haco, 1343—makes war unsuccessfully against Russia, 1348—Erik d.; Haco affianced to Margaret, daughter of Waldemar IV., k. of Denmark, 1359—deposed by the Swedes; defeated and taken prisoner at Enköping by his successor, Albert, 1365—released through the intervention of his son, Haco; d. soon afterwards in Norway, 1372.
- MAGNUS, the Strong**, son of Niels, or Nicholas, k. of Denmark, murders Canute Laward, son of Erik I., 1131—defeated, and his father expelled by Erik II., brother of Canute, 1134.
- MAGNUS**, consul of Rome, 460—another *solus*, 518.
- MAGUS, Simon**. See **SIMON MAGUS**.
- MAGYARS**. See **ARPAD**, and **HUNGARY**.

Their intestine warfare with the Romanic races increases the troubles of Hungary, 1849.

MAHE, a French settlement in India, taken by the British, Feb., 1761.

MAHEIDPORE, battle of; Holkar defeated by sir Thomas Hislop, Dec. 21, 1817.

MAHMOUD of Ghazni, or the Gaznevide, son of Sebectagi, takes the title of sultan, 997—extends the Turkish empire into India, 999—*d.* 1028.

MAHMUD I., or Mahomet V., sultan of the Ottomans, nephew of Achmed III., *b.* 1696—placed on his uncle's throne by the Janissaries, Sep. 17, 1730—employs Bonneval to introduce European discipline in his army; peace of Erivan with Persia, 1732—war renewed, 1734—peace of Erzerum, 1736—war with Austria and Russia, 1737—peace of Belgrade, 1739—war with Persia, 1743—the Turks defeated at Kars, 1745—peace concluded, 1746—*d.* 1754.

MAHMUD II., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Abdul Ahmed, *b.* 1785—raised to the throne by a revolution which overthrows his brother, Mustafa IV.; massacre of the new disciplined troops by the Janissaries, 1806—peace with Great Britain and war with Russia; defeat of the Russians near Silistria, 1809—they take the fortresses on the Danube, and advance to the Balkan, 1810—peace of Bucharest; the Pruth divides the two empires, 1812—revolt of Ali Pasha, 1820. See **ALI PASHA**.—Commencement of the Greek revolution, 1821. See **GREECE**, Modern.—Treaty of Akerman grants to Russia the free navigation of the Black Sea; massacre and suppression of the Janissaries, 1826—the sultan rejects the propositions of the allied powers for the pacification of Greece; demands satisfaction for the loss of his fleet at Navarino, and invokes his subjects to a religious war, 1827—refuses the terms of the congress of Poros; war with Russia; the Russians take Varna; are repulsed at Schumla, and recross the Danube, 1828—take Silistria, and advance to Adrianople, where peace is concluded, and the independence of Greece acknowledged, 1829—revolt of Mehmet Ali, viceroy of Egypt; his son, Ibrahim, defeats the vizir, Redschid Pacha, at Konieh, 1832—rebellion in Servia; the sultan invites the aid of the emperor Nicholas, 1833—claim of Mehmet Ali to the hereditary governorship of Egypt and Syria; he prepares for war, 1838—his son defeats the Turks at Nezib; their fleet is betrayed into his hands; the five great European powers interfere to protect Turkey; Mahmoud II. *d.* June 30, 1839.

MAHOMET. See **MOHAMMED**.

MAHOMET I., son of Bajazet I., *b.* 1374—overcomes his brothers, reunites Anatolia and Romania, and restores the Ottoman empire, 1413—*d.* 1421.

MAHOMET II., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Amurath II., *b.* 1430—receives the sceptre on his father's retirement to Magnesia, 1442—Amurath resumes the throne, 1443—and governs till his death, when his son succeeds him, 1451—prepares to attack Constantinople, and erects a fort at Asomaton, 1452—makes himself master of Constantinople, and grants toleration to the Christians, May 29, 1453—takes Athens and Thebes; is repulsed by Huniades at Belgrade, 1456—conquers the Morea, 1460—Sinope and Trebizond, 1461—Mitylene, 1462—Albania, 1467—Negropont, 1470—Caffa and the Genoese ports in the Crimea, 1475—invades Croatia, 1476—peace with the Venetians, 1479—fails in his attack on Rhodes, and surprises Otranto, 1480—*d.* May 31, 1481.

MAHOMET III., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Amurath III., *b.* 1566—succeeds his father, and commences his reign by murdering his brothers and his father's wives, 1595—places himself at the head of the Ottoman army, takes Eger (Erlau) and defeats the Christian army at Keresztes, 1596—loses Raab and Vespri, 1598—fails to drive the Imperialists from the siege of Buda, 1599—begins war against Persia, 1601—loses Gran in Hungary, 1602—*d.* 1603.

MAHOMET IV., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Ibrahim, *b.* 1644—succeeds his father, 1648—anarchy prevails till the vizir Kiuprili restores order, 1657—his son, Achmet Kiuprili prosecutes with vigour the war in Candia, 1661—renews hostilities in Hungary, and takes Neuhausel, 1683—is defeated in the great battle of St. Gotthard, and concludes the peace of Tameswar, 1684—takes Candia by storm, Sept. 6, 1689—Mahomet claims the Ukraine, 1679—obtains Kaminitic, and South Ukraine, 1676—first war with Russia, 1677—peace, 1681—war in Hungary to support Tekeli, 1682—the vizir, Kara Mustafa, besieges Vienna, is repulsed with great loss; defeated at Barcan, loses Gran, and is strangled, 1683—the duke of Lorraine takes Buda; war with Poland, Venice, and Russia, 1686—the Venetians conquer the Morea; the decline of the Ottoman empire commences; Mahomet dethroned, 1697.

MAHOMET V. See **MAHMUD I.**

MAHOMETANS. See **MOHAMMEDANS**.

MAHON, viscount. See **STANHOPE**, Jas., earl.

MAHON, Charles, viscount, *b.* 1752. See **STANHOPE**, Charles, earl.

MAHON, viscount, b. 1781. See **STANHOPE**, earl.

MAHON, viscount, b. 1817.

MAHRATTAS become powerful in Hindostan, and take Surat, 1688—overrun the Deccan, 1672-78—receive tribute from the great Mogul, 1708—take Guzerat, 1732—defeated at Agra, 1785—invited to expel the Afghans, 1750—alliance with the E. I. Company, 1767—defeated by Hyder Ali, 1769—war with the Company, 1774—peace and alliance, 1782—weakened by the discord of Sindiah and Holkar, 1794—join the Pindarees against Great Britain, 1817—their power overthrown, 1818.

MAL, cardinal Angelo, b. 1781—d. 1854.

MAIDA, battle of, gained by gen. Stuart over the French gen. Regnier, July 4, 1806.

MAIDSTONE, a rising of the royalists in Kent, is put down by Fairfax at, May 31, 1648.

MAIL COACHES introduced, 1784. See **PALMER**, major John.

MAILLEBOIS, a French gen., reduces nearly the whole island of Corsica, 1739.

MAILLOTINS, insurrection of the, at Paris, 1892.

MAIMONIDES, the Jew, a native of Cordova, physician to Saladin at Cairo, 1181—d. 1208.

MAINE, the river, a canal from, to the Danube, projected by Charlemagne, 792—abandoned, 793.

MAINE, a province of France, seized by Wm. I., k. of England, after the death of its count, Herbert, 1069—revolts against Wm. II., 1069—conquered by him, 1099. See **ANJOU**.

ANJOU.—Acknowledges prince Arthur, 1199—taken from J. John by Philip Augustus, 1204—recovered by Edw. III., 1357—relinquished by him in the treaty of Bretigni, 1360—conquered by the duke of Bedford, 1423—given to Regnier d'Anjou on the marriage of his daughter Margaret to Henry VI., 1445—seized by Louis XI., 1474—united to France, 1481.

MAINE, a province of N. America, colonized, 1637—becomes the 22nd state of the American Union, 1820.

MAINE, the duke of, natural son of Louis XIV., legitimized by him, and declared capable of inheriting the crown, 1714.

MAINE, Colonel Wm., b. 1819—d. 1856.

MAINOTES, the people of the Braccio de Maina, a small district, between Cape Temarus, now Matapan, and the river Calamata, converted from paganism by the emperor Basil I., 880—conquered by Wm., prince of Achais, 1248—arrest the progress of Ibrahim in the Morea, 1826.

MAINTENON, Madame de. See **AUBIGNÉ**, Françoise.—Favourite mistress of Louis

XIV., 1688—founds the College of St. Cyr for the education of the female nobility of France, 1688—d. 1719.

MAINWARING, Dr., impeached by the House of Commons for his sermon; fined and imprisoned by the Lords, 1628.

MAIO, admiral, the favourite of William I., k. of Sicily, assassinated, 1180.

MAITLAND, sir Thomas, gov. of Malta, 1818—lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1816—gives up Parga to Ali Pacha, 1819—d. 1824.

MAITLAND, capt. Richard, with a naval force under Capt. Watson, takes Surat, Feb. 19, 1759.

MAITLAND, sir Fred. Lewis, capt. of the Bellerophon, receives the emperor Napoleon on his surrender at Rochefort, July 15, 1815—promoted to the rank of Admiral, July 23, 1890—commands in the East Indies, 1837—d. there, 1899.

MAIZ AD DIN, the Fatimite, establishes an independent caliphate in Egypt, and builds Cairo, 969.

MAJENDIE, Francis, b. 1788—d. 1855.

MAJOCCHI, the witness against qu. Caroline, examined before the House of Lords, Aug. 21, 1820.

MAJORCA. See **BALEARIC ISLANDS**.—Taken by the Pisans, 1114—they carry off rich spoils, 1115—James, k. of, 1276—assists the invasion of Catalonia by Philip III., of France, 1285—for which he is deprived of his kingdom by his nephew, Alfonso III., of Aragon, 1296—d. 1312—the bishopric given to the deposed pope Clement VIII., 1429—the island resists Philip V., 1714—submits, July 14, 1715.

MAJORIAN, Fl. Julius Valerianus, is placed on the throne of the West by Ricimer and the senate, 457—repulses the Vandals in Italy; prepares a fleet to attack them in Africa; enacts many salutary laws for improving the condition of the people, and preserving public edifices; consul of Rome, 458—makes a treaty of peace with Theodoric, 459—Genseric destroys his fleet in the harbour of Carthage; peace is concluded between them, 460—assassinated by Ricimer, Aug. 7, 461.

MALABAR, Portuguese factories established on the coast of, 1505—the first English planted, 1601.

MALACCA made the centre of Portuguese trade with the adjacent islands and China, 1511—Dutch factories in, 1640.

MALAGA conquered by Aben Omar, 1079. See **ABEN OMAR**.—Muhamad V., the de-throned k. of Granada, returns from Africa, and is proclaimed again, 1861—Abul Hassan repulses Ferdinand, k. of Spain, at, 1489—(Velez, the old town) besieged by Ferdinand, 1488—surrenders, 1487—(New), the new town invested by

- him, 1487—taken, 1488—Don Jozé Maria Torrijos and his companions treacherously enticed to, from Gibraltar, and shot, Dec. 4, 1831.
- MALAGRIDA**, and fifty others, burnt at an auto-da-fé at Lisbon, Sept. 29, 1761.
- MALAKHOFF TOWER**, part of the defences of Sebastopol, unsuccessfully attacked, June 17-18, 1855—carried by storm by the French and Sardinians, Sept. 8.
- MALAMOCOC**, the people of, elect Maurice, a nobleman of Heraclea, doge of Venice; he restores concord, 764—the seat of commerce and government among the Venetians, 804—its edifices swept away by an inundation, 1106—taken by the Genoese admiral, Peter Doria, 1379—recovered by the Venetians, 1380.
- MALASUENTHA**. See **MATHASUENTHA**.
- MALCHUS** begins his History, of which only fragments remain, 473—concludes it, 491.
- MALCOLM I.**, k. of Scotland, 944—Cumberland and Westmoreland are granted him as a fief by Edmund I., k. of England, 945—*d.* 953.
- MALCOLM II.**, k. of Scotland, 1003—defeats an invasion of the Danes, 1010—submits to Canute, and pays the Danegild for Cumberland, 1031—*d.* 1033.
- MALCOLM III.**, Canmore, k. of Scotland, son of Duncan I., retires into Cumberland after his father's death, 1040—restored to the throne by Macduff, thane of Fife, who overthrows Macbeth, 1066—invades Northumberland, 1061—marries Margaret, sister of Edgar Etheling, 1067—submits to William of England, 1072—invades England, and is driven back, 1091—returns, and is killed near Alnwick by Robert de Mowbray, 1093.
- MALCOLM IV.**, k. of Scotland, grandson of David I., *b.* 1140—succeeds him, May 24, 1153—does homage to Hen. II. for his English fiefs, and attends him to France, 1161—Northumberland taken from him, 1164—*d.* 1165.
- MALCOLM**, sir James, *d.* 1850.
- MALCOLM**, John, *b.* 1769—distinguishes himself at the taking of Seringapatam, and is employed on a mission to Persia, 1799—publishes his History of India, 1811—gov. of Bombay, 1827—*d.* 1833.
- MALCOLM**, sir Pulteney, *b.* 1758—capt. of the Donegal at the destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads, 1800—made an admiral, 1813—*d.* 1838.
- MALDACHINI**, Olympia. See **INNOCENT X.**, pope.
- MALDON** fortified by Edward the Elder, 920—ravaged by the Danes, 991.
- MALDRA**, k. of the Suevi, in Spain, 457—*d.* 460.
- MALEBRANCHE**, Nicole, disciple of Descartes, *b.* 1638—*d.* 1715.
- MALEK BEN FAHM EFFENDI** founds the kingdom of Hira about 220.
- MALEK-KAMEL**, son of Saphadin, sultan of Egypt, 1218—offers the crusaders favourable terms of peace, which are rejected; defeats them; allows them to retire, and concludes a truce with them, on their giving up Damietta, 1231—*d.* 1233.
- MALEK SALA**, son of Malek Kamel, sultan of Egypt, 1238—repulses Theobald, k. of Navarre, who had broken the truce; pursues him into Palestine, and takes Jerusalem, 1239—purchases slaves from the Mongols, trains them as his body-guard, and calls them Mamelukes, 1240—is attacked by Louis IX. of France, and loses Damietta, 1249—defeats him at Mansourah, but falls in the battle, 1250.
- MALEK SHAH**, son of Alp Arslan, inherits from him the Seljukian throne, 1072—sends Soliman to found the kingdom of Iconium in Asia Minor, 1074—his lieutenant, Atsiz, conquers Syria, and takes Jerusalem from the Fatimites, 1076—invites learned men to his court, and employs astronomers to correct the computation of time by the Gelealean era, March 15, 1079—his empire extends from the Jaxartes to the Mediterranean, 1090—*d.* 1092.
- MALESHERBES**, friend and colleague of Turgot in the ministry of Louis XVI., retires from office, 1776—defends the k. before the National Convention, 1793.
- MALHERBE**, the French lyric poet, *b.* 1556—*d.* 1623.
- MALIBRAN DE BERRIOT**, Madame, *b.* 1808—*d.* suddenly at Manchester, Sept. 23, 1836.
- MALPIERO**, Pasquale, doge of Venice, 1457—1462.
- MALLEN**, league of, among the Christian princes of Spain, 1209.
- MALLEOLUS**, M. Publicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 232.
- MALLET**, general, conspiracy of, during Napoleon's absence in Russia, detected and punished, 1812.
- MALMESBURY**, James Harris, lord, ambassador to Spain, 1771—to Prussia, 1772—to Russia, 1776—created a baron, 1784—ambassador to the States General, 1788—sent to Paris to treat for peace, Oct. 13; his proposed basis rejected, Dec. 19; returns to London, Dec. 30, 1796—sent to negotiate at Lille, July 1, 1797—returns, Sept. 20; created an earl, 1800.
- MALMESBURY**, earl of, foreign secretary, Feb. 1852—resigns, Dec.; again appointed, 1858.
- MALMO**, treaty of, between Sweden and Denmark, 1524—armistice of, between Denmark and the Schleswig-Holstein insurgents, Aug. 26, 1848.
- MALODOZENO**, the Russian village from which Napoleon dates his 29th bulletin, Dec. 3, 1812.

MALONE, E., b. 1741—d. 1812.

MALPLAQUET, battle of; Marlborough and prince Eugene defeat the French marshals, Boufflers and Villars, Sept. 11, 1709.

MALSBERG, Gerard Von, grand-master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1242. See KNIGHTS, Teutonic.

MALT duty first imposed, 1687.

MALTA, in ancient times Melita, taken by the Romans from the Carthaginians, B.C. 259—the apostle Paul wrecked on its coast, A.D. 69—taken by the Saracens, 870—attacked by Roger, the first count of Sicily, 1090—taken by Roger II., 1122—Henry, count of Malta, commands an armament of forty galleys sent by the emperor Frederic II. to the crusade, 1221—disgraced for having arrived too late to save Damietta, 1238—taken again into favour and employed by the emperor on an embassy to Rome, 1227—the island given by the emperor Charles V. to the Knights Hospitallers, 1530—unsuccessfully attacked by the Turks, 1551—and again, May 18—Sept. 20, 1565. See KNIGHTS Hospitallers.—A Maltese galley having been admitted with a Turkish prize into the harbour of Candia, causes the long war and the fall of Candia, 1644—the island taken by Bonaparte, June 12, 1798—surrenders to the English, Sept. 5, 1800—claimed by the emperor Paul as grand-master of the order of Knights of Malta, Nov. 7; retained by Great Britain, 1803—possession of it confirmed by the congress of Vienna, 1814.

MALTEY, Edward, D.D., bp. of Chichester; votes for the Reform Bill, 1831—bp. of Durham, 1836—offers to retire on an annuity of £4500, June 6, 1856—an Act passed to sanction it, and he retires.

MALTEY, William, b. 1784—d. 1854.

MALTE-BRUN, C., b. 1775—founds the Geographical Society of Paris, 1821—d. 1826.

MALTHUS, Rev. Thomas Robert, b. 1768—first publishes his Essay on Population, 1798—in a more correct edition, 1803—appointed professor of Political Economy at the E. I. College, Haileybury, 1804—d. 1834.

MALUGINENSIS, M. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 436.

MALUGINENSIS, P. Cornelius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 404.

MALUGINENSIS, Serv. Corn., military tribune of Rome, B.C. 363.

MALVASIA, in the Morea, surrendered to the Turks by the Venetians, 1540.

MAMEA. See JULIA MAMEA.

MAMLUKS. See MALEK SALA.—Assassinate the sultan, Turan Shah, and make themselves masters of Egypt; Ibeg is their first sultan, 1250—on his

death they choose Bibars as sultan, who drives the Mongols out of Syria, and takes Damascus and Jerusalem, 1260. See BIBARS.—Kelaoun succeeds, 1277. See KELAOUN.—Subdued by the Ottomans, 1517—revolt, but are suppressed by the Grand Vizier, 1786—massacre of, by Mehemet Ali, 1811.

MAMMEBINUS, L. Finarius Rufus, consul of Rome, B.C. 472.

MAMMEBINUS, Æmilius, introduces the law which limits the censorship to 18 months, B.C. 434.

MAMMEBINUS, L. Æmilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 494, 478, II.; 473, III.; others, 366, 363, 341, 339.

MAMMEBINUS, L. Æmilius, military tribune of Rome, V., B.C. 376.

MAMMEBINUS, Manlius Æmilius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 498—another, consul, 410—military tribune, 403.

MAMMEBINUS, Tib. Æmilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 470, 467, II., another, 339.

MAMERTINES, a band of Campanian mercenaries, seize Messina, and are assisted by the Romans to defend it, which causes the first Punic war, B.C. 264.

MAMERTINUS, consul of Rome, 182.

MAMERTINUS, Claudius, addresses a panegyric to Maximian, 289—consul of Rome, and comes *largitionum*—returns thanks to the emperor Julian for the appointment, in a public oration, 363—made prefect of Italy, Africa, and Illyricum by Valentinian I., 364.

MAMILUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1560 (1560 C.)

MAMITUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1670 (1776 C.)

MAMMO, leader of a Gothic force, commits depredations in Gaul, 508.

MAMMOTH, an entire skeleton of, found on the banks of the river Ob, near the Frozen Ocean, Aug. 3, 1799—another discovered at Harwich, 1808.

MAN, the Isle of, conquered by Edwin, k. of Northumberland, 621—by Magnus III., k. of Norway, 1092—ceded by Magnus VII. to Scotland, 1266—taken by Wm. de Montacute (afterwards Earl of Salisbury), 1314, and confirmed to him by Edw. III., with the title of k., 1343—forfeited, 1400—granted by Hen. IV. to sir John de Stanley, 1406—seized by qu. Elizabeth, 1594—restored to Wm., earl of Derby, by Jas. I., 1606—defended by Jas., earl of Derby, and his countess against the parliament, 1649–51. See DERBY, countess of.—Inherited by the duke of Athol, 1735—his sovereign rights sold to the crown, 1765—his share of the revenues, 1839.

MAN, bishopric of, founded by Patrick, 447. See SODOR.

MANASSEH, k. of Judah, B.C. 697—led captive to Babylon, 675—restored, 672. See JUDAH.

MANASSES, Jewish high priest, B.C. 260—233.

MANBY, Capt., b. 1764—invents his apparatus for saving wrecked mariners, 1809—d. 1854.

MANCHALEUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1640 (1610 C.)

MANCHESTER, Mancunium of the Romans, taken from the Britons by Edwin, k. of Northumberland, 620—by the Danes, 877—from them by Edward the Elder, 923—manufactures introduced, 1352—grammar school founded, 1516—occupied by sir Thos. Fairfax, 1643—by the young Pretender, Nov. 23, 1745—cotton goods first exported, 1760—petitions in favour of coercing the American colonists, Sept. 13, 1775—riots at, to destroy the machinery used in spinning cotton, Oct. 9, 1779—manufacture of muslin introduced, 1780—Philosophical Society instituted, 1781—theatre at, burnt, June 19, 1789—Portico erected, 1806—riot of distressed weavers at, May 24, 1808—Exchange opened, 1809—a great political meeting held, from which the "Blanketeers" commence their march for London, 1817—turn-out of the cotton-spinners, Aug. 15, 1818—Reform meeting in St. Peter's field, attacked by the yeomanry, Aug. 18; called the "Manchester massacre," on which warm debates take place in parliament, 1819—the leaders arraigned at York, Mar. 16, 1820—brought to trial and convicted. See **HUNT**, Henry, and **HAY**, the Rev. Mr.—First musical festival held, 1828—the silk manufacture increased by Mr. Huskisson's measures, 1829—railway to Liverpool opened, Sep. 15, 1830—elective franchise given by the Reform Act, 1832—church-rate refused, Sept. 3, 1834—incorporated by the Municipal Reform Act, 1836—railway to Bolton; to Birmingham and London, by Newton, 1838—to Leeds; Anti-Corn-Law meeting held, May 18; and Aug. 17, 1841—bazaar, Feb. 2; railway to Birmingham and London direct, Aug. 10; meeting of the British Association, 1842—formation of public parks at, Aug. 8, 1844—railway to Sheffield, Dec. 22; great meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League, Dec. 23, 1845—public parks opened, Aug. 22; railway to Bury and Rawtenstall, Sept. 25, 1846—made a bishop's see; James Prince Lee first bp., Oct. 23, 1847—visit of qu. Victoria, Oct. 7, 1851—the amalgamated society of engineers make demands, which their masters resist, Jan. 3, 1852—submit to their employers, April 26; statue of sir Robert Peel erected, Oct. 13, 1853—Fine Arts Exhibition at, 1857.

MANCHESTER, Henry Montague, lord Kimbolton and viscount Mandeville, created

earl of, by Chas. I., Feb. 5, 1626—keeper of Privy Seal, 1636—d. 1642.

MANCHESTER, Edward, earl of. See **KIMBOLTON**, lord.—Succeeds his father, Nov. 1642—appointed by the parliament to command in the Eastern counties; defeats the royalists at Horncastle, Oct. 11, 1643—besieges York, and fights the second battle of Newbury, 1644—resigns his commission after the "Self-denying Ordinance," 1645—speaker of the House of Lords, 1647—again; and privy councillor to Chas. II., 1660—d. 1671.

MANCHESTER, Robert Montague, earl of, succeeds his father, 1671—d. 1682.

MANCHESTER, Charles Montague, earl of, succeeds his father, 1682—attends Wm. III. to Ireland, 1690—ambassador to Venice, 1697—to France, 1699—recalled and made secretary of state, 1701—dismissed by qu. Anne, 1702—made a duke by Geo. I., Apr. 13, 1719—d. 1722.

MANCHESTER, George Montague, sixth duke of, b. 1799—d. 1855.

MANCINUS, A. Hostilius, consul of Rome, takes the command in Macedon, where he makes no progress, B.C. 170.

MANCINUS, C. Hostilius, consul of Rome, is reduced to make an ignominious peace with the Numantines, which is annulled by the senate, B.C. 137—set free when given up to them in atonement for the broken treaty, 136.

MANCINUS, L. Hostilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 145.

MANDATS TERRITORIAUX. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION**.

MANDEVILLE, sir John, travels in the East, 1322 to 1356—returns from his travels and writes an account of them, 1356.

MANDEVILLE, Dr. Bernard, b. 1670—his "Fable of the Bees," presented as immoral by the Middlesex grand jury, 1723—d. 1733.

MANES, originates the Manichean heresy, 261—put to death by Varanes, 274. See **MANICHEANS**.

MANESS, Rudiger von, of Zürich, forms his collection of poems, 1313.

MANETHO, writes a History of Egypt, B.C. 268. See **NECTANEBIS** I.

MANETTI, Gianozzo, eminent for his proficiency in Hebrew, Greek and Latin; d. 1459.

MANFRED, k. of Sicily, natural son of the emperor Frederic II., regent of Sicily in Conrad's absence, 1250—quells rebellions excited by pope Innocent IV. in Apulia and Sicily, 1251—on the death of Conrad, takes up arms to resist the pretensions of Innocent; obtains possession of the treasury at Nocera, and defeats the papal army at Foggia, 1254—intercepts a large convoy, the loss of which obliges the cardinal legate to

- agree to peace, 1255—acquires possession of Sicily, 1256—is crowned k., 1258—is excommunicated by pope Alexander IV., 1259—assists the Ghibelins in taking Florence, 1260—marriage of his daughter, Constance, to Pedro, son of James I., k. of Aragon, 1261—pope Urban IV. offers Sicily to Charles of Anjou, and exacts securities that the k. of France shall not assist Manfred; all the Ghibelins in Tuscany acknowledge Manfred's supremacy, 1262—the pope proclaims a crusade against him, 1264—battle of Benevento; Manfred defeated, and slain by Charles, Feb. 28, 1268.
- MANFRED**, son of Frederic II., k. of Sicily, invited to be duke of Athens, by the Catalans, 1326—d. 1330.
- MANFRED**, count of Chiaramonte. See **CONSTANCE**, his daughter.
- MANFREDI**, Astorgio de', lord of Faenza, put to death by Caesar Borgia, 1501.
- MANFREDONIA** surprised and plundered by the Turks, 1620.
- MANGALORE**, treaty of, with Tippoo Saib, 1784.
- MANGONELS**. See **KUBLAI**.
- MANGOU**, great khan of the Mogols, 1251—Louis IX. sends an embassy to, at Karakorum; alleged conversion of, 1253. See **RUSSUQUIS** and **HAITHON**.—d. 1259.
- MANHATTAN**. See **NEW YORK**.
- MANHEIM**, built by the elector palatine Frederic IV., 1606—destroyed by the French, 1689—rebuilt, fortified by Coehorn, and made the electoral residence by Charles Philip, 1719—taken by the French, Sept. 20, 1795—and recovered by Wurmsier; taken by Massena, March, 1799—retaken by the archduke Charles, Sept. 18; the fortifications levelled, 1800—Blücher crosses the Rhine at, Jan. 1, 1814—assassination of Kotzebue, 1819. See **KOTZEBUE**, Augustus von.—Popular movements at, for Reforms, 1830—the citizens open their gates to the Prussians, June 22, 1849.
- MANIACES**, George, Greek gen., gov. of Lower Media, recovers Edessa from the Saracens, 1032—invades Sicily, and employs the Normans, 1038—deprived of his command in Sicily, 1040—again sent against the Normans, 1042—revolts, is driven out of Italy by the Greeks and Normans, and killed at Durazzo, 1043.
- MANICHEANS**. See **MANES**.—Their heresy opposed by Archelaus, bp. of Mesopotamia, 276—make progress in Egypt, and Diocletian issues an edict against them, 296—Epiphanius, bp. of Salamis, in Cyprus, writes against them, 376—are discovered in Rome, and their books burnt by bp. Leo I., 443. See **ALBIGENSES**.
- MANILIAN LAW** introduced by C. Manilius, tribune of the people, and advocated by Cicero, for giving to Pompey the command in the Mithridatic war, B.C. 96.
- MANILIUS**, C., consul of Rome, defeated by the Cimbr and Teutones, B.C. 106.
- MANILIUS**, M., consul of Rome, recalls Polybius to Rome, B.C. 149.
- MANILLA ISLANDS** discovered by Magellan, 1520—ceded by Portugal to Spain and receive the name of the Philippines, 1564—the city of Manila built and made the seat of a Spanish viceroy, 1573—the islands surrender to the British, Oct. 1762—restored to Spain by the peace of Paris, 1763.
- MANLIUS**, P., consul of Rome, B.C. 120.
- MANLIUS**. See **CAPITOLINUS**, **TORQUATUS**, and **VULSO**.
- MANNY**, sir Walter, treats with John De Vienne for the surrender of Calais, 1347—builds the Carthusian monastery in London (See **CHAETREUSE**), now the Charter house, 1871.
- MANORIAL** rights in England regulated by a new law, 1290.
- MANSARD**, Jules Hardouin, builds and embellishes the palace of Versailles, 1661.
- MANSFELD**, count, supports the Bohemian Protestants against Ferdinand, 1618—defeats Tilly at Wieselach, 1622—still remains in arms, 1623—has the command of an English army destined for the palatinate; failure of his expedition, 1624—is defeated at Dessau by count Wallenstein, 1626—d. soon afterwards.
- MANSFIELD**, earl of. See **MURRAY**, Wm.—First a baron and chief justice of the King's Bench, 1756—discusses the case of Woodfall with lord Camden in the House of Lords, Nov. 28, 1770—his judgment in favour of the negro Somerset, June 22, 1772—decides that the postmaster-gen. is not answerable for the loss of money contained in letters, May 8, 1778—resigns, June, 1788—d. 1793.
- MANSFIELD**, sir James, b. 1723—solicitor-gen., 1780—resigns, 1782—again appointed, Nov. 22, 1783—resigns, Dec. 26; chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1804—retires, 1814—d. 1821.
- MANSION HOUSE**, London, commenced, 1739—vote of £4000 by the common council to furnish it, July 21, 1752—first occupant, lord mayor Thomas Winterbottom, d. in his year of office, 1753—banquet given at, by lord mayor Thomas Farncombe, to prince Albert and the promoters of the Great Exhibition, March 21, 1850.
- MANSOURAH**, battle of; Louis IX. and his crusading army defeated and made prisoners, Apr. 5, 1250. See **MALEK SALA**.
- MANT**, David, b. 1698—d. 1765.
- MANT**, Dr. Richard, b. 1775—rector of Bishopsgate, London; made bp. of

- Killaloe, 1890—bp. of Down and Connor, 1823—*d.* 1848.
- MANTINIA**, battle of; the Athenians and Argives defeated by Agis II., k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 418—taken by Agesipolis I., k. of Lacedæmon, 385—repaired by the Thebans, 370—second battle of; the Lacedæmonians and the allies defeated by the Thebans gen., Epaminondas, who falls on the field of victory, 362.
- MANTO**, C. Julius, consul of Rome, B.C. 431.
- MANTUA**, Virgil *b.* in its neighbourhood, B.C. 70—one of the Julian colonies, given by Octavius to his veterans, 41—battle of; the army of Matilda, countess of Tuscany, defeated by that of Henry IV. of Germany, A.D. 1090—surrenders to him, 1091. For the lords and dukes of Mantua, and the events in their times, see GONZAGA, from Luigi, the first lord, 1223, to Ferdinand Charles, the last duke, at whose death Mantua is seized by the emperor Joseph II., and becomes part of the Austrian dominions, 1708—Wurmser shuts himself up in, Sept. 19, 1796—capitulates, Feb. 2, 1797—reconquered by the Austrians and Russians, July 30, 1799—given up to France after the battle of Marengo, 1800—included in the Cisalpine republic and kingdom of Italy till its restoration to Austria, after the fall of Napoleon, 1814.
- MANUEL I.** *Comnenus*, emperor of the East, youngest son of John II., *b.* 1119—preferred by his father, and made his successor, 1142—Greece invaded by the Sicilians, 1146—treacherous obstruction of the passage of the crusaders, 1147—the Sicilian fleet anchors before Constantinople and plunders the vicinity, 1148—Manuel leagues with Venice, and recovers Corfu and other islands from the Sicilians, 1149—defeats the Servians, who become vassals of his empire, 1150—invades Hungary, crosses the Danube, grants a truce to Geisa II., and carries off a large booty to C.P., 1151—sends Michael Paleologus with an army, who conquers great part of Apulia and Calabria, 1155—death of his general and loss of his conquests in Italy, 1156—victory of the Sicilian admiral, Stefano, and conclusion of a truce for thirty years with Wm. I., k. of Sicily, 1156—unsuccessful expedition against Damietta, 1170—he seizes the property of the Venetians in his States; they attack Negropont, 1171—embassy of Henry Dandolo to, 1172—peace concluded with Venice, 1174—war with Kilidsch Arslan, sultan of Iconium; Manuel defeated at Myriokephalon, 1176—concludes and breaks a treaty of peace; his gen., John Vataces, defeats the Turks on the Mæander, 1177—marries his dau., Maria, to Rayner, son of the marquis of Montferrat, and his son, Alexius, to Agnes, daughter of Louis VII. of France, 1178—*d.* 1180.
- MANUEL II.** *Paleologus*, emperor of the East, second son of John V., *b.* 1348—releases his father when detained at Venice for payment of his debts, 1370—crowned joint emperor at Constantinople, 1364—Bajazet I., sultan of the Ottomans, summons him to attend him with a Greek contingent at the siege of Philadelphia, 1390—escapes from Bursa on hearing of his father's death, and takes the throne, 1391—sends Emanuel Chrysoloras to implore assistance from the Christians of the West, 1396—marshal Boucicault arrives at Constantinople with a fleet and troops to assist him, 1398—the marshal returns to France; Manuel accompanies him to seek aid in Western Europe, leaving his nephew, John of Selymbria, regent at C.P., 1399—he is received with great honours at Venice; visits France and England, 1400—returns to Constantinople from an unsuccessful journey; Laonicus Chalcocondylas records the observations made by him in the West, 1408—compels Mousa, son of Bajazet, to raise the siege of Constantinople, 1412—visits the Morea, and attempts to fortify the Isthmus of Corinth, 1415—repulses an attack of Amurath II., 1423—makes an ignominious peace with him, 1424—*d.* 1426.
- MANUEL**, emperor of Thessalonica, takes possession of the throne, on his brother, Theodore, being made prisoner by the Bulgarians, 1230—driven out by Asan, k. of Bulgaria, 1232—obtains assistance from John III. Vataces, who overthrows the empire of Thessalonica, 1234.
- MANUEL I.**, called the Great Captain, second son of Alexius I., emperor of Trebizond, 1238—1263.
- MANUEL II.**, son of Andronicus III., excluded from the throne of Trebizond and murdered, 1332.
- MANUEL III.**, son of Alexius III., *b.* 1364—18th emperor of Trebizond, 1390—saves his empire by tribute to Timour, 1400—*d.* 1417.
- MANUEL I. and II.** See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of, 102 and 105.
- MANUFACTURES.** See BRITISH MANUFACTURES, FLANDERS, and FLEMINGS.
- MANUTIUS.** See ALDUS MANUTIUS.—His son, Paul, prints at Rome, 1562—*d.* 1574.
- MARS** first designed by Anaximander, B.C. 547.
- MAR**, Donald, earl of, regent of Scotland for David II.; defeated on the river Erne, by Edw. Balliol, and slain, Aug. 11, 1332.
- MAR**, James Stewart, created earl of, Feb. 10, 1562—resigns the title to his uncle,

- John Erskine, and is made earl of Murray. See MURRAY, James, earl of.
- MAR, John Erskine, created earl of, 1562—regent of Scotland, Sept. 6, 1571—concludes a truce with qu. Mary's party; d. Nov. 15, 1572.
- MAR, John Erskine, earl of, succeeds his father, 1572—turns his uncle, Alexander Erskine, out of Stirling Castle, and obtains possession of the person of the young k. (James VI.), 1578—attainted, 1584—pardoned, 1585—ambassador in London, 1600—attends James I. on his journey, and is made a privy councillor, 1603—lord treasurer of Scotland, 1616—d. 1630.
- MAR, John Erskine, earl of, gov. of Stirling Castle, 1688—Scottish secretary of state, 1705—secretary for Scotland, 1710—dismissed by Geo. I., 1714—collects the Jacobites in Scotland, Aug. 1, 1715—proclaims the Pretender at Aboyne, Sept. 8—fights the indecisive battle of Dumbane, Nov. 13—embarks for France, Feb. 4, 1716—is arrested at Geneva, May 21, 1719—liberated, 1720—d. at Aix la Chapelle, 1732.
- MAR, the honours of the family restored by Geo. IV.; John Francis, earl of, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for shooting at the Rev. Mr. Oldham in a sporting quarrel, 1831.
- MARAT, Jean Paul, a leader of the Jacobins, 1792—assassinated by Charlotte Corday, July 14, 1793.
- MARATHON, battle of; the Persian generals, Datis and Artaphernes, defeated by the Greeks under Miltiades, Sept. 28, B.C. 490.
- MARATHUS, k. of Sicily, B.C. 1560 (1452 C.).
- MARATHUS II., k. of Sicily, B.C. 1580 (1440 C.).
- MARATTA, Carlo, the landscape painter, b. 1625—d. 1718.
- MARBACH, the league of, formed against Rupert, emperor of Germany, 1404.
- MARBOD, chief of the Suevi, takes up arms against Rome, 6—surrenders to Drusus, and spends the rest of his life at Ravenna, 19.
- MARBURG. See HESSE.—The cathedral of, dedicated to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew, k. of Hungary, and widow of Louis VI., count of Lower Hesse, 1281—the first Lutheran university, founded by the landgrave, Philip, 1527—Protestant conference there, Oct. 1, 1529—a place of importance during the Seven Years' War; taken by the French, June 3; recovered by the allies, 1759—castle of, regained by the French, 1760—surrendered by them to prince Ferdinand, 1762—Church Union effected there, 1823.
- MARCKAU, a young French general, killed at Würzburg, Sept. 3, 1796.
- MARCA HISPANICA. See SPANISH MARCH.
- MARCELLA. See JEROME.
- MARCELLINUS, bp. of Rome, 296—308.
- MARCELLINUS, consul of Rome, 275—another, 341.
- MARCELLINUS, count, resists Ricimer in Dalmatia, 461—equips a fleet, 462—arrives in Sicily and expels the Vandals, 464—assists the two emperors against Genseric with a numerous fleet; fails, and is assassinated, 468.
- MARCELLINUS, Cn. Corn. Lentulus, consul of Rome, B.C. 58.
- MARCELLINUS, Ammianus, serves under Ursicinus against the Persians, 363—accompanies him to Milan, 354—serves under Julian in Gaul, 355—sent with Ursicinus into the East by Constantius II., 359—attends Julian on his Persian expedition, and begins to compose his History, 362—terminates it, 378—d. 390.
- MARCELLINUS, Fabius, writes a History of Alex. Severus, 240.
- MARCELLINUS, the Illyrian, writes a Latin Chronicle, which commences 379, and closes, 534.
- MARCELLO, Lorenzo, the Venetian admiral, destroys a Turkish fleet, but falls in the battle, 1656.
- MARCELLO, Niccolo, doge of Venice, 1473—1474.
- MARCELLUS I., bp. of Rome, 308—banished for the severe penances inflicted by him, 310.
- MARCELLUS II., cardinal Marsello Cervino, b. 1500—elected pope, April 9, 1555—d. April 30.
- MARCELLUS, put to death for a conspiracy against Vespasian, 79.
- MARCELLUS, master of the horse under Julian in Gaul; refuses to assist him when in danger at Sens, and is dismissed, 356.
- MARCELLUS, conspires against Justinian I., and d. by his own hand, 562.
- MARCELLUS, C. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 49.
- MARCELLUS, M. Asinius, consul of Rome, 54.
- MARCELLUS, M. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 331—another, 287.
- MARCELLUS, M. Claudius, b. 268—consul of Rome, defeats the Insubres at Clastidium, and gains the *spolia optima* by killing their king, Viridomar, with his own hand, 222—consul II., *suffectus*, date not known; consul III., is sent into Sicily, and besieges Syracuse, 214—takes Syracuse, 212—consul IV., 210—consul V.; drawn into an ambuscade by Hannibal; falls in the battle, 206.
- MARCELLUS, M. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 196—another, 183—another, 186; II., 155; consul III., repairs the misfortunes of Fulvius in Spain, and winters at Cordova, 152.

MARCELLUS, M. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 51—embraces Pompey's cause, 50—banished by Cæsar, 48—recalled and pardoned, for which Cicero delivers an oration of thanks, 46.

MARCELLUS, M. Claudius, son of Pompey's friend, marries Octavia, sister of Octavius, about B.C. 44—d. 41.

MARCELLUS, M. Claudius, their son, b. B.C. 48—marries Julia, daughter of Augustus, and is destined to succeed him as emperor, 24—d. 23. See VIRGIL.

MARCELLUS, M. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 22.

MARCELLUS, M. Eggius, consul of Rome, 184.

MARCELLUS, P. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 50.

MARCELLUS, P. Neratius, consul of Rome, 108.

MARCELLUS, Quintilius, a councillor of Alex. Severus, 229—consul of Rome, 236.

MARCELLUS, Ulpius, gov. of Britain, repulses the Caledonians, 184.

MARCELLUS, Varius Sextus, father of Elagabalus. See JULIA SOÆMIAS BASILIANA.

MARCELLUS, bp. of Ancyra, advocates Sabellianism, 325—deposed and succeeded by Basilius, 336—repairs to Rome, 341—restored by the general council at Sardica, 347.

MARCH, earl of. See MORTIMER, Roger.

MARCH, earl of, the attainer reversed and title restored to Roger Mortimer, the grandson, 1362.

MARCH, earl of. See MORTIMER, Edmund, and Roger.—Title extinct by the attainer of Edward, son of Richard, duke of York, 1459.

MARCH, earl of, title given to Edward, prince of Wales, son of Edw. IV., July 8, 1478—merges in the crown, 1483.

MARCH, earl of, title given by Jas. I. to Esme Stuart, son of the duke of Lenox, 1619.—Extinct, 1672.

MARCH, earl of, second title of Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, natural son of Chas. II., 1675. See RICHMOND, duke of.

MARCHFELD, battle of; Ottobear II., k. of Bohemia, defeated and slain by Rudolf of Habsburg, Aug. 26, 1278.

MARCHENNES, recovered by the French from prince Eugene, July 31, 1712.

MARCTA, the favourite of Commodus, protects the Christians, 185—assists in murdering him, Dec. 31, 192.

MARCIAN, Flavius, b. 392—raised to the throne of the East, by a nominal marriage with Pulcheria, 450—consul of Rome; calls the council of Chalcedon to annul the acts of the Robber-synod, 451—death of Pulcheria, 453—d. 457.

MARCIAN, son of Anthemius, and son-in-law of Leo I., consul of Rome, 469, 472

—is encouraged by Verina to revolt against Zeno; defeated and made prisoner; he is allowed to retire into a monastery, 479.

MARCIANA, sister of Trajan, endeavours to reform the manners and character of the Roman females, 102.

MARCIANUS, Gessius, father of Alexander Severus. See JULIA MAMÆA.

MARCIANUS, sent by Justin II. to conduct the war against the Persians, 572—loses Dara, and is recalled, 573.

MARION, teaches his heresy, 150—meets Polycarp at Rome, who converts many of his disciples, 157—his doctrines controverted by Rhodon, 198—and by Tertullian, 207.

MARCOMANNI, a numerous Gothic people in Upper or Southern Germany, invade the Roman provinces; the emperors, Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus, proceed against them, 167—and drive them back into their own lands, 168—continuation of the war, 170—defeated by the "Thundering Legion," 174—again defeated, 179—the emperor Aurelianus drives them over the Danube, 271.

MARCUS AURELIUS. See AURELIUS, Marcus.

MARCUS, an emperor set up by the legions in Britain, and killed by them, 407.

MARCUS, son of Agrippa. See MARIEPA, M.

MARCOUS, bp. of Rome, 396.

MARCUS, bp. of Alexandria, 148—153.

MARCUS, a Greek, elected bp. of Jerusalem, persuades many of his church to desist from observing the ceremonial law of Moses, so that they may leave Pella and remove to the Holy City as rebuilt by Hadrrian, 136.

MARCUS AMBIVIVUS, Roman governor of Judea, 9—13.

MARCUS of Ceryneæ, elected pastor by the states of the Achæan League, B.C. 256.

MARDATHUS of Mount Lebanon, revolt against the Saracens, 677—Justinian II. agrees to suppress them, 686—removes a number of them into Armenia, 697.

MARDIA, in Thrace, battle of; Licinius, defeated by Constantine, agrees to a treaty of peace, 314.

MARDOCHÆADUS, or Merodach Baladan, k. of Babylon, B.C. 721 C.

MARDOCHÆPAID k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 1046; La.

MARDONIUS, by order of Darius, prepares a fleet to punish the Greeks for having assisted the Ionians, B.C. 492—his ships dispersed by a storm, and his troops harassed by the Thracians, he retires into Asia, 491—left in Greece by Xerxes with the remnant of the Persian army, 480—retakes Athens, but is totally routed and slain at Platæa, Sep. 22, 479.

MARDONIUS, the tutor of Julian and Gal-

ins during their captivity in the castle of Macellum, 945.

MARDYK, taken by the French, 1646.

MARENGO, splendid festivities at, on the marriage of Boniface II., duke of Tuscany, to Beatrice of Lorraine, 1036—battle of; great victory of Bonaparte over the Austrian gen., Mefas, June 14, 1800.

MARGARET of Brabant, qu. of Henry VII., of Germany, crowned with him at Milan; d. soon after of the plague at Genoa, 1311.

MARGARET, widow of William I., k. of Sicily, regent for her son, William II., 1163.

MARGARET, daughter of Edward, second son of Edmund Ironside, b. in Hungary, comes to England with her father, 1057—accompanies her brother, Edgar Atheling, in his flight, and is married to Malcolm III., k. of Scotland, 1067—d. 1068.

MARGARET, only child of Alexander III., of Scotland, married to Erik II., k. of Norway, 1281.

MARGARET, their daughter, "the fair Maid of Norway," b. 1285—succeeds her grandfather, Alexander III., as qu. of Scotland, 1286—d. on her passage from Norway, 1290.

MARGARET, daughter of Philip III., k. of France, b. 1262—married to Edward I. of England, Sept. 12, 1299—d. at Marlborough, 1317.

MARGARET, daughter of Waldemar III., k. of Denmark, the "Semiramis of the North," b. 1362—betrothed to the son of Magnus Smek, Haco VIII., k. of Norway, 1369—married to him, 1363—on the death of her father claims the throne of Denmark for her son, Olaf, 1375—appointed regent for him by the States of Denmark, 1376—regent for him in Norway after his father's death, 1380—he dies, and she is acknowledged qu. of both countries, 1387—the Swedes offer their crown to her, 1388—she defeats and makes prisoner Albert, k. of Sweden, at Falköping, and reigns over the three northern kingdoms, 1389—obtains the recognition of her sister's grandson, Erik the Pomeranian, as her successor in Denmark, 1396—combines Denmark, Norway, and Sweden by the union of Calmar into one kingdom, and crowns Erik as its future sovereign, 1397—the Teutonic knights complete their conquest of the Isle of Gothland; she attempts, without success, to recover it from them, but by the treaty of Copenhagen obtains the right of redeeming it for an equivalent, 1398—claims Holstein and Schleswig on the demise of Gerard VI., 1404—redeems Gothland, 1406—

while negotiating a treaty with the princes of Holstein and Schleswig, d. at Flensburg, 1412.

MARGARET, left by her husband, Charles III., k. of Naples, on his departure for Hungary, regent for their son, Ladislas, 1385—takes Otho of Brunswick into her service, and maintains the rights of her son, 1387.

MARGARET, daughter of Christian I., k. of Denmark, marries James III. of Scotland, 1466.

MARGARET, daughter of Regnier or René d'Anjou, b. March 23, 1423—treaty concluded for her marriage with Henry VI., k. of England, 1444—the marriage solemnized, April 22, 1445—founds Queen's College, Cambridge, 1448—becomes unpopular, 1450—birth of their son Edward, Oct. 13, 1453—quarrel with the duke of York, 1454—1457—apparent reconciliation, 1458—defeats and kills the duke of York at Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460—after the battle of Towton escapes into Scotland, 1461—goes to France to seek aid, 1462—escapes shipwreck at Bamborough; is defeated at Hexham, and flies to Flanders, 1463—resides with her father at Angers, 1466—makes a treaty with the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence, for Henry's restoration, 1470—lands at Weymouth, April 14, 1471—is defeated and taken prisoner at Tewksbury, May 4; is ransomed and restored to her father, 1475—resigns her claims on her father's States to Louis XI. for a pension, 1480—d. 1482.

MARGARET, daughter of Henry VII., b. Nov. 29, 1489—married to James IV. of Scotland, Aug. 8, 1501—marries the earl of Angus, 1514—seeks refuge in England with her brother Henry VIII., 1516—intercedes for the Evil May-day rioters, 1517—d. 1533.

MARGARET of Valois, sister of Charles IX., is offered in marriage to Henry of Navarre, 1571—married to him, Aug. 18, 1572—divorced from him, 1599.

MARGARET I., countess of Flanders, with Baldwin VIII., 1191—1194.

MARGARET II., countess of Flanders, 1244—1260.

MARGARET, sister of Edward IV., married to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, 1468—sends troops to support Lambert Simnel, 1487—receives Perkin Warbeck, 1492. See FLEMINGS.

MARGARET, daughter and heiress of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, marries Edmund, earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor and qu. Katharine, 1455—birth of their son, afterwards k. Henry VII., 1456—gives an additional endowment to Christ's College, Cambridge, 1507—

- founda St. John's College there; *d.* June 29, 1509.
- MARGARET**, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I., *b.* 1480—betrothed to Charles, son of Louis XI. of France, 1482—sent back by him, 1491—married to John, son of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, who *d.* 1497—to Filibert II. of Savoy, 1499—again a widow, 1504—governess of the Netherlands; concludes a commercial treaty with England, 1507—negotiates the league of Cambray, 1508—interview with Henry VIII. at Gravelines and Calais, 1520—the Netherlands prosperous and happy under her government, are left to her care by her nephew, Charles V., 1522—concludes the treaty of peace between him and Francis I. at Cambray, Aug. 5, 1529—*d.* 1580.
- MARGARET**, a natural daughter of the emperor Charles V., and sister of Philip II. of Spain, marries Alexander de' Medici, first duke of Florence, 1536—and on his death Octavius Farnese, 1538—becomes duchess of Parma, 1547—appointed by her brother governess of the Netherlands, 1559—her mild government is thwarted by cardinal Granvelle, archbp. of Malines, 1561—she supports the complaints of the people against his intolerance, 1563—resigns her office, 1567—sent again into the Netherlands to assist her son Alexander in the regency, 1580—he objects to her coregency; she retires into Italy, 1581—*d.* at Aquila in Abruzzo, Feb. 1566.
- MARGARET**, sister of Francis I., k. of France, marries Henry d'Albret, titular k. of Lower Navarre, 1527—avows heretical opinions, and by her writings gives a great impulse to literature in France, 1533.
- MARGARET**, daughter of Francis I., k. of France, marries Emanuel Filiberto, duke of Savoy, 1559.
- MARGARET THERESA**, daughter of Philip IV., k. of Spain, *b.* July 12, 1651—married to Leopold I., emperor of Germany, 1666.
- MARGARET**, wife of Dolcino, burnt with him, 1307. See **DOLCINO**.
- MARGAROT**, Maurice, sentenced in Scotland to 14 years' transportation, Jan. 13, 1794. See **MUIB**, Thomas.
- MARGERY JORDAN** of Eye, executed for alleged participation in the witchcraft imputed to the duchess of Gloucester, 1442.
- MARGUS**, in Moesia, battles of; Carinus defeated and slain by Diocletian, 285—the Goths and Sarmatians defeated by Constantine I., 321—manufactures arms for Alaric, 398—betrayed to Attila by its bp., 441—battle of; Sabinian, the son, gen. of the East, defeated by Mundo the Goth, 505.
- MARIA**, the Paphlagonian. See **CONSTANTINE VI.**, emperor of the East.
- MARIA**, daughter of Christopher, son of Romanus I., emperor of the East, married to Peter, k. of Bulgaria, 977.
- MARIA**, niece of the Greek emperors, Basil II. and Constantine VIII., married to Giovanni Orseolo, son of the doge of Venice, 999—*d.* sixteen days after her husband, 1005.
- MARIA**, daughter of Raymond of Poitiers, prince of Antioch, married to the Greek emperor Manuel I., 1161—on his death, retires into a convent and takes the name of Xene, 1180—murdered by Andronicus I., 1183.
- MARIA**, daughter of the emperor Manuel I., married to Rayner, son of the marquis of Montferrat, 1178—poisoned, with her husband, by Andronicus I., 1183.
- MARIA**, widow of Sancho IV. of Castile, regent for her son, Ferdinand IV., 1295—maintains his throne with the assistance of Juan Lara, against the coalition of France, Navarre, Aragon, Portugal, and Granada, with the princes Alfonso and Juan, 1296—*d.* 1322.
- MARIA**, sister of Joanna I., qu. of Naples, married to Charles, duke of Durazzo, 1343.
- MARIA**, daughter of Frederic III., on his death becomes qu. of Sicily and duchess of Athens, 1376—marries Martin, nephew of John I., k. of Aragon, 1391—*d.* 1402.
- MARIA**, eldest dau. of Louis, k. of Hungary and Poland, succeeds her father as qu. of both countries, betrothed to Sigismund, margrave of Brandenburg, 1392—the crown of Poland is transferred to her sister, Hedwig, 1384—Charles, k. of Naples, invited by some nobles to Hungary, is assassinated; Maria and her mother are imprisoned, 1396—Sigismund, with a Bohemian army, liberates her, and takes upon himself the government of Hungary, 1396—she *d.*, and he becomes sole k., 1392.
- MARIA**, daughter of Philip of Austria, and youngest sister of Charles V., *b.* 1505—betrothed to Louis, son of Ladislas VI., k. of Hungary, 1506—married to him, 1521.
- MARIA**, daughter of Charles V., *b.* 1528—promised to the duke of Orleans, son of Francis I., 1545—married to her cousin, Maximilian II., 1548.
- MARIA ANNA CHRISTINA**, daughter of the late elector Ferdinand Maria of Bavaria, married to the dauphin, Louis, only son of Louis XIV., 1680—*d.* of the small-pox, Feb. 12, 1712.
- MARIA ANNE** of Austria, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand III., marries Philip IV., k. of Spain, 1649—regent for her son, Charles II.; governed by the Jesuit, Nithard, 1665.

MARIA CAROLINA, daughter of the emperor Francis Stephen and Maria Theresa, b. 1752 — marries Ferdinand IV., k. of Sicily; d. 1814.

MARIA CAROLINA, grand-daughter of Ferdinand IV., k. of Naples, married to the duke de Berry, June 17, 1816. See **BERRY**, duchess of.

MARIA CHRISTINA, daughter of Francis I., k. of the Two Sicilies, marries Ferdinand VII. of Spain, 1829 — gives birth to their daughter, Isabella Maria, 1830 — regent during Ferdinand's illness; makes Zea Bermudez minister, 1832 — continues to govern as regent on the accession of her daughter, Nov. 29, 1833 — accepts the Constitution of 1812, Aug. 14, 1836 — empowers Espartero to form a cabinet; resigns her authority as regent, Oct. 12, 1840 — departs for France, Oct. 19 — protests against Espartero's regency, 1841 — returns to Madrid, 1844 — withdraws again, with Narvaez, 1846 — returns to Madrid and recovers her influence, 1847 — is impeached, conveyed to Lisbon, and passes thence to Paris, 1854.

MARIA CLEMENTINA, daughter of John Sobieski, k. of Poland, marries the Pretender (James Stuart), 1719 — d. at Rome, Jan. 18, 1786.

MARIA ELEANOR, princess of Brandenburg, married to Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, 1630.

MARIA FESCHENWINA, daughter of Stilicho, married to Honorius, emperor of the West, 396 — d. 408.

MARIA FRANCESCA, daughter of Joseph Emanuel, k. of Portugal, b. 1735 — succeeds him on the throne, Feb. 24, 1777 — shares her regal power with Pedro III., her uncle and husband; they dismiss Pombal, revoke his reforms, and restore the influence of the priesthood, 1777 — join the Armed Neutrality, 1782 — Pedro d. 1786 — she falls into mental derangement, and her son, John, becomes regent, 1792 — assumes sovereign power, 1793. See **JOHN VI.**, k. of Portugal. — She d. March 20, 1816.

MARIA FRANCISCA of Savoy, destined qu. of Alfonso VI., k. of Portugal; on his deposition, marries his brother, Pedro II., k., 1687.

MARIA II., da Gloria, daughter of Pedro I., emperor of Brazil, b. April 4, 1819 — made qu. of Portugal by her father, with her aunt, Maria Isabella, regent, 1826 — removed from Brazil to England, 1828 — arrives in London, Oct. 6 — her uncle, Miguel, usurps the throne and refuses to marry her; she returns to Brazil, 1829 — a regency established in her name, at Terceira, March 15, 1830 — proclaimed at Oporto, July 8, 1832 — at Lisbon, July 24, 1833 — arrives there, Sept. 11 — is de-

clared of age, and contracted in marriage to the duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnais, 1834 — his death, followed by her second marriage to Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe Coburg, 1836 — confirms the Constitution of 1822, Sept. 1836 — civil war in Portugal quelled by the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Spain, 1847 — the Thomar ministry forcibly displaced by the duke de Saldanha, May 1851 — the Cortes convened, May 28 — Maria da Gloria d. Nov. 15, 1853.

MARIA HENRIETTA, archduchess of Austria, married to Leopold Louis Philip, duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of Belgium, Aug. 22, 1853.

MARIA ISABELLA, daughter of John VI., k. of Portugal, appointed regent for her niece, Maria II., 1826 — applies to Great Britain for assistance against the Absolutists.

MARIA LOUISA, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis I., b. Dec. 12, 1791 — marries Napoleon I., Apr. 1, 1810 — retires with her son to Blois, March 29, 1814 — the duchy of Parma assigned to her, April 11 — she leaves France, April 26 — d. Dec. 17, 1847.

MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Charles IV., k. of Spain, marries Louis, prince of Parma, who is made k. of Etruria, 1801, and d. 1803 — his widow regent for their son, Charles Louis, 1803-1807 — dispossessed by Napoleon I.; made duchess of Lucca by the congress of Vienna, 1814 — d. Mar. 13, 1824.

MARIA THERESA, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, b. Sept. 20, 1638 — married to Louis XIV., and renounces all right to the succession in any of her father's dominions, June 9, 1660 — d. June 30, 1683.

MARIA THERESA, daughter of the emperor Charles VI., b. 1718 — her succession provided for by the Pragmatic Sanction, 1723 — marries Francis, duke of Lorraine, Feb. 12, 1736 — succeeds to her father's hereditary States, and takes the title of queen of Hungary, with her husband, Francis, as co-regent; the elector of Bavaria, Charles Albert, claims the hereditary States of Austria, 1740 — the qu. claims the assistance of Great Britain, as guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, 1741 — bears a son (afterwards the emperor Joseph II.), March 13; is crowned at Presburg, June 14; and appeals to the loyalty of the Hungarians; the Prussians conquer Silesia, and the French invade Bohemia, where the elector of Bavaria is crowned king, Dec. 9 — George II. and Charles Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, embrace her cause; she concludes a treaty of peace with the k. of Prussia, ceding to him the greater part

- of Silesia, June 11, 1742—her troops drive the French and Bavarians from Bohemia, and overrun Bavaria, 1742—George II., by his victory at Dettingen, compels the French to quit Germany; the Austrians invade Lorraine and Alsace, and assist the k. of Sardinia against the Spaniards, 1743—she refuses terms of peace, when a new league is formed against her, 1744—her husband is elected emperor (Francis I.), Sept. 2, 1745—agrees to a peace with the k. of Prussia, and confirms Silesia to him, Dec. 25; the French overrun the Austrian Netherlands, 1746—the Austrians and Sardinians drive the French out of Italy; peace concluded at Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748—again makes war on the k. of Prussia, 1756. For the events of the Seven Years' War, see **FREDERICK II.**, k. of Prussia.—Peace of Hubertsburg, 1763—on the death of the emperor Francis, she continues to govern her hereditary States, 1765. See **JOSEPH II.**, emperor of Germany.—Maria Theresa d. Nov. 29, 1780.
- MARIA THERESA**, daughter of Louis XVI., b. 1778—released from confinement by the Republicans, June 30, 1795—marries her cousin, the duke d'Angoulême, June 10, 1799—she endeavours to raise the departments in favour of the Bourbons, but is obliged to retire, April 11, 1815—d. Oct. 19, 1881.
- MARIA ANNA VICTORIA**, daughter of Philip V., b. March 31, 1718—contracted to Louis XV. of France, 1722—the contract annulled, 1725—marries Joseph Emanuel, son of John V., k. of Portugal.
- MARIA**. See **MARY**.
- MARIAMNE**, daughter of Hyrcanus II., married to Herod, b.c. 38—falsely accused by him and put to death, 29.
- MARIANA**, the historian of Spain, b. 1587—d. 1638.
- MARIANUS SCOTUS**, monk of Fulda, & writer of Chronicles, d. 1086.
- MARIE ANTOINETTE**, daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria, b. Nov. 22, 1755—marries Louis, dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI., May 16, 1770—queen of France, opposes the beneficial reforms of Turgot, 1774—affair of her diamond necklace, 1785—is, with the king, brought from Versailles to Paris, Oct. 12, 1789—flees to Varennes, June 20, 1791; brought back to the capital, 25—imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 18, 1792—brought to trial, and executed, Oct. 16, 1793.
- MARIENBURG**, on the Vistula, built, 1280—the seat of the Teutonic Knights, 1809.
- MARIENWEDDER**, league of, against the Teutonic Knights, 1440—the Prussian cities belonging to it renounce their allegiance to the Teutonic Knights, and place themselves under the protection of Casimir IV. of Poland, 1451.
- MARIGNANO**, or San Donato, battle of; Francis I. defeats the army of Maximilian I., and his Italian and Swiss allies, Sept. 13 and 14, 1575.
- MARILLAC**, bp. of Rennes, French ambassador in England, 1543—returns to France, 1548—ambassador in Germany, 1548 and 1558.
- MARILLAC**, the marshal de, beheaded by Richelieu, 1632.
- MARINA**, daughter of the emperor Arcadius, b. 408—d. 450.
- MARINER'S COMPASS**. See **COMPASS**, **MARINER'S**.
- MARINIANUS**, consul of Rome, 268—another, 423.
- MARINUS**, proclaimed emperor by the legions; defeated by the emperor Dacius, and killed by his own men, 249.
- MARINUS**, succeeds Proclus in the chair of Philosophy at Athens and writes his Life, 495.
- MARINUS**, or Martin II., pope, 683—684.
- MARINUS II.**, or Martin III., pope, 942—946.
- MARISCAL COLLEGE**, Aberdeen, founded by George Keith, earl marischal, 1593—lord Eglington elected rector of, March 18, 1851—earl Stanhope, Mar. 1858.
- MARITANDIS ORDINIBUS**, De, the law passed at Rome to encourage marriage, b.c. 18.
- MARIUS**, C., b. b.c. 164—accompanies Scipio to Spain, 134—tribune of the people, 119—consul; conducts the Jugurthine war vigorously, 107—consul II.; commands in Gaul, and has a triumph, 104—consul III.; remodels the army and introduces a new system of tactics, 103—consul IV.; defeats the Teutones at Aquæ Sextie, 102—consul V.; defeats the Cimbri at Vercellæ, July 30, 101—consul VI.; has a splendid triumph, 100—retrieves the disasters of the Marston war, and holds a conference with Pompeius Sili, 90—quarrels with Sylla, and is obliged to flee to Carthage, 88—recalled to Rome by the consul Cinna, 87—consul VIII.; d. Jan. 18, 86.
- MARIUS**, C., the Younger, consul of Rome, defeated by Sylla, and commits suicide, b.c. 82.
- MARIUS**, one of the Thirty Tyrants, assumes the purple in Gaul after the death of Postumus, is killed, and succeeded by Petricus, 267.
- MARK**, the county of, with other lands, claimed by various German princes, 1040—assigned to the elector of Brandenburg, 1636.
- MARK**, writes his Gospel in Greek, 63—earliest mention of it (made by Papias, bp. of Hierapolis), 110.

MARKHAM, Wm., b. 1717—dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and bp. of Chester, 1771—archbp. of York, 1776—*d.* Nov. 3, 1807.

MARLBOROUGH, a parliament held at, Nov. 18; enacts many new laws, 1688.

MARLBOROUGH, John Churchill, earl and duke of—(see **CHURCHILL, John**)—made a privy councillor by William III., Feb. 14, 1688, and created an earl, April 9; commander-in-chief, June 8, 1690—dismissed from his office, and committed to the Tower on a false charge of treason, 1692—released, Nov. 17—restored to the Privy Council, June 19, 1698—appointed captain-general, Mar. 15, 1702—master-general of the Ordnance, July 1, 1702—sent ambassador to the Hague, March 28; the States-general give him the command of their army; he drives the French out of Spanish Guelderland, Aug. 2; Liège is abandoned to him, Oct. 14; the citadel stormed, 23; he escapes from a French party by whom he had been seized, Nov. 5; returns to England, and receives the thanks of parliament, 28; is created marquis of Blandford and duke of Marlborough, with a pension, Dec. 10; Bonn taken by him, May 14, 1708—Huy, Aug. 27; Linburg, Sept. 27—he proceeds to join his army, April 7, 1704—marches into Germany to support the emperor, May 8; he and prince Louis of Baden force the Bavarian lines, at Schellenberg, and take Donawert, July 2; battle of Blenheim Aug. 13, *n.s.*; Marlborough and prince Eugene annihilate the French and Bavarian armies, take marshal Tallard, with most of his generals, prisoners, recover Augsburg, reconquer all the country between the Lech and the Rhine, and save the empire; he is created a prince of the empire, visits Berlin and the Hague, and returns to England; Woodstock presented to him by the nation, 1705—he proceeds to resume the command of his army, March 15—forces the French lines at Tirolemont, July 18; is thwarted by the Dutch general; invited by the emperor to Vienna; concert with him the plan of operations for the ensuing year, Nov. 12; visits Berlin and Hanover, and arrives at the Hague on his way to London, Dec. 14—loan of £500,000 proposed by him, to assist the emperor and the duke of Savoy, Jan. 4, 1708—victory at Ramillies, May 12, *o.s.* 1706—arrives in London, Nov. 18—interview with Charles XII. of Sweden at Leipzig, Apr. 30, 1707—he puts his army into winter quarters, Oct. 8, and attends conferences at Francfort and the Hague, on his way to England—conference with prince Eugene at the Hague, 1708—defeats the French at Oudenarde, destroys their lines between Ypres and the Lys, and lays

Artois and Picardy under contribution; takes Lisle, Dec. 9, 1708—treats for peace; the negotiations broken off, June 9, 1709; collects his forces at Lisle, 18; takes Tournay, July 30; defeats Villars and Boufflers at Malplaquet, Sept. 11—goes to the Hague for conferences, March 7, 1710; takes Montaigne, April 18; takes Bethune, Aug. 30; he arrives in London, Dec. 26—party intrigues prevent his receiving the usual thanks of parliament; is mentioned with contempt and derision by the Tory majority in the House of Commons, and reviled by their faction in the country; returns to his army, 1711—drives the French from the lines of Arleux, Aug. 5; siege and surrender of Bouchain, his last achievement, Sept. 13; he arrives in London, Oct. 18; accused of having appropriated the public money to his own use; dismissed from all his offices; he challenges lord Paulet, the duel prevented, June 16, 1712—leaves England, Nov. 30—returns to London, Aug. 4, 1714—restored by George I. to his offices of captain-gen. and master-gen. of the Ordnance, Oct. 5—serious illness, May 4, 1716; *d.* June 16—having no son, his title descends to his eldest daughter, Harriet, countess of Godolphin, 1722.

MARLBOROUGH, Sarah Jennings, duchess of, b. May 29, 1680—marries John Churchill, then colonel of Dragoons, 1681—appointed Keeper of the Privy Purse by gn. Anne, 1702—attaches her to the Whig party, 1705—undermined in her favour by Mrs. Masham, 1709—dismissed from her office, Jan. 18, 1711—*d.* 1744.

MARLBOROUGH, Charles Spencer Churchill, earl of Sunderland, succeeds as duke of, 1733—defends sir R. Walpole in the House of Lords, 1741—opposes the retaining of Hanoverian troops in British pay, 1743—lands an English expedition in Cancale bay; destroys French ships and stores, June 6; sent with reinforcements to the allied army in Germany, 1756—*d.* at Munster, Oct. 10, 1758.

MARLOWE, Christopher, d. 1593.

MARLY, the water-works of, constructed to supply the fountains of Versailles, 1675.

MARMONTE, marshal, b. 1774—created duke of Ragusa, 1806—brings an army from Dalmatia to join Napoleon in Germany, June 3, 1809—defeated by Wellington at Salamanca, where he loses an arm, July 22, 1812—at Montmartre, Mar. 30, 1814—*d.* 1852.

MARMONTEL, b. 1730—d. 1799.

MARNE, a river of France, to which the emperor Charles V. advances and concludes a treaty of peace with Francis I., 1544.

MARO. See VIRGIL.

- MAROTO**, a Carlist, makes a treaty with Espartero, in consequence of which Don Carlos retires into France, 1839.
- MAROTIA**, widow of the marquis Alberto, marries Guido, duke of Tuscany, 925—usurps with him supreme temporal power in Rome, and shuts up pope John X. in prison, where he dies, 928—makes her son pope John XI., 931—marries Hugh, k. of Italy; is shut up in St. Angelo by her son Alberic, 932.
- MARQUARD** claims the guardianship of Frederic, son of Henry VI., under the will of the deceased emperor; pope Innocent III. sends an army and defeats him near Palermo, 1200—he obtains the regency of Sicily, and d. soon after, 1201.
- MARQUESAS ISLANDS** taken possession of, by the French admiral, Dupetit Thouars, May 1, 1842.
- MARR** family, murder of the, at Ratcliffe Highway, Dec. 7, 1811.
- MARRAST**, Armand, editor of the French journal, *Le National*, a member of the Provisional Government, formed, Feb. 24, 1848—president of the National Assembly, July 19—d. 1852.
- MARRE**, earl of. See **MAR**.
- MARRIAGE** encouraged at Rome. See **MARITANDIS ORDINIBUS**, De.
- MARRIAGE** between uncles and nieces prohibited as incestuous by Constantius II., and made a capital crime, 339.
- MARRIAGE** of priests favoured by synods at Seleucia and other towns, 495.
- MARRIAGE** between the doges of Venice and foreigners prohibited, 1275.
- MARRIAGE ACT**, the Royal, passed, 1772.
- MARRIAGE ACT**, a new, passed, 1822—repealed, 1823—another, introduced by lord John Russell, Feb. 12, 1836—passed, Aug. 20.
- MARRIAGES**, clandestine, prevented by Act of Parliament, 25 Geo. II., c. 33, 1753.
- MARRYAT**, capt., b. 1798—d. 1848.
- MARS**, Mademoiselle, French actress, b. 1778—d. 1847.
- MAR-SACHIS**. See **CHANGIANFU**.
- MARSAGLIA**, or Orbazzano, near Pignerol, battle of; the French defeat the duke of Savoy, Oct. 4, 1693.
- MARSEILLAISE HYMN**, written and composed by Rouget de Lisle, at Strasburg; brought to Marseilles, where it receives its name; introduced by the volunteers at Paris, July, 1792.
- MARSEILLES**. See **MASSILIA**.—The ex-emperor Maximian plots there against his son-in-law, Constantine, is taken prisoner and strangled, 310—Joannes Cassianus founds monasteries at, 433—taken by Euric, 470—plundered by the Saracens, 839—Richard I., k. of England, embarks at, for the Holy Land, 1190—attacked and plundered by Alfonso V., k. of Aragon, 1423—unsuccessfully besieged by the duke of Bourbon, 1524—meeting of Francis I. and pope Clement VII. at, Oct. 11, 1533—surrenders to Henry IV., 1596—the plague at; benevolent exertions of the bp. Belzunce, 1723—first revolutionary commotions at, Apr. 30, 1789—massacres at, 1791—volunteers from, arrive in Paris, and introduce their patriotic hymn, July, 1792—revolt of, against the Jacobins, 1793—reduced by them, Aug. 25.
- MARSH**, professor Herbert, revives the Divinity Lectures at Cambridge, 1809—made bp. of Llandaff, 1816—translated to Peterborough, 1819—d. 1839.
- MARSH**, capt., takes Fort Louis and Senegal, April 23, 1758.
- MARSHALSEA COURT**, abolished, 1849.
- MARSHAM**, sir John, b. 1803—d. 1866.
- MARSI**, a tribe in Southern Italy, become subject to the Romans on liberal terms, B.C. 308—claim the rights of Roman citizens, and commence the Marsian or Social war, 90—defeated by L. Porcius Cato, 89—the war terminated, 88.
- MARSILIUS**, of Padua, writes in defence of Louis of Bavaria, and denies the authority of the pope in Germany and other countries, 1327.
- MARSTON MOOR**, battle of; prince Rupert is totally defeated by Fairfax on liberal terms, July 2, 1644—Fairfax assembles a meeting on, which declares for a free parliament, Dec. 24, 1659.
- MARTABAN**, the Burman fortress, stormed by the British, April 5, 1852.
- MARTEL**, Charles. See **FRANKS**, **AUSTRASIA**, and **NEUSTRIA**.
- MARTEL**, Charles, eldest son of Charles II., k. of Naples. See **CHARLES MARTEL**, and **CHARLES ROBERT**, k. of Hungary.
- MARTELLO TOWERS** erected for the defence of the British coasts, 1805.
- MARTH** discovers the planet "Amphitrite," Mar. 3, 1854.
- MARTIAL** (Martialis, Marcus Valerius), b. at Bilbilis, in Spain, March 1, 43—goes to Rome, 66—the first nine books of his Epigrams written, 92—treated coldly by Trajan on account of his flattering of Domitian, 99—retires to Bilbilis, 100—sends his twelfth book to Rome, 104.
- MARTIGNAC MINISTRY**, formed by Charles X., k. of France, displaces that of M. De Villele, 1828—union of parties against it places M. De Polignac in power, Feb. 1829.
- MARTIN**, k. of Aragon, son of Peter IV., succeeds his brother, John I., 1395—inherits the kingdom of Sicily, and unites it to Aragon, 1408—d. the last of his line, 1410—contest for the succession settled by nine commissioners, 1411. See **FERNAND I.**, k. of Aragon.

- MARTIN I.**, bp. of Rome, 648—seized by Theodorus, exarch of Ravenna, and conveyed to Naxos, 658—conducted to Constantinople, publicly stripped of his pontifical robes, and imprisoned, 654—banished to Cherson in the Crimea, where he soon d. 655.
- MARTIN II.**, pope. See **MARINUS I.**
- MARTIN III.**, pope. See **MARINUS II.**
- MARTIN IV.**, Simon, cardinal of S. Cecilia, elected pope, Feb. 22, 1281—subservient to Charles I. of Naples, concludes with him the league of Orvieto against the Greek empire, and excommunicates the emperor Michael VIII., 1281—also Peter III. of Aragon, and lays an interdict on Sicily; burnt in effigy at Perugia, 1282—declares Aragon forfeited, and offers it to Charles de Valois, 1283—d. at Perugia, March 29, 1285.
- MARTIN V.**, cardinal Otho Colonna, elected pope by the council of Constance, in opposition to Benedict XIII., Nov. 11, 1417—returns to Italy, 1418—invited to Florence and fixes his residence there, 1419—encourages Louis of Anjou to claim Naples, and assists him with an army; the condottiere Braccio submits to him, and recovers Bologna for him; makes his entry into Rome, Sept. 30, 1420—Alfonso V., k. of Aragon, puts an end to his hostilities by threatening to recognize again Benedict XIII., 1422—death of Benedict XIII.; Perugia recovered, 1424—he creates twelve cardinals, among whom is Beaufort, bp. of Winchester, 1426—under his mediation peace is made between Venice, Florence, and Milan, 1427—d. Feb. 19, 1431.
- MARTIN**, son of Martin, and nephew of John I., kings of Aragon, becomes k. of Sicily by marrying Maria, q. of Sicily, 1391—d. without issue, and his father inherits the island, 1408.
- MARTIN**, duke of Austrasia, with Pepin of Herstal, 680.
- MARTIN**, bp. of Braga, 561.
- MARTIN**, afterwards bp. of Tours, serves in Julian's army, 356—becomes bp., 371—destroys heathen temples in Gaul, 389—encourages monachism, 390—ordains St. Patrick, 392—d. 397.
- MARTIN**, St., the Buenos Ayres gen., gains his first victory at Chapaco, Feb. 12, 1817—confirms the independence of Chili by another victory at Maypo, 1818—assists in the liberation of Peru, 1820—takes Lima, and is proclaimed protector of Peru, Aug. 8, 1821—resigns his authority to a national council, 1822.
- MARTIN**, John, the painter, b. 1790—d. 1854.
- MARTIN**, sir Thos. Byam, b. 1772—distinguishes himself while captain in many engagements, 1796–1806—promoted to be admiral, 1811—comptroller of the navy, 1816–1831—vice-admiral of the united kingdom, 1847—admiral of the fleet, 1849—d. 1854.
- MARTINA**, niece of the emperor Heraclius, marries him, 614—accompanies him in his Persian campaign, 623—attempts to raise her son, Heraclonas, to the throne, and is banished with him, Oct. 5, 641.
- MARTINESTI**, battle of; the Turks defeated by the prince of Coburg and Suvarof, Sept. 18, 1799.
- MARTINI** completes his Italian version of the Scriptures, sanctioned by, and dedicated to, Pius VI., 1776.
- MARTINIANUS**, master of the offices, made Cæsar by Licinius, and put to death by Constantine, 323.
- MARTINIQUE**, or Martinico, appropriated by France, 1635—colonies planted in, 1664—taken by Great Britain, Feb., 1763—restored to France by the treaty of Paris, 1763—desolated by an earthquake, 1767—taken by sir Charles Grey, Mar. 16, 1794—given back by the treaty of Amiens, 1802—taken again by the British, Feb. 23, 1806—and again restored at the general peace, 1814—another earthquake, 323.
- MARTINO GOSLA**, one of the Glossators, who assert the imperial jurisdiction in Italy at the Diet of Roncaglia, 1158.
- MARTYR**, Justin. See **JUSTIN MARTYR**.
- MARTYR**, Peter, preaches the Reformation at Strasburg, 1539—at Oxford, 1548—assists in preparing the English liturgy, 1552—leaves England on the accession of q. Mary, 1553—d. 1561.
- MARTYRIUS**. See **ANTIOCH**, bishops of, 45; and **JERUSALEM**, bishops of, A.D. 478.
- MARTYRS**, era of the. See **DIOCLETIAN**, era of.
- MARVELL**, Andrew, birth of, 1620—d. 1678.
- MARY**, daughter of Henry VII., k. of England, b. 1496—marriage with Charles, son of Philip of Austria, projected for her, 1500—the project revived, 1506—married to Louis XII. of France, Oct. 9, 1514—and after his death to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, 1515. See **SUFFOLK**, Charles Brandon, duke of.—Intercedes with her brother, Henry VIII., for the Evil May-day rioters, 1517—d. 1541.
- MARY I.**, q. of England, daughter of Henry VIII., b. Feb. 18, 1516—proposed betrothal to the dauphin, Dec. 18, 1518—fresh marriage treaty, May 29, 1527—excluded from the succession, 1534—her right restored, 1544—attempt to pass her over in favour of lady Jane Grey; she asserts her right, is supported by the nation, and becomes queen, 1553—restores the Catholic religion; releases the duke of Norfolk and the imprisoned bishops; makes Gardiner lord chancellor;

MARY I., qu. of England—continued.

negotiates for her marriage with Philip, son of the emperor Charles V.

1554. The treaty signed, Jan. 15; popular dissatisfaction, and rebellion of sir T. Wyatt; her sister Elizabeth sent to the Tower; lady Jane Grey, her husband, and father beheaded; the bishopric of Durham reunited and restored to Tonstal; the parliament refuses to revive the laws against heresy, and is dissolved, May 6; Philip arrives at Southampton, July 10; is married to the qu. at Winchester by Gardiner, July 25; is not allowed to be crowned, or to have any authority in England; a new parliament permits cardinal Pole to reconcile England to the pope; stipulates that the alienated church property shall be secured to its present holders.

1556. Cardinal Pole recommends mild treatment of Protestants; Gardiner prevails in urging severity; court opened for the trial of heretics, Jan. 28; John Rogers, prebendary of St. Paul's, burnt in Smithfield, Feb. 4; pope Paul IV. demands the restitution of church lands, and Peter's pence; Mary gives up all that are still held by the Crown; Philip leaves London, Aug. 28; Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford, Oct. 8; the parliament refuses a subsidy, Oct. 21; rejects bills to facilitate persecution; seventy-two suffer this year.

1556. Crammer suffers at Oxford, Mar. 21; cardinal Pole archbp. of Canterbury; is deprived of his legatine power by the pope; ninety-four Protestants burnt this year; many others imprisoned, fined, or their property confiscated.

1557. Philip arrives in England, Mar. 20; obtains a declaration of war against France, June 7; departs, July 7; an English army sent to the Netherlands, assists the Spaniards to gain the victory of St. Quentin, Aug. 10; inquisitorial powers given to Bonner to discover and punish heretics; seventy-nine perish at the stake this year.

1558. Calais taken by the duke of Guise, Jan. 7; unsuccessful expedition against Brest; an English fleet assists the Spaniards at the battle of Gravelines, July 13; Bonner, having condemned thirty-nine more to the flames, is stopped by the death of qu. Mary, Nov. 17.

MARY II., qu. of Great Britain, daughter of James, duke of York, b. 1662—married to William, prince of Orange, Nov. 4, 1677—after her father's abdication arrives in England, Feb. 12, 1689—both Houses agree to confer the sovereignty on her and her husband; proclaimed, 13; crowned, June 11; receives a deputation

from the Scotch convention, May 11, 1689. See WILLIAM III., k. of Great Britain.—Discord with her sister, the princess Anne, 1692—grants Rymer's first warrant for compiling the *Fœdera*, 1693—attacked by the small-pox, Dec. 21; d. at Kensington, Dec. 28, 1694.

MARY BEATRICE, daughter of Alfonso d'Este IV., duke of Modena, b. Oct. 2, 1658—marries James, duke of York, at Modena, by proxy, Sep. 30, (n.s.) 1678—afterwards at Dover, Nov. 21; crowned with him, April 23, 1685—birth of her son (the Pretender), June 10, 1688—takes him across the Thames to Lambeth in an open boat during the night, and escapes to France, Dec. 8; an allowance of £20,000 a year agreed by Bolingbroke in his negotiations at Paris to be made to her, not ratified in the treaty of peace, 1712—d. May 7, 1718.

MARY of Guise, married to James V. of Scotland, 1538—becomes regent for her daughter Mary, Apr. 12, 1554—opposes the Reformation, 1560—d. June 10, 1560.

MARY, qu. of Scotland, daughter of James V., b. Dec. 8, 1542—succeeds to the throne, Dec. 14; cardinal Beaton obtains the regency in her name; marriage projected for her with prince Edward, of England, 1543—taken to France and affianced to the dauphin Francis, son of Henry II., 1548—married to him, April 18, 1558—becomes qu. of France, July 20, 1559—refuses to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh, 1560—returns to Scotland, Aug. 19, 1561—plans for her second marriage, 1563—makes David Rizzio her secretary, 1564—marries lord Darnley, July 29, 1565—murder of Rizzio, Mar. 8, 1566—and of Darnley, Feb. 10, 1567—Bothwell carries her off, and marries her, May 15; she is made prisoner at Carberry hill, June 15; resigns her crown to her son (James VI.), with the earl of Murray as regent, July 24; condemned by the Scottish parliament as an accomplice in the murder of her husband, 1567—escapes from Lochleven castle, May 2; is defeated at Langside, May 13; lands at Workington, in Cumberland, May 16; is refused an interview by Elizabeth, and placed at Bolton, under the charge of lord and lady Scrope; conferences at York, at which the regent Murray accuses her of murder, Oct.; she is removed to Tutbury, 1568—marriage projected with the duke of Norfolk, 1569—enters into a secret intercourse with the duke of Alva; and another conspiracy with the duke of Norfolk; her partisans seize the castle of Edinburgh, and murder the regent Lenox, 1571—is subjected to a more rigorous confinement, 1572—again

- in 1584—tried and condemned as concerned in Babington's conspiracy, Oct. 25, 1586—beheaded at Fotheringhay, Feb. 8, 1587.
- MARY, daughter of Conrad and Isabella, inherits the titular kingdom of Jerusalem, and conveys it, by marriage, to John de Brienne, 1308.
- MARY, daughter of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, marries Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederic IV., and annexes the Netherlands to Austria, 1477.
- MARY, daughter of Charles I., married to the prince of Orange; she qu. embarks with her at Dover for Holland, Feb. 16, 1642.
- MARY, second daughter of George II., married to Frederic, prince of Hesse-Cassel, May 8, 1740.
- MARY, daughter of George III., b. April 25, 1776—married to her cousin, William Frederic, duke of Gloucester, July 22, 1816—d. Apr. 30, 1867.
- MARY, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, married to viscount Faulconbridge, Nov. 17, 1657.
- MARY, daughter of Pierrepont, earl of Kingston, b. 1690. See MONTAGUE, lady Mary Wortley.
- MARYLAND, settled by a colony of English Catholics, under lord Baltimore, 1632—one of the first thirteen United States of N. America, 1774.
- MARY'S, St., hall, Oxford, founded, 1816.
- MARZANO, Jacopo, admiral of Naples, gained over to support Ladias, 1898.
- MASACCIO, the Florentine painter, prepares the way for the modern style of that school, 1400.
- MASANIELLO (Tommaso Aniello of Amalfi) revolts in Naples, July 7; is assassinated, July 16, 1647.
- MASKEZEL, younger son of the Moor Nabal, assists in suppressing the revolt of his brother Firmus, 373—defeats his brother Gildo, 399—returns to Milan, is thrown by his horse into a river, and drowned, 399.
- MASERES, Francis, b. 1731—Cursitor baron of the Exchequer; d. 1824.
- MASHAM, MRS., (Abigail Hill, a merchant's daughter, and wife of Samuel Masham), obtains the favour of qu. Anne, and introduces Harley to private audiences, 1706—undermines the Whig ministry, 1709—supersedes the duchess of Marlborough, Jan. 18, 1711—becomes lady Masham by the elevation of her husband, one of the twelve peers created, Dec. 31, 1711—d. 1734.
- MASINISSA, b. B.C. 246—receives from the Romans a large portion of the territory of Syphax, and is made k. of Numidia, 204—seizes the Carthaginian province of Tyssa, with fifty cities 174—makes farther encroachments, and totally defeats the Carthaginians, 152—d. 146.
- MASKELYNE, Dr. Neville, b. 1732—observes the transit of Venus over the sun at St. Helena, June 8, 1761—appointed astronomer royal, 1765—d. Feb. 9, 1811.
- MASKEN, battle of; Musah, Abdallah's brother, defeated and slain by the caliph Abdalmelik, 690.
- MASO, C. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 281.
- MASON, rev. William, b. 1725—d. 1797.
- MASOUD I., sultan of Iconium, succeeds his father Kilidach Arslan I., 1117—defeated on the Meander by the emperor John II., 1119—d. 1156.
- MASOUD II., son of Azzeddin Kalkous II., sultan of Iconium, 1276—defeated by the Mongols, retires to C.P., 1292—d. 1297.
- MASSACHUSETTS, first English settlements on the bay of, 1628—the Assembly sends Dr. Franklin to England with a petition to the privy council, Jan., 1774—is dissolved by the new gov., gen. Gage, May 17; joins the first congress of the States, Sept. 5, 1774.
- MASSACRES, many on record are too exaggerated to be worthy of credit; among the best authenticated the following are the most remarkable:—

	A.C.
Of the Romans in Asia Minor, instigated by Mithridates	88
Of the friends of Marius, by order of Sylla	82
	A.D.
Of the people of Cyprus, Egypt, and Cyrene, in an insurrection of the Jews	115
Of the inhabitants of Alexandria, by order of Caracalla	215
Of the Parthians decroyed into his camp	216
Of the Gothic youth in Asia Minor, by order of the emperor Valens ..	373
Of the inhabitants of Thessalonica, by order of Theodosius I.	690
Of the inhabitants of Constantinople in the Nika revolt of the Circus factions	532
Of the Danes, in England, on St. Brice's day, Nov. 13	1002
Of the first tumultuary band of crusaders under Peter the hermit, at Mersburg, in Hungary; and of the remnant of them by Kilidach Arslan in Asia Minor...	1096
Of the Albigenes in France	1208
Of the English, at Cullen's wood, near Dublin, March 30	1309
Of the French, in Sicily (Sicilian Vespers)	1282
Of the Armagnacs, at Paris, by the Burgundians	1418
Of the Swedes, at Stockholm, by Christian II.	1590

MASACRES—continued.

- A.D.**
 Of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's eve, Aug. 24 1572
 Of the people of Haarlem and Oudewater, by the duke of Alva 1573
 Of the English in Amboyna, by the Dutch 1624
 Of the English in Ireland, Oct. 23 1641
 Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, Feb. 1692
 Of Protestants, at Thorn, instigated by the Jesuits 1724
 Of the Tartars of the Crimea, by the Russians 1783
 Of the inhabitants of Ochakof, by the Russians 1788
 Of the people of Ismail, by Suvarof 1790
 Of the royalists at Paris, Sept. 2 ... 1792
 Of the Poles at Praga, by Suvarof 1794
 Of the Mamelukes, by Mehemet Ali 1811
 Of Protestants at Avignon, Nismes, and other towns in the south of France 1815
 Of the Janissaries, by Mahmud II. 1826
 Of the Constitutionals in Portugal, by don Miguel 1829
MASSAGETÆ, a Scythian or Gothic people, drive the Cimmerians from the Araxes, B.C. 635—penetrate into Media, 632—expelled by Cyaxares, 607—Cyrus killed in a war with them, 529—their subsequent history uncertain; probably their descendants are the Goths of Mœsia, in Ovid's time, 8.
MASS-BOOK, compiled by bp. Osmond, for the church of Salisbury, 1081.
MASSERA, the French republican general, b. 1758—invasades Piedmont, Apr. 7, 1794—after the defeat of the Piedmontese at Mondovì, Apr. 22, occupies Verona, Ferrara, and Bologna, June 19, 1796—defeats Korsakof at Zurich, Sept. 25, 1799—is defeated by Melas at Voltri, Apr. 18, 1800—and retires into Genoa, which he surrenders, May 5; created a marshal, and duke of Rivoli, and prince of Esslingen, 1806—captures Almeida, Aug. 27, 1810—is repulsed by Wellington at Busaco, Sept. 27; commences his retreat from Santarém, Nov. 14; retreats to the Mondego, Feb. 5, 1811—is pursued by Wellington, and defeated at Fuentes d'Onore, May 6; d. 1817.
MASSEY, colonel, defends Gloucester for the parliament, 1643—sent as commissioner to raise troops in Ireland, 1646—espouses the royal cause, and made major-gen. by Chas. II., 1651—taken prisoner at Worcester, and sent to the Tower; escapes, and is again taken in an attempt to surprise Gloucester; escapes again, 1659.
MASSEY, rev. C. See **HEADPORT**, marquis of.
MASSILIA, a maritime city of Gaul, built

- by the Phœnicians, B.C. 600—attacked by the Gauls, and assisted by the Romans, 154—again by M. Fulvius against the Ligurians, 125—resists Cæsar, is besieged, taken, and made subject to Rome, 45. See **MARSEILLES**.
MASSILIA, the planet, discovered by Chacornac, Sept. 20, 1852.
MASSILLON, b. 1663—the popular preacher in France, 1699—d. 1742.
MASSINGER, Philip, b. 1586—d. 1640.
MASSIVA, a young Numidian, descended from Masinissa, murdered at Rome by Jugurtha, B.C. 110.
MASSOVIA, Charles XII., of Sweden, passes through, on his march to the Ukraine, and massacres the peasantry, 1707.
MASTER OF THE MILITARY, an annual magistrate, elected, instead of a doge, at Venice, 737—742.
MASTOS, in Jaen, battle of; the Aragonese defeated by the Merines, 1275.
MASTROPETRO, Orlo, doge of Venice, 1179—1192.
MASULIPATAM, taken by the English, Apr. 1, 1759.
MATAMORAS, on the Rio Grande, battle of; the Mexicans defeated by the American gen., Taylor, Aug. 22, 1846.
MATERNUS, consul of Rome, 185—revolts in Spain and Gaul, and is defeated by Pescennius Niger, 189.
MATHASUENTHA, grand-daughter of Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, marries Germanus, 550. See **GERMANUS**.
MATRO, M. Pomponius, consul of Rome, B.C. 233, 231.
MATHURDO, regent of Brittany, is expelled by Rollo, and takes refuge in England, 913.
MATILDA, daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, b. 1031—marries William, duke of Normandy, 1052—becomes qu. of England, 1066—d. in Normandy, Nov. 2, 1084—and is interred in the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen. See **BAYEUX**, tapestry of.
MATILDA, daughter of Malcolm Canmore, k. of Scotland, and Margaret, sister of Edgar Etheling, b. 1077—first called Editha, receives the name of Matilda from her godfather Robert, son of Wm. the Conqueror; married to Henry I., k. of England, in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 11, 1100—d. May 1, 1118—buried in Westminster Abbey.
MATILDA, daughter of Fulk, count of Anjou, marries William, son of Henry I., of England, 1119—returns to her father a widow, 1121.
MATILDA, daughter of Henry I., of England, contracted to Henry V., emperor of Germany, 1109—is sent into Germany with her dowry, 1110—married to him at Mentz, 1114—he dies at Utrecht, May

- 22; and she returns to England, 1125—married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk, count of Anjou, Aug. 26; and is acknowledged heiress to her father's throne, 1127—birth of her son, afterwards Henry II., of England, 1133—resists Stephen's usurpation, and invades Normandy; David I., k. of Scotland, supports her, but is conciliated by Stephen, 1136—arrives in England, and prepares to assert her claim by arms, assisted by Robert, earl of Gloucester, her natural brother, 1139—crowned by Hen., bp. of Winchester, 1141—besieged in Oxford, escapes to Wallingford, 1142—retires to Normandy, 1143—resigns her rights to her son, 1154.
- MATILDA**, daughter of Otho I., emperor of Germany, b. 965—abbess of Quedlinburg, 986—d. 999.
- MATILDA**, daughter of Roger, count of Sicily, married to Conrad, son of the emperor Henry IV., 1086.
- MATILDA**, daughter of Boniface II., duke of Tuscany, b. 1046—succeeds her brother Francisco, under the guardianship of her mother, Beatrice, and Godfrey IV., duke of Lower Lorraine, 1055—her mother rules in her name after the death of Godfrey, 1070—she marries Gosselon, son of the late duke Godfrey, 1073—he is assassinated, and Beatrice dies; she takes on herself the government of Tuscany and her Italian States, 1076—supports the cause of pope Gregory VII., and protects him at Canossa, 1077—her army is defeated by that of the emperor near Mantua, Oct. 15, 1080—marries Guelf V., son of the duke of Bavaria, 1089—they separate, 1095—she exercises the power of queen, without the title, after the death of Conrad, k. of Italy; Ferrara submits to her, 1101—pope Pascal II. obtains from her a deed of gift of all her States to the Church, 1102—Henry V., emperor of Germany, visits her, and appoints her his viceroy in Italy, 1111—Mantua revolts, is besieged and taken by her, 1114—she d. July 24, 1115—Henry V. of Germany seizes her States after her death, 1116—all her lands are given to the pope, 1209.
- MATSCHEM**, battle of; the Turks defeated by the Russian gen. Repnin, 1791.
- MATTATRE**, Michael, b. 1688—d. 1747.
- MATTATHIAS**, father of Judas Maccabeus, leads the Jews to resist Antiochus Epiphanes, k. of Syria, B.C. 166.
- MATTEO**, brother of Giovanni Villani, the historian, continues his Chronicle, after his death, 1348.
- MATTHEW**, the Hebrew gospel of, composed, 38—rendered into Greek by an unknown translator, 62—earliest mention of, made by Papias, bp. of Hierapolis, 110. See **DEUTERAR**.
- MATTHEW**, son of John VI., Cantacuzene. See **CANTACUZENE**, Matthew.
- MATTHEW I.**, patriarch of Constantinople, 1398—1410.
- MATTHEW**, an Armenian merchant, sent by the Abyssinians to solicit assistance from the Indian Portuguese against the Mohammedans, 1508—is referred to the government at Lisbon, 1509.
- MATTHEW PARIS**, monk of St. Alban's, writes his History, 1243.
- MATTHEW**, rev. Theobald (called Father Matthew), b. 1790—induces many drunkards and others to take the temperance pledge, 1840—visits London, 1843—d. 1856.
- MATTHEWS**, Thomas, promoted to be admiral, 1727—with a British fleet compels Carlo, k. of Naples, to neutrality, and by blockading Genoa, intercepts a Spanish convoy of artillery and ammunition, 1743—encounters the French and Spanish off Toulon, but, through the misconduct of some of his officers, the combined squadrons escape, Feb. 9, 1744—is dismissed from the service, Oct. 22, 1746—d. 1748.
- MATTHEWS**, general, defeated and killed by Tippoo Saib, 1783.
- MATTHEWS**, Charles, b. 1775—makes his first appearance at the Haymarket theatre, May 14, 1808—d. 1835.
- MATTHIAS**, emperor of Germany, son of Maximilian II., b. Feb. 24, 1557—while archduke, invited by the States of the Netherlands to be their governor, 1577—endeavours to obtain the abdication of his brother, the emperor Rudolf, 1607—Hungary is given up to him; the people stipulate for religious liberty, 1608—crowned k. of Bohemia at Prague, 1611—elected emperor of Germany at Frankfurt, June 13, 1612—adopts his cousin Ferdinand, son of the late archduke Charles, and resigns Bohemia to him, 1617—relinquishes Hungary to him; the Thirty Years' War commences, 1618—d. March 20, 1619.
- MATTHIAS CORVINUS HUNIADES**, son of John Huniades, b. 1443—dissensions in Hungary cause him to be imprisoned in Bohemia, 1457—on the death of Ladislas V. chosen k. by the Hungarians and liberated, 1458—defeats the Turks in Bosnia, 1463—invites Bonfinius and other learned men from Italy; founds the university and library of Buda, 1465—urged by pope Paul II. to claim the crown of Bohemia, 1466—proclaimed k. by the Catholics there, but does not obtain the throne, 1469—marries Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand I., k. of Naples, 1476—war with the emperor Fred. IV., 1477—by a treaty of peace, obtains Lu-

solia, Moravia, and Silesia; protests against the conduct of pope Sixtus IV. towards Florence, and protests the Bohemian brethren, 1478—repulses the Turks at Weissenburg in Transylvania, 1479—renews the war with the emperor, 1480—takes Heimbürg and Bruck, 1482—Vienna and Neustadt, 1483—*d.* 1490, and all his conquests are recovered by Austria.

MATTIACE AQUA (now Wisbaden), reached by Valentinian, during his invasion of Germany, 371.

MATURIN, the rev. E. C., *d.* 1824.

MATY, the rev. Paul, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1787.

MAUBERGEN, taken by the count d'Harcourt, 1649—again, by Turenne, 1655—battle of; victory of La Fayette over the Austrians, June 20, 1792.

MAUD (Matilda), daughter of Isabelle Vilehardouin and Florens of Hainault, *b.* Nov. 30, 1298—marries Guy II., duke of Athens, 1304, who *d.* 1306—inherits the principality of Achaia from her mother, 1311—marries Louis of Burgundy, 1313. See Louis, younger brother of Hugh V., duke of Burgundy.—Secretly marries Hugh de la Palisse, a French knight, 1316—Robert, k. of Naples, declares this marriage void, and compels a marriage ceremony to be performed between her and his brother, John of Gravina, 1317—shuts her up in the Castel del Uovo, where she *d.* 1324.

MAULE, the hon. Fox, son of Wm. Maule (afterwards lord Panmure), *b.* 1801—vice-president of the Board of Trade, June 23, 1841—resigns, Sept. 3—secretary at war, July 6, 1845—resigns office, and succeeds to his father's title, 1852—secretary of state for the war department, 1855—resigns, 1858.

MAULEY, De, Wm. Francis Spencer Ponsonby, lord, *b.* 1787—created a peer, June 23, 1838—*d.* 1856.

MAUPERTEUIS proceeds, with other French academicians, into the North, to examine the figure of the earth, 1786.

MAUREGATUS, k. of Leon, 788—*d.* 788.

MAURICE, emperor of the East, *b.* 539—commands the Roman army in the East, 577—gains victories over the Persians, 579; and farther success in Mesopotamia and Assyria, 580—concludes his fourth campaign, and is honourably welcomed at Constantinople, 581—marries Constantina, daughter of Tiberius II., and succeeds him on the throne, 582—appoints Philippius to command the army in the East, 584—sends Comenitulus to repel the inroads of the Avars, 587; and Priscus to supersede Philippius, 588—removes Comenitulus to the East, where he defeats the Persian gen. Bahram, 589—crowns his son, Theodosius, and pro-

tests Chosroes Purvis when expelled from Persia, 590—restores him to his throne, and concludes peace between the two empires, 591—recalls his forces from the East to strengthen his army in Thrace against the Avars; marches with them as far as Anchisalus, whence he returns to Constantinople, and leaves Priscus in command, 592—sends his brother, Peter, to supersede Priscus, after he had overcome the Avars and forced them to make peace, 593—Peter breaks the peace, is defeated, and recalled; Maurice restores the command to Priscus; attempts to reduce the pay of the soldiers; their mutiny is appeased by revoking the edict, 594—Priscus again defeats the Avars, 595—defends Tonni against them, 598—is superseded by Comenitulus, who sustains a great defeat; Maurice refuses to ransom twelve thousand prisoners, and the Avars put them to death, 599—Priscus resumes the command, is again victorious, and then replaced by Comenitulus, 600; who is succeeded by Peter, 601—revolt of Phocas; Maurice, with his family, put to death, Nov. 22, 602.

MAURICE, prince of Nassau, second son of William, prince of Orange, *b.* 1586—takes the command of the war after the assassination of his father, 1684—appointed statholder of the United Provinces, 1687—drives the Spaniards out of them, and recovers Breda, 1690—takes Nimwegen, 1691—obtains many advantages, takes the city of Groningen, and consolidates the power of the United Provinces, 1694—gains a victory at Turnhout, 1697—repulses the Spanish general, Mendoza, who attempts to invade Dutch Guelderland, 1699—besieges Nieupoort, defeats the archduke Albert, but raises the siege, 1690—takes Rensberg, 1691—reduces Sluys by famine, 1694—negotiates with Spain for peace, 1697—a truce for twelve years concluded, 1698—he favours the Gomarians, or Calvinists, 1699—persecutes the Remonstrants, and aims at absolute power in the United Provinces, 1618—his designs are frustrated by the States General, 1619—renews the war with Spain, 1621—saves Bergen-op-Zoom from the attack of Spinola, 1622—a conspiracy formed against him; 1623—*d.* 1625.

MAURITZ, son of Henry the Pious, duke of Saxony, of the Albertine, or Younger, line, succeeds his father, and refuses, though a Protestant, to join the league of Schmalkalden, 1541—assists the emperor Charles V. in his attack on the Protestant princes of Germany, 1546—receives, as his reward, the electorate, which is taken from Frederic of the

Barons of Elders, 1548—enters into a secret combination against the emperor, 1554—surprises him at Inspruck, compels him to sign the treaty of Passau, to release the landgrave of Hesse, and establish religious liberty in Germany, 1552—puts an end to the predatory warfare of Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, but is killed while defeating him at Sievershausen, 1550.

MAURICE, doge of Venice. See **MAURIZIO**.

MAURICE, Thomas, b. 1754—d. 1824.

MAURITANIA, made with Numidia a Roman province, of which Sallust is governor, B.C. 48—a revolt in, quelled by Paulinus and Geta, A.D. 42—invaded by Franks, who cross over from Spain, 256—part of the territory assigned to the Caesar Galerius, 292—revolt of Julian suppressed, and order restored by Maximian, 294—its villages filled with Donatists, 340. See **AFRICA**.—First entrance of the Mohammedans, 637. See **MOORS**.

MAURITIUS, island of, settled by the Dutch, and named after their statholder, 1600—afterwards occupied by the French; taken from them by admiral Rowley and col. Meats, July 3, 1810—ceded to Great Britain in the treaty of peace, 1814—the slave-owners in, resist the appointment of Mr. Jerome to the office of Attorney-general of the island, July 8, 1832.

MAURIZIO, a nobleman of Eraclea, elected doge by the people of Malamocco, 764—restores concord and order among the citizens; d. 787.

MAURUS, bp. of Ravenna, has an altercation with pope Vitalianus, and is declared by the emperor Constant II. exempt from the authority of Rome, 664.

MAURUS, Rabanus, abbot of Fulda, 822—opposes the doctrine of transubstantiation, 824—archbp. of Mentz, 847—d. 856.

MAURE, the abbé, appointed archbp. of Paris, in defiance of the pope, Oct. 14, 1810.

MAUSOLUS. See **CARIA** and **ARTEMISIA**.

MAVERLAINER, or **TRANSOXIANA**, conquered by Timur, 1369—his first campaign against the Gotes in, 1368—invaded again by them; they retire at his approach, 1370.

MAVORTIUS, consul of Rome, 527.

MAVROCORDATO, a leader of the Greek insurrection, assists in taking many fortified places, 1821—president of the first executive council; defeated at Arta; drives Omer Vriani from Anatolio, 1822—displaced by Colocotroni, 1823—again president, 1824—head of the English party in Greece, 1832.

MAVROMICHALI, Pietro, a chieftain of the Mainotes, arrested, 1831.

MAVROMONAS, near Serres, the residence

assigned to David, the dethroned emperor of Trebizond, with his family, by sultan Mahomet II., 1461.

MAXENTIUS, son of Maximian, assumes the purple at Rome, 306—oppresses Africa; according to some, consul of Rome, 303, and 306; FI.; defeated by Constantine; in his flight is drowned in the Tiber, Oct. 27, 312.

MAXIMIAN, M. Aurelius Valerius, emperor of Rome, b. 250—while serving as general represses the Bagaudes of Gaul, 265—obtains further victories there, and is associated by Diocletian as joint-emperor, 286—consul of Rome, 287—secures the repose of Gaul; concludes peace with the Franks, and prepares another fleet to attack Carausius; consul II., 286—is defeated by him, loses Gesoriacum, and all resources for naval warfare, 289—concludes peace with Carausius; consul III., 296—meeting of the two emperors at Milan to settle their respective jurisdictions, Diocletian in the East, and Maximian in the West; celebrates by games at Rome, the close of the fifth year of his reign; divides the sovereignty of the West with Constantius Chlorus, 291—consul IV., 293—commands on the Rhine, 296—represses the revolt of Julian at Carthage; consul V., 297—VI., 298—celebrates a triumph at Rome with Diocletian, 302—consul VII., 303—VIII., 304—resigns the purple at Milan, and retires into Lucania, May 1, 305—endeavors to replace himself on the throne, 306—meets Constantine at Arles, and gives him his daughter Fausta in marriage, 307—unsuccessful in an attempt against Constantine, is made prisoner at Marseilles, and put to death, 310.

MAXIMIANUS, made bp. of Constantinople in the place of Nestorius, 431—434.

MAXIMILIAN I., emperor of Germany, son of the emperor Frederic IV., b. Max. 22, 1459—marries Mary, the only child of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and through her acquires the sovereignty of the Netherlands, 1477—affiances his daughter Margaret to the dauphin Charles, 1483—elected k. of the Romans, 1486—contends unsuccessfully for the crown of Hungary; Anne of Brittany betrothed to him, 1490—she is obliged to marry Charles VIII., of France, who sends back Margaret to her father, when Maximilian leagues with Henry VII. of England against him, 1491—succeeds his father as emperor of Germany; the first who takes the title without being crowned at Rome, 1493—marries Bianca Maria Sforza, sister of the duke of Milan; concludes peace with France, by which Artois and Franche Comté (his daughter's dowry) are restored to him; invests

- Ludovico Sforza with the dukedom of Milan, 1494—forms a league with Ferdinand of Spain, and many States in Italy, against Charles VIII. of France, 1496—enters Italy with an army, quarrels with the Venetians, and returns to Germany; marriage of his son Philip to Joanna, second daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, 1496—and of his daughter Margaret to John, their only son; licenses the fairs of Leipzig, 1497—makes war on the Swiss, is defeated, and concludes a treaty of peace at Basle; second marriage of Margaret to Filiberto, duke of Savoy, 1499—forms the Aulic council, 1501—proposed marriage of Margaret, again a widow, to Henry VII. of England; Maximilian claims the regency of Spain, 1506—enters Italy, makes unsuccessful war on the Venetians, concludes a truce, and joins the league of Cambray against them, 1508—Wolsey's embassy to him, 1509—in concert with Louis XII. calls a council at Tours, 1510—continues hostilities against Venice, 1511—breaks off his alliance with France, and invades Milan, 1512—joins a league against Francis I. on his becoming k. of France, 1515—invades Italy, but disbands his army for want of money, and makes peace, 1516—makes a treaty of peace with Venice, 1518—*d.* Jan. 12, 1519.
- MAXIMILIAN II.**, emperor of Germany, son of Ferdinand I., *b.* Aug. 1, 1527—marries Maria, daughter of the emperor Charles V., and is appointed his vicegerent in Spain, 1548—elected k. of the Romans, 1562—becomes emperor on the death of his father, and establishes a general toleration, 1564—is offended by the violent proceedings of pope Pius V., and sends the archduke Charles into Spain to dissuade Philip from his cruel treatment of the Netherlands, but to no purpose, 1569—gives up Transylvania to John Sigismund, 1570—and the government of Hungary to his son Rudolf, who is crowned as his successor, 1572—makes pretension to the crown of Poland; is attacked at the Diet of Ratisbon by palpitation of the heart, and *d.* Oct. 12, 1576.
- MAXIMILIAN**, archduke of Austria, youngest son of Maria Theresa, *b.* 1756—appointed coadjutor to the elector of Mentz, 1780—afterwards elector of Cologne, and grand-master of the Teutonic Order; *d.* 1801.
- MAXIMILIAN**, duke of Bavaria, 1596-1651. See BAVARIA.
- MAXIMILIAN EMANUEL**, elector of Bavaria, 1679-1726. See BAVARIA.
- MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH**, elector of Bavaria, 1745-1778. See BAVARIA.
- MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH II.**, elector of Bavaria, 1799—takes the title of king, 1806—*d.* Oct. 13, 1825. See BAVARIA.
- MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH II.**, k. of Bavaria, son of Louis Charles, *b.* Nov. 28, 1811—marries Frederica Francisca Augusta Maria, cousin of Fred. Wm. IV., k. of Prussia, Oct. 12, 1842—succeeds to the crown on the abdication of his father, 1848.
- MAXIMILIAN SFORZA**, duke of Milan, 1512-1515. See SFORZA, Maximilian.
- MAXIMIN**, C. Julius Verus, by the murder of Alexander Severus, becomes emperor of Rome, 236—defeats the Germans, and pursues them across the Rhine into their own lands; consul of Rome, 236—proceeds to Sirmium, in order to attack the Sarmatians, 237—assassinated, 238.
- MAXIMIN**, receives from Constantius Chlorus and Galerius the title of Cæsar, 305—and that of Augustus, in Syria, from Galerius, 306—divides the empire of Galerius with Licinius; banishes Valeria, widow of Galerius, and daughter of Diocletian, to the desert of Syria, with her mother, for having refused to marry him, and confiscates all their possessions; consul II., *uncertain*, 311—still persecutes the Christians, 312—advances to attack Licinius, is totally defeated near Hercules, and *d.* after at Tarsus, 313.
- MAXIMIN** goes on the embassies between Theodosius II. and Attila, 448.
- MAXIMINUS**, bp. of Treves, 343.
- MAXIMINUS**, corn-prefect at Rome, excites great commotions by his cruelties, 370.
- MAXIMUS**, M. Clodius Pupienus, consul of Rome, 232—II., 234—elected emperor of Rome by the senate, and murdered by the Prætorians, 238.
- MAXIMUS**, Petronius, senator, consul of Rome, 433—II., 443—his wife violently dishonoured by Valentinian III., 454—revenges the disgrace by assassinating the emperor, March 16; and usurping the throne, at the end of three months he is killed by the people, 455.
- MAXIMUS** rebels in Britain, lands in Gaul, and is joined by the legions there; Theodosius I. gives up to him, by treaty, the provinces beyond the Alps, 383—the Priscillianists appeal to him, and he orders them to be executed, 386—invades Italy, 387—defeated, and slain by Theodosius, 388.
- MAXIMUS** proclaimed by Gerontius in Spain; the Vandals, Suevi, and Alani enter Spain; at first acknowledge him, and then give him up to the Romans, 409.
- MAXIMUS**, consul of Rome, 144; others, 172, 207, 227, 233, 253; II., 256, 327.
- MAXIMUS**, bp. of Alexandria, 265—283.
- MAXIMUS I.** and **II.** See ANTIOCH, bp. of.
- MAXIMUS I.**, eastern patriarch, 1215.

MAXIMUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 336-343.

MAXIMUS, the abbot, a zealous opponent of the Monothelites, is condemned by Constantine II. to amputation of the tongue, and banishment, 658.

MAXIMUS, the philosopher, introduced to Julian at Nicomedia, 350—invited by him, accompanies the Roman army to Persia, 363—fined and tortured, 364—put to death by the emperor Valens, 372. See **EUNAPIUS**.

MAXIMUS, the cynic philosopher, deceives Gregory of Nazianzus, and attempts to make himself bp. at Constantinople, 379.

MAXIMUS, Fl. Anicius, consul of Rome, 523.

MAXIMUS, L. Appius, defeats and kills L. Antonius Saturninus, 91—consul II., 104.

MAXIMUS, L. Marius, consul of Rome; II., 223.

MAXIMUS, M. Junius, consul of Rome; II., 286.

MAXIMUS, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 456—another, 316.

MAXIMUS, Paulus Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 11.

MAXIMUS, Fabius. See **FABIUS**.

MAXIMUS, Qu. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 116—another, 10.

MAXIMUS, Sp. Carvilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 293; II., 272—another, 234; I., 228. See **CARVILIUS**.

MAY-DAY. See **EVIL MAY-DAY**.

MAYENCE. See **MENTZ**.

MAYENNE, the duke de, on the death of his brother, Henry, duke of Guise, heads the League, 1589—defeated by Henry IV. at Arques, near Dieppe, Sep. 21, 1589—he submits to him, 1596—d. 1611.

MAYNORTH COLLEGE, founded by Act of Parliament, 1795—additional grant voted, Apr. 18, 1845—the grant violently opposed, but finally passed by the Commons, Mar. 2, 1853—by the Lords, Apr. 18.

MAYOR, LORD. See **LONDON**, and **LORD MAYOR**.

MAYORS of the palace, encroach on the authority of the Merovingian kings in France, 599—become all-powerful, 639. See **FRANKE**.

MAZARINUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 250-262.

MAZARIN, afterwards cardinal, b. 1602—succeeds Richelieu as prime minister to Louis XIII., 1642—assists Anne of Austria in the regency, 1643—retires to Cologne, and courts the English Parliament, 1651—recalled by Louis XIV.; retires again to Sedan, 1652—again recalled by the king, regains his former influence in the government, 1653—sends James, duke of York, out of France, 1657—d. March 9, 1661.

MAZEPPA, Hetmann of the Cossacks of the

Ukraine, makes a treaty with Charles XII. of Sweden, 1707—abandoned by the Cossacks, 1708.

MAZZINI, b. 1809—invited to Rome, Feb. 12, 1849—head of the triumvirate appointed there, March 29; after the capitulation of Rome to the French, resigns his authority, July 1, 1849.

M'CARTHY, sir Charles, killed by the Ashantees, 1824.

M'CLURE, capt., committee of inquiry of the House of Commons appointed regarding his discoveries in the Arctic sea, June 29, 1855—reward given to him and the crew of the Investigator for the discovery of the North-west passage, July 31, 1855.

M'CULLAGH, prof. Jas., b. 1800—d. 1847.

M'CULLOCH, J. R., b. 1780.

MEAD, a quaker, tried and acquitted, but fined for contempt of court, 1670.

MEAD, Dr. Richard, b. 1673—prints a new edition of the "Christianismi Restitutio" by Servetus, which is burnt by order of Gibson, bp. of London, May 29, 1723—d. 1754.

MEAGHER, Thomas, an Irish insurgent, with Smith O'Brien, on Bonilagh common, arrested, Aug. 12, 1848—convicted of high treason, Oct. 23; his sentence commuted to transportation, he embarks, July 9, 1849—escapes from Van Dieman's Land to New York, May 25, 1852.

MEAL TUB PLOT, 1679. See **DANGERFIELD**.
MEARCESBURG, battle of; between Ella, k. of the South Saxons, and the Britons; issue doubtful, 485.

MEACL. See **BUCHS**.—The bp. of, French gov. of Genoa, withdraws to Savona, 1398—besieged by Henry V. of England, 1421—surrenders, June 5, 1422.

"**MECANIQUE CELESTE**." See **LA PLACE**.

MECCA, its ancient temple of the Caaba, attacked by Abreha, chief of the Home-rites, in the war of the Elephant, 521—birthplace of Mohammed, 669. See **MOHAMMED**.—Refuses to acknowledge Yezid, 680—the siege of, pressed by Hosein, 682—abandoned, 683—taken by Abdelmelik, 692—plundered by the Carmathians, 929—Renaud de Chatillon defeated in an attempt to surprise, 1184—taken by the Wahabys, 1803.

MECESIUS, a handsome youth, set up by the Sicilians as emperor, 668—defeated and killed by Constantine IV., 669.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of London, founded by Dr. Birkbeck, imitated at Glasgow, and other cities, 1823.

MECHLIN, railway from Brussels, opened, May 5, 1835.

MECKLENBURG, a maritime province in the north of Germany, occupied by the Obotrites, a Slavonian people, conquered by Charlemagne, 780—part of the terri-

- tories of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, 1147—an independent duchy under Hen. Borwin I., about 1200—Albert I. marries a daughter of Magnus Smek, k. of Sweden, 1249—his son, Albert II., chosen k. of Sweden, 1263. See ALBERT of Mecklenburg.—Albert III. aspires to the throne of Denmark, 1375—the imperial general, Wallenstein, conquers the land, and is invested with the duchy by the emperor Ferdinand II., 1623—restored to its duke, Adolphus Frederic, by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, 1630—divided between the houses of Schwerin and Strelitz, 1701.
- MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN**, Fred. William first duke, d. 1713—Frederic Francis I. receives the title of Grand duke from the Congress of Vienna, 1815—his granddaughter, Helena Louisa, marries Ferdinand, duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philip, k. of the French, May 30, 1837—Frederic Francis II., the present grand duke, son of Paul Frederic, b. Feb. 28, 1823, succeeds his father, Mar. 7, 1842.
- MECKLENBURG STRELITZ**, Adolphus Frederic, first duke, d. 1706—Charles Louis Frederic I., duke, 1749—his daughter, Charlotte Sophia, marries George III., k. of Great Britain, 1761. See CHARLOTTE SOPHIA.—Charles Louis Frederic II., duke, 1794—his daughter, Louisa Amelia, marries Fred. William III., k. of Prussia, 1794—made grand duke, 1815—his daughter, Frederica Caroline (widow of Fred. Wm. of Salms Braunfels), marries the duke of Cumberland, 1815, and becomes qu. of Hanover, 1837—his son, George Fred. Chas. Joseph, the present grand duke, b. Aug. 12, 1778, succeeds, Nov. 6, 1816—his son, Fred. Wm. Charles George, b. Oct. 17, 1819, marries the princess Augusta Caroline of Cambridge, June 28, 1843.
- MECON**, Benjamin, nephew of Dr. Franklin, first attempts stereotype printing at Philadelphia, 1775.
- MEDESHAMSTEDE**, the monastery of, founded by Peada, k. of Mercia, 655—plundered by the Danes, 869—the minster and monastery of, repaired, and the name changed to Peterborough, 963. See PETERBOROUGH.
- MEDIA**, part of the Assyrian empire, revolts, B.C. 711—an independent kingdom, 709. Kings of: Deioces, 709—866. Phraortes, or Arphaxad, 866—882. Cyaxares, 882—invasion of the Massagete, 632—expulsion of them, 607—war with Alyattes, k. of Lydia, 603—Cyaxares d. 594.
- Astyages, 594—conquered by Cyrus, and Media added to the Persian empire, 560.
- Conquered by Alexander of Macedon, 330—part of Seleucus Nicator's kingdom of Syria, 312—invasion and defeat of M. Antony, 36—conquered by the Parthians, 33—implores the protection of Trajan, A.D. 115—conquered by Artaxerxes I., and comprised in the kingdom of Persia, 227—Ecbatana his summer residence, 230—invaded by the Huns, about 400—usurped by the Persian gen., Bahram, 589—conquered by the emperor Heraclius, 623—by the Saracens, 651—part of the new Persian kingdom of the Bowides, 933. See PERSIA.—Now called Irak.
- MEDIATION**, Act of. See SWITZERLAND.
- MEDICAL COLLEGE**. See GRANT, Robert.
- MEDICAL SCHOOL**. See SALERNO.
- MEDICI**, Alexander de'. See ALEXANDER de' Medici.
- MEDICI**, Alexander de', archbp. of Florence, is deputed by pope Clement VIII. to protest against the alliance of Henry IV. of France with Elizabeth, queen of England, 1596.
- MEDICI**, Cosmo de', son of John, b. 1389—promotes the arts and literature at Florence, 1431—founds the university of Florence; through the intrigues of his enemies he is banished, 1433—recalled by the Florentines, 1434—goes as ambassador to revive the cooling friendship of Venice for Florence, 1438—renews the league, 1439—founds the library of Florence, 1444—d. Aug. 1, 1464.
- MEDICI**, Cosmo de', duke of Florence, a descendant of Lorenzo, brother of the great Cosmo, b. 1519—succeeds Alexander, 1537—obtains Sienna, 1567—created grand duke of Tuscany by pope Pius V., 1569—d. April 21, 1574.
- MEDICI**, Cosmo II., de', grand duke of Tuscany, succeeds his father, Ferdinand I., 1609—presents an equestrian statue of Henry IV., which is placed on the Pont Neuf, Paris, 1614—sends troops to assist the emperor Ferdinand II. of Germany, 1619—d. 1621.
- MEDICI**, Cosmo III., de', grand duke of Tuscany, son of Ferdinand II., b. 1641—travels in Europe; visits England, Apr. 5, 1669—succeeds his father, May 23, 1670—d. Oct. 23, 1723.
- MEDICI**, Ferdinand de'. See FERDINAND I. and II., grand dukes of Tuscany.
- MEDICI**, Francesco Maria de'. See FRANCIS I., grand duke of Tuscany.
- MEDICI**, Hippolito de', natural son of Julian, made a cardinal by pope Clement VII., Jan. 10, 1529.
- MEDICI**, John de', the founder of the family, Gonfalonier of Florence, 1421—sent ambassador from Florence to Venice, 1425—d. 1428.
- MEDICI**, John de'. See JOHN, son of Lorenzo de' Medici, and Leo X., pope.

- MEDICI, John Angelo de',** cardinal, of the Milan branch of the family, elected pope, Dec. 20, 1559. See **PIUS IV.**, pope.
- MEDICI, John Gaston.** See **GIOVANNI, Gaston.**
- MEDICI, Julian de',** son of Pietro, inherits, with his brother Lorenzo, the wealth and influence of their father, 1460—assassinated by the Pazzi, 1478.
- MEDICI, Julian de',** youngest son of Lorenzo, expelled from Florence with his brothers, 1494—conducted back by the Spanish army, and made chief of the State, 1512—marries Filiberta, daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, 1515—*d.* 1516.
- MEDICI, Julius de',** son of Julian, the son of Pietro, made a cardinal by his cousin, Leo X., 1513—sent by him to maintain the family influence in Florence, 1519—elected pope, Nov. 19, 1523. See **CLEMENT VII.**
- MEDICI, Katharine de',** daughter of Lorenzo, duke of Urbino, *b.* 1519—married to Henry, duke of Orleans, Oct. 27, 1533—becomes qu. of France, 1547—regent, 1550—visits the provinces of France with her son, Charles IX., 1564—holds a conference at Bayonne with the duke of Alva, and plots the destruction of the Protestants, 1565—*d.* at Blois, Jan. 5, 1569.
- MEDICI, Lorenzino de',** descended from Lorenzo, brother of the great Cosmo, murders Alexander, the first duke, 1537—after many escapes and adventures, put to death at Venice, 1547.
- MEDICI, Lorenzo de',** son of Pietro, the son of the great Cosmo, *b.* 1448—succeeds, with his brother Julian, to the influence of their father in Florence, 1469—entertains the duke and duchess of Milan, 1471—sends Janus Lascaris to collect MSS., and patronizes Demetrius Chalcocondylas and Angelo Politiano; the Platonic academy of Florence rises under his auspices, 1476—escapes from the violence of the Pazzi, 1478. See **MEDICI, Julian de'.**—His expulsion from Florence demanded by pope Sixtus IV., 1479—forms a treaty with Ferdinand of Naples, March 6; the pope reconciled to him, 1480—endeavours to preserve the peace of Southern Italy, 1486—recovers Sarzana from the Genoese, 1487—*d.* Aug. 7, 1492.
- MEDICI, Lorenzo de',** son of Pietro, the son of Lorenzo, receives from his uncle, Leo X., the duchy of Urbino, 1516—marries Maddalena della Torre, countess of Auvergne, 1518—they both *d.*, leaving an infant daughter, 1519. See **MEDICI, Katharine de'.**
- MEDICI, Maddalena de',** daughter of Lorenzo, marries Franceschetto Cibo, son of pope Innocent VIII., 1487.
- MEDICI, Mary de',** daughter of the grand duke Francesco Maria, married by her uncle, Ferdinand I., to Henry IV., k. of France, 1600—regent, after his death, for their son, Louis XIII.; she is governed by Austria and Spain, 1610—sets herself in opposition to the Huguenots, and is guided by Concini, 1612—builds the palace of the Luxembourg at Paris, 1615—is sent to Blois; Richelieu attends her there, 1617—is supported by a large faction, 1618—escapes from Blois, assisted by the duke d'Epemon; Richelieu effects a reconciliation between her and her son, 1619—being implicated in a plot against Richelieu, she retires to Brussels; her son, Gaston, duke of Orleans, joins her there, 1631—*d.* at Cologne, July 3, 1642.
- MEDICI, Pietro de',** succeeds his father, Lorenzo, in Florence, 1492—expelled, with his brothers, by Charles VIII. of France, 1494—repulsed from the gates of Florence, 1497—killed in the battle on the Garigliano, Dec. 23, 1503.
- MEDICI, Silvester de',** heads a revolt of the people of Florence, which is soon suppressed, 1378.
- MEDICINE, faculty of,** at Paris, suppressed by a royal ordinance, 1822.
- MEDINA, or *The City*,** the name given to Yathreb by Mohammed, after his flight to it from Mecca, 622. See **MOHAMMED.**—Medina refuses to acknowledge Yezid, and proclaims Abdallah caliph, 680—taken by Yezid's lieutenant, Meslem, 681—Renaud de Chatillon defeated in an attempt to take it, 1184—taken by the Wahabys, 1804.
- MEDINA CELI, the duke of,** viceroy of Navarre, 1569—refuses the post of the duke of Alva in the Netherlands, 1578.
- MEDINA CELI, the duke of,** minister of Charles II. of Spain, 1681—viceroy of Naples, 1696—sent a prisoner to Segovia by Philip V., and *d.* there, 1710.
- MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, battle of;** the Spanish patriots defeated by Bessières, July 14, 1808.
- MEDINA SIDONIA, occupied by the rebel,** Hixem Ben Adra, and besieged by Abderahman I., 763—surrenders, 764—conquered by Alfonso X., k. of Castile, 1254.
- MEDINA SIDONIA, John Guzman, duke of,** takes Gibraltar from the Moors, 1462.
- MEDINA SIDONIA, the duke of,** commands the Spanish Armada, 1588.
- MEDIOBANUM.** See **MILAN.**
- MEDON, the first Athenian archon,** *b.c.* 1044 (1070 H.).
- MEDSCHED, Ali.** See **HIRA.**
- MEDULLINUS, L. Furius, consul of Rome,** *b.c.* 432—another, 413; II. 409.
- MEDULLINUS, Sp. Furius, consul of Rome,** *b.c.* 464—another military tribune, 377; II. 371.

- MEDWAY**, the river, entered by De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, 1667.
- MEANEKE**, battle of; the Amereers of Scinde defeated by sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17, 1843.
- MEER JAFFIER**. See **JAFFIER**, Meer.
- MEGABAZUS**, a Persian general, sent to Europe by Darius, B.C. 507—reduces Perinthus, Thrace, and Pæonia, and demands submission from Amyntas, k. of Macedon, 506—attacks Naxos unsuccessfully, 501.
- MEGACLES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 898—another, 600.
- MEGALOPOLIS**, in Arcadia, founded by the Thebans, B.C. 871—at war with Lacedæmon, 352.
- MEGARA**, Theognis, the poet, fl. at, B.C. 544—revolt in, suppressed by Pericles, 445—Plato retires to, after the death of Socrates, 399—joins the Achæan league, 243.
- MEGARIANS** build Astacus, a town in Bithynia (Nicomedia), B.C. 712—restore Cyzicus, a decayed Milesian colony, 675—found Selymbria, in Thrace, on the Propontis, 662—found Byzantium, led by Byzas, 657—plant a second colony there, under Zeuxippos, 628—build Heraclea, on the Euxine, 553—accuse the Athenians of breaking the truce, 431.
- MEGELLUS**, L. Postumus, consul of Rome, defeats the Samnites at Bovianum, B.C. 305—consul II., 294; III., 291; another, 262.
- MEHEDI**, El. See **ALMOHADES**.
- MEHMET ALI**, viceroy of Egypt, b. 1769—aspire to independence, 1806—massacres the Mamelukes, and sends an expedition to Yembo against the Wahabys, 1811—overcomes the Wahabys, and commences his system of reform in Egypt, 1816—sends a powerful expedition against the Greeks, under his son, Ibrahim, 1825—agrees to a treaty for the evacuation of Greece, Aug. 8, 1828—sends his son, Ibrahim, to Syria, 1831—refuses to withdraw his troops, 1832—claims the hereditary governorship of Egypt and Syria, 1838—the Turkish fleet betrayed to him, 1839—is favoured by the French minister, Thiers, but is obliged to submit to the allies, and give up the Turkish fleet; signs a convention with sir Charles Napier, 1840—superannuated, 1843—d. Aug. 1, 1849.
- MEINHARD**, the Catholic regent of Bohemia, 1440. See **LADISLAS V.**, k. of Bohemia.—Expelled by George von Podjebrad, 1449.
- MEISSEN**, or **MISNIA**, a province of the duchy of Saxony. See **SAXONY**.—Made a separate margraviate by Henry the Fowler, 929—the margrave Henry becomes landgrave of Thuringen, 1262—
- united to Bohemia, 1246—conquered by the Hussites, 1426.
- MELA**, Pomponius, the geographer, fl. 43.
- MELANCTHON**, Philip, b. 1497—professor of Greek at Wittenberg, 1518—denies the pope's supremacy, 1519—professor of theology at Wittenberg, 1524—invited to reform the church of Cologne, 1543—d. 1560.
- MELANCHEUS**, k. of Mitylene, overcome by Pittacus, B.C. 611.
- MELANGIA**, in Asia Minor, taken by Othman, 1238.
- MELANIPPIDES**, the poet, fl. B.C. 530.
- MELANTHUS**, k. of Athens, B.C. 1123 (1190 H., 1124 C.).
- MELAS**, the Austrian general, defeats Massena at Voltri, April 18, 1800—takes Nice, and threatens to cross the Var, May, 11—falls back, and is checked by Lannes at Montebello, June 9—totally defeated at Marengo by Bonaparte, 14.
- MELBOURNE**, chief city of Victoria, in Australia, founded, 1837—a municipality, 1842—bishopric, 1847—gold discovered in its vicinity, 1851—seat of a legislative assembly, 1852.
- MELBOURNE**, William, viscount. See **LAMB**, Wm.—Inherits his father's title, 1828—home secretary in lord Grey's administration, Nov. 22, 1830—declines to receive a petition on behalf of the Dorsetshire convicts, presented by a tumultuous assemblage of the London Trades' Union, April 26, 1834—on lord Grey's resignation, appointed first lord of the Treasury, July 18—his ministry dissolved, Nov. 15—restored (with the exception of lord Brougham), April 8, 1835—obtains a verdict in the action Norton v. Melbourne, June 22, 1836—resigns, May 8, 1839—reinstated, May 10—finally retires, May 30, 1841—d. 1848.
- MELBOURNE**, viscount. See **LAMB**, Fred. James.
- MELCIADES**, bp. of Rome, 310—314.
- MELDOERF**, battle of, 1500—John I., k. of Denmark, defeated by the Dittmarschers. See **HOLSTEIN**.
- MELERAGER** collects the *Anthologia*, B.C. 95. See **ANTHOLOGIA**.
- MELETIAN SCHISM**, the first raised by Meletius, bp. of Lycopolis, 306—terminated by the council of Nice, 325—the second begins with the deposition of Meletius, bp. of Antioch, 361—continues till 400.
- MELETIUS**. See **ANTIOCH**, bishops of, 32.
- MELETIUS**, bp. of Lycopolis, officiates for other bishops who had fled from persecution, for which he is accused of heresy, and condemned and deposed, in a synod called by Petrus I. at Alexandria, 302—supported by Arius and others, commences the first Meletian schism, 306.
- MELFI**, the head-quarters of the Norman

- chiefs, Rainulf and Arduin, 1040—made the common capital of the twelve petty Norman States of Apulia, 1042.
- MELISSUS, philosopher, fl. a.c. 444—defends Samos nine months against Pericles, 440.
- MELITA. See MALTA.
- MELITO, bp. of Sardes, addresses his "Apology" for Christianity to the emperor M. Aurelius, 172—travels from Sardes into Judaea, to procure an accurate account of the Jewish Scriptures, and addresses a list of them to Onesimus, in his preface to the "Eclogæ," 177.
- MELLITUS sent to assist in the conversion of Britain, 601—Gregory's epistle to him, ordering heathen temples not to be destroyed, but used as Christian churches, 601—first bp. of London, 604—leaves England, but is recalled by Laurentius, 616—archbp. of Canterbury, 619—d. 624.
- MELLO, Francisco De, viceroy of Naples, 1640—gov. of the Spanish Netherlands, invades France; is defeated at Rocroy, by the duke d'Enghien, May 19, 1643—in the service of Portugal, sent ambassador by Pedro II. to Charles II. of England, 1670.
- MELMOTH, William, b. 1710—d. 1799.
- MELO revolts at Bari against the Greek catapan, Basilus, 1011—engages a band of Normans to assist him, 1017—opposed by the catapan with a fresh army, 1018—after three victories, is totally defeated at Canne, and retires into Germany, 1019—d. at Bamberg, 1020.
- MELORA, naval battle of; the Pisans defeated by the Genoese, and their power irretrievably broken, 1384.
- MELOS, one of the Cyclades, conquered by the Athenians, and cruelly treated, a.c. 418. See CYCLADES.—Part of the duchy of Naxos, A.D. 1207—rebels against Mark Sanudo II., and reconquered by him, 1262—he d. there, 1263. New Milo.
- "MELPOMENE," the planet, discovered by Hind, June 24, 1842.
- MELRICHTSTADT, battle of, the emperor Henry IV. defeated by his competitor, Rudolf of Suebia, 1078.
- MELUSINA, daughter of Baldwin II., k. of Jerusalem, marries Fulk, count of Anjou, and conveys the crown to him, 1131—regent for their son, Baldwin III., 1142.
- MELVILLE, sir Andrew, master of the household to Mary, qu. of Scots; in his farewell interview, receives her last message to her son, 1567.
- MELVILLE, George, earl of, secretary of State for Scotland, 1699—lord privy seal, 1690—president of the council, 1695—dismissed by qu. Anne, 1709.
- MELVILLE, James, one of the conspirators against cardinal Beaton, 1546.
- MELVILLE, sir James, ambassador from Mary, qu. of Scots, to qu. Elizabeth, 1564—again, to announce the birth of prince James, 1568.
- MELVILLE, sir Robert, brother of sir Jas., sent by the Congregation to solicit aid from qu. Elizabeth, 1559—one of Mary's commissioners to the Conference at York, Oct. 4, 1568—proposes her marriage to the duke of Norfolk, 1569—sent by king James to intercede for her with queen Elizabeth, 1567.
- MELVILLE, Henry, viscount. See DUNDAS, Henry.—Receives his title, Dec. 24, 1802—first lord of the Admiralty, Sept. 13, 1804—charges brought against him by Mr. Whitbread, carried by the Speaker's casting-vote, April 6, 1806—resigns his office, May 2—defends himself at the bar of the Commons, June 11—impeached, 25—trial, April 29, 1806—acquitted, June 12—d. 1811.
- MELVILLE, Robert, viscount, son of Henry, b. 1771—president of the Board of Control, 1807—succeeds to his father's title, and lord privy seal of Scotland, 1811—first lord of the Admiralty, March 25, 1812—resigns, 1827—reappointed, Sept. 19, 1828—resigns, 1830—d. 1851.
- MEMEL, built by the Teutonic Knights, 1252—taken by the Russians, 1757—nearly destroyed by fire, Oct. 4, 1864.
- MEMNON invents the Egyptian alphabet, a.c. 1832—ascribed to Amenemhe III., about 2120, L.
- MEMNON, the statue of, conveyed by Belzoni from Egypt to London, 1818.
- MEMO, Marcantonio, doge of Venice, 1613—1615.
- MEMPHIS, building of, by Misraim, a.c. 2188—ascribed to Memes, about 2690, L.—Alexander winters at, 332—taken by Antiochus Epiphanes, 171—visited by Sept. Severus, A.D. 202.
- MENAHEN, k. of Israel, a.c. 770—759. See ISRAEL.
- MENAI suspension bridge. See BRIDGE.
- MENANDER, k. of Bactria, extends his dominions in India and the East, b.c. 306, his time uncertain. See BACTRIA.
- MENANDER, Athenian archon, b.c. 338, H.
- MENANDER, com. poet, son of Diopithes, b. b.c. 342—produces his first comedy, 321—d. 291.
- MENANDER, a disciple of Simon Magus, professes Gnosticism, 67.
- MENANDER, the History of, begins where that of Agathias ends, 552; written by him between 553 and 608.
- MENAS, bp. of Constantinople, 536—552.
- MENESHERS II., k. of Egypt, builder of the third Pyramid, placed by Lepsius 3200 B.C. See MYCERINUS.
- MENDELSSOHN, Moses, b. 1729—d. 1785.
- MENDELSSOHN, Felix, the composer. See BARTHOLOMY.

- MENDICANT FRIARS.** See FRANCISCAN and AUGUSTINE Orders, and WICKLIFFE.
- MENDIZABAL**, prime minister in Spain, Sept. 14, 1835—dismissed, Aug. 1836—d. 1853.
- MENDOG.** See LITHUANIA.
- MENDOZA**, first viceroy of Spanish America, appointed 1580.
- MENDOZA**, Bernardine de, Spanish ambassador in England, complains of Drake's depredations in America, 1580—dismissed from England for sharing in conspiracies against qu. Elizabeth, 1584.
- MENDOZA**, the Spanish general, attempts to invade Dutch Guelderland, and is repulsed by prince Maurice, 1599.
- MENELAUS**, king of Lacedæmon, B.C. 1198 (1197 C.)
- MENELAUS**, Jewish high priest, B.C. 172—162.
- MENELAUS**, the Alexandrian mathematician, observes, at Rome, the transit of the moon over Spica Virginis, Jan. 11, 7 A.M., 98.
- MENENIUS**, Agrippa, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 419.
- MENES**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 2412 H. (3893 L., 3643 B.)—building of Memphis ascribed to him, L.—hieroglyphics known in his time, L.
- MENIN**, taken by Marlborough, Aug. 11, 1706—battle of; Luckner, the republican gen., defeats the Austrians, June 20, 1792.
- MENINA**, sister of Ammar, the Arragonese, married to Froila, k. of the Goths, 761.
- MENODOTUS**, hist. fl. B.C. 201.
- MENON**, Athenian archon, B.C. 478.
- MENOPHIS**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1416.
- MENOPHRES**, or **MENOPHTAH**, k. of Egypt, placed by *Buns.* and *Leps.* between B.C. 1322 and 1270. See **MENOPHIS** and **MENPHRES**.
- MENOPHTHES**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1080 B. See **AMENOPHIS**.
- MENOU** takes the command of the French army in Egypt after the assassination of Kleber, June 16, 1800—defeated by sir R. Abercrombie at Alexandria, Mar. 21, 1801—agrees to evacuate Egypt, June 27.
- MENTCHIKOF**, governor of Nöteborg on Lake Ladoga, the first official appointment given him by the Czar Peter I., 1702—defeats the Swedes at Kallsch, Nov. 19, 1706—again, at Dobro, Sept. 20, 1708—assists the empress Katharine I. to obtain the throne, 1725—through the influence of the Dolgoruki, is banished to Siberia, 1727.
- MENTCHIKOF**, prince, in Constantinople, March 2, 1853—carries on negotiations, Mar. 8 to 26—his proposals rejected, April 14—addresses another note to the Porte, May 5—breaks off the negotiations, 10—leaves Constantinople, 21—commands the Russian army in the Crimea, 1854.
- MENTZ**, the Moguntiacum of the Romans, surprised and plundered by Rando, chief of the Allemanni, 368—the archbishopric of, founded by Boniface, 745—council of, called by Charlemagne to regulate the discipline of the church of, 813—another council at, 848. See **COUNCILS**.—Another, before which the bp. of Spire is summoned to appear, 1051—another, 1069. See **COUNCILS**.—A Diet to settle the dispute between Henry IV. and his son, held at, 1106—marriage of Henry V., emperor of Germany, and Matilda of England, celebrated at, 1114—the archbp. of, commands the imperial army which besieges Ancona, 1174—Diet of, settles the functions and dignities of the electors, 1184—another, degrades Henry, son of the emperor Frederic II., 1235—the archbp. of, concurs with those of Cologne and Treves to elect Henry, landgrave of Thüringen, emperor of Germany, 1246—the council of, acquits the Templars of charges brought against them, 1310—the elector joins in the league of Marbach against Rupert, emperor of Germany, 1404—a press established at, by John Faust, 1442—taken by Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, 1631—surrendered to Turenne and the duke d'Enghien, 1644—submits to Louis XIV., 1688—recovered from the French by the duke of Lorraine, 1689—conference of the elector with Marlborough at Frankfurt, 1707—meeting of the emperor and the king of Prussia at, July 23, 1792—taken by Custine; retaken by the Prussians, July 22, 1793—Jourdan defeated by Clairfait at, Oct. 29, 1795—festival at, in honour of John Gutenberg, Aug. 14, 1837.
- MENUS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 704.
- MENPHRES**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1665—possibly the Menophres or Menophthah, placed by *Buns.* at 1322.
- MEROANTILE** embarrassments. See **PANICS**.
- MERCATOR**, Marius, writes against the Pelagians, 429.
- MERBORN'S** Company, in London, originated, 1393.
- MERCHANT ADVENTURERS**, the society of, instituted by John, duke of Brabant, 1296—forbidden by Act of Parliament to exclude other merchants in England from the trade of the Low Countries, 1498—negotiate with Henry VIII., 1528—receive a charter in London from Edw. VI., 1553—style themselves the Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket, and settle at Antwerp, 1566—John Mershe, governor in England, 1568.
- MERCHANT TAILORS' Company**, in London,

incorporated, 1466—school instituted, 1561—banquet in their hall to James I. and prince Henry, 1606—to sir R. Peel, May 11, 1835—to sir Hen. Pottinger, Nov. 17, 1845.

MERCIA, the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom, founded in Britain by Cridda and his followers, on the borders of the fens of Lindsey and the adjacent parts, from which they were called *Meracwara*, or Marshmen, 586—their subsequent progress may be seen under the names of their successive kings.

Cridda, 586—593.

Conquered by Ceolred, k. of Wessex, and held by him four years.

Wibba recovers his inheritance, 597—615.

Ceolr, 615—626.

Penda, 626—655.

New settlers occupy the interior, south of the Trent, and are named Midland or Middle Angles; during the lifetime of Penda they are governed by his son, Penda, as ealdorman; at the death of Penda they are united to Mercia.

Penda, 655—657.

Wulfhere, 657—675.

Ethelred, 675—704.

Cædred, 704—709.

Ceolred, 709—716.

Ethelbald, 716—755.

Bernred, 755.

Offa, 755—796.

Egbert, 796.

Cenwulf, 796—819.

Cenelm, 819.

Ceolwulf, 819—821.

Bernulf, 821—823.

Ludecar, 823—825.

Withlaf, 825—838.

Conquered by Egbert, 827—titular or tributary kings allowed to remain.

Beortwulf, 838—862.

Burhred, 862—874.

Conquered by the Danes, who set up Ceolwulf as tributary king, 874—depose him, 877—incorporated with Wessex; governed and fortified by Alfred's daughter, Ethelfled, 912—Wales attacked, and Brecknock taken, 916—invaded by the Danes of the Five Burghs, 917—submits to Edward the Elder, 922—Ethelfled's daughter, Elfwin, attempts to establish a new sovereignty, and is banished, 923—Mercia joins Northumberland and East Anglia, in calling Edgar to the throne, 968.

MERCURY, statues of, broken at Athens, imputed to Alcibiades, B.C. 415.

MERCURY, the planet; its aphelion observed by Theon, of Smyrna, July 5, 131—transit of, May 7, 1799.

"**MERCURY**, The English," a newspaper, said to have been published by lord Bur-

leigh, to make known the destruction of the Spanish armada, Aug. 10, 1598.

MERCY, the imperial general, defeated by the duke d'Enghien, at Rothwell and Freyburg, 1644—defeats Turenne at Marienthal, 1645.

MEROY, the count de, serves in the imperial army, under prince Louis of Baden, 1702—1709—arrives in Italy; crosses the Po, May 2; and is killed at the battle at Parma, June 29, 1734.

MÉRY, Poltrot de, assassinates Francis, duke of Guise, at the siege of Orleans, Feb. 18, 1568.

MERENDA, Serv. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 274.

MERIDA. See **EMERITA JULIA**.—Taken by Rechil, k. of the Suevi, in Spain, 439—council of, held by Ildefonso, 686—sustains a long siege against the Saracen Musa, but finally surrenders, 712—revolts against Abderahman II., 827—quelled, 828—joins another insurrection, 831—submits, 834—Ordonio pursues the Saracens as far as, 918.

MERINES, in Africa, rise in power under Muarref Mohamed, 1238—are invited by the Moors, in Spain, to their assistance, 1269—they arrive in Spain, 1273—their k., Abu Jusef, brings a large force to assist the k. of Granada; Alfonso X., of Castile, arrives, and stops their progress, 1275—finally extinguish the Almohades in Africa, 1278—Alfonso makes an alliance with them, 1281—Don Juan, of Castile, brings an army of them from Africa to besiege Tarifa; they give up Algeiras to the k. of Granada, and withdraw from Spain, 1294.

MERINO sheep brought into England by George III., 1809.

MERINO, attempts to assassinate Isabella II., qu. of Spain, Feb. 2; is degraded from the priesthood, and executed, 7, 1862.

MERMEROES, the Persian gen., conquers a great part of the country of the Lazi, 553—d. 554.

MEROBAUDES, consul of Rome, 377—383, II.

MEROBAUDES, soldier and poet, succeeds his father-in-law, Asturius, in the command of the Roman troops in Spain, 443—writes a panegyric on Aetius, and other poems (lately discovered by Niebuhr in the monastery of St. Gall), 443.

MERODACH BALADAN. See **MERDOCEM-PADUS**.

MEROVEUS, k. of the Riparian Franks, 448—his brother claims the throne, and invites the support of Attila, 450. See **ATTILA**.—**Meroveus** d. 456.

MERSEBURG, in Saxony, battle of; Henry, the Fowler, overcomes the Hungarians, 984—Rudolf d. at, 1080.

MERSEBURG, or Messburg, in Hungary, the

- crusaders of the priest Gottschalk slaughtered at 1096.
- MERSEN**, near Maestricht, conference at, between Charles, *the Bald*, k. of France, Lothaire, k. of Italy, and Louis, emperor of Germany, 847.
- MERSY**, the Isle of, held by the Danes, 896.
- MERTON**, the parliament of, rejects the canon law, "*Nolumus Leges Angliz mutari*," 1236. See **LORDS**, House of.
- MERTON COLLEGE**, Oxford, founded, 1284.
- MREULA**, L. Cornallius, consul of Rome, B.C. 193.
- MERWAN I.**, son of Hakem, while secretary to Othman, forges letters and orders in his name, 654—made gov. of Medina by Moawiyah I., 674—on the resignation of Moawiyah II., elected caliph by the Omniades; d. at the end of 298 days, 684.
- MERWAN II.**, son of Muhamad Ben Merwan, b. 686—caliph, 744—defeated by the Abbassides, flies into Egypt, 749—finally defeated and slain on the banks of the Nile, 750.
- MESAPUS**, k. of Sicily, B.C. 1764 (1568 C.).
- MESASIMORDACHUS**, k. of Babylon, B.C. 692.
- MESASIMORDACHUS**, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 1049, La.
- MESLEM**, lieut. of the caliph Yezid I., takes Medina, and dies on his way to attack Abdallah in Mecca, 681.
- MESMER**. See **ANIMAL MAGNETISM**.
- MESOMEDUS** of Crete, the lyric poet, fl. 145.
- MESOPOTAMIA**, the country between the Euphrates and Tigris, conquered and retained by the Romans, 165—threatened by Artaxerxes, 230—invasion by him, 232—recovered by Mithraeus, 242—invasion by the Persians under Sapor I., 256—given up by Narses to Galerius, 298—invasion by Sapor II., 338—he retires, 350—again invaded by him, 359—abandoned by Jovian, 363—in part recovered by Ardaburius, gen. of Theodosius II., 422—invasion by Cabades, 502—Maurice gains victories in, 580—conquered by Chosroes, 606—recovered by Heraclius, 625—subdued by the Mohammedans, 638—the tribe of Hamadan acquires independence in, 892—overrun by Hulagou and the Mongols, 1259—by Timour, 1401.
- MESSALA**, consul of Rome, 214—others, 280, and 506.
- MESSALA**, L. Vipstannus, consul of Rome, 115.
- MESSALA**, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 188—another, 161.
- MESSALIANS**, a Christian sect, against whom the synod of Side, in Pamphylia, is held, 383.
- MESSALINA**, the empress of Claudius I., indulges in licentious amours, and sacrifices the most eminent senators, 46—is divorced, detected in a conspiracy, and put to death, 48.
- MESSALINUS**, consul of Rome, 147.
- MESSALINUS**, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 8—another, A.D. 73.
- MESSALLA**, M. Valerius Corvinus, quells some disturbances in Aquitania, B.C. 27. See **CORVINUS**, M. Val. Messalla, and **TIBULLUS**.
- MESSALLA**, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 236—others, 61; 53; 12; A.D. 20; and 58.
- MESSALLA**, M. Valerius Maximus, consul of Rome, takes Messina from the Carthaginians, and receives the surname of Messallus, which is perpetuated in his family, B.C. 263.
- MESSANA**. See **MAMERTINES**; **MESSALLA**, M. Val. Max., and **MESSINA**.
- MESSENGERS**, public, in Persia. See **ANGAR**.
- MESSENHAUSER**, an insurgent at Vienna, shot, Nov. 16, 1848.
- MESSENIANS**, an Argive people, found a separate and independent State on the western side of the Peloponnesus, at an early and unknown period; maintain a series of wars against the Lacedæmonians; the first of which commences B.C. 743, ends 723—second war, according to Pausanias, 682, Cl. 679—defeated in the battle of the Trenches, 679—supported by Pantaleon, k. of Pisa, 672—Ira surrenders, 668—end of the war, 662—third war, 490—fourth war, 464—after a struggle of ten years are overcome, and Ithome surrenders, 455—their independence restored by Epaminondas, 369—defended by him in the congress held at Delphi, 368—their independence reluctantly admitted by the Lacedæmonians at the general peace, 361—oppose the Achaean league; take Philopœmen prisoner, and put him to death, 183—overcome by the prætor, Lycortas, 182.
- "MESSIAN"**. See **HANDEL**, and **KLOPFSTOCK**.
- MESSIER**, Charles, the astronomer, b. 1730—d. 1817.
- MESSINA**, the ancient Messina, taken by the Saracens, 881—by the Greek gen. Maniaces, 1038—by the Normans, 1061—battle between the Pisan and Genoese fleets in the harbour of, 1194—Henry VI., of Germany dies at, Feb. 20, 1197—Frederic II. holds a parliament at, 1221—the papal governor, Ruffo, is expelled by the people, 1255—besieged by Charles of Anjou, k. of Naples; relieved by Peter of Aragon, and Roger de Loria, 1282—besieged by Robert, duke of Calabria, who is forced to retire to Naples, 1300—taken by Niccolò Accia-

- uoli, 1354—recovered by Frederic III., k. of Sicily, 1365—Louis XIV. is proclaimed in; blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets, 1676—he withdraws his forces; the citizens, who favoured him, are severely punished by the Spaniards, 1678—Messina nearly destroyed by an earthquake and eruption of Etna, 1693—surprised by the Spaniards, 1717—recovered from them by the Austrians, 1719—suffers from the plague, 1740—from an earthquake, 1783—recovered from the insurgents by the Neapolitans, Sept. 7, 1848.
- METAL TYPES**, out, invented by John Gutenberg, 1444—cast types introduced by Peter Schöffer, 1459.
- METALS**. See **CHROMIUM** of Samos.
- METAPONTUM**. See **MAGNA GRÆCIA**.
- METASTASIO**, Pietro, b. 1698—d. 1782.
- METATHENENSUS**, Dionysius, leaves the Stoics, B.C. 263.
- METAVRUS**, battle of the; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by Claudius Nero, consul of Rome, B.C. 207.
- METCALFE**, sir Charles Theophilus, gov.-gen. of Canada, Feb. 24, 1843—created lord, 1845—d. 1846.
- METELLUS**, L. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, defeated and slain by the Senones at the battle of Arretium, B.C. 284.
- METELLUS**, L. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 251—gains a victory over Hasdrubal, near Panormus, and receives a triumph, 250—consul II., 247.
- METELLUS**, L. Cæcilius Calvus, consul of Rome, B.C. 142. See **CALVUS**.
- METELLUS**, L. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 119—another, 117—censor, strikes out thirty-two names from the list of senators, and interdicts many popular amusements, 115.
- METELLUS**, L. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 68.
- METELLUS**, M. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 115.
- METELLUS**, Qu. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 206.
- METELLUS**, Q. Cæcilius, defeats and puts to death Andrisus, B.C. 148—the Achæans retire before him to Corinth; he wishes to treat Greece mildly, 147—takes the surname of Macedonicus; consul of Rome; conducts the war in Spain, 143—censor of Rome, urges a law to compel every Roman citizen to marry; is threatened with death by the tribune Atinius Labro, whom he had omitted, when selecting the senate; the other tribunes save him, 131.
- METELLUS**, Qu. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, conquers the Balearic Islands, B.C. 123.
- METELLUS**, Qu. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, conducts the Numidian war against Jugurtha, B.C. 109—continues the war as proconsul, 106—succeeded by C. Marius, a triumph granted to him, 107.
- METELLUS**, Qu. Cæcilius Pius, son of the conqueror of Jugurtha, consul of Rome, B.C. 80—sent into Spain against Sertorius, 78—Pompey sent to assist him, 78—receives a triumph, with Pompey, 71—sent to conduct the war in Crete; receives the surname of Creticus, and is again consul, 69—completes its conquest, 67—receives a triumph, 66.
- METELLUS**, Qu. Cæcilius Celer, consul of Rome, B.C. 60. See **CELER**.
- METELLUS**, Qu. Cæcilius Creticus, consul of Rome. See **CRETICUS**.
- METHODISM** originates from the preaching of Wesley and Whitefield, 1731—the first Society of its professors in London, 1738—two distinct sections formed, 1741—six students expelled from Oxford for conforming to it, 1768.
- METHODIUS I.**, patriarch of Constantinople, appointed by the empress Theodora to restore the worship of images; calls a council for that purpose, 843—d. 846.
- METHODIUS II.**, patriarch, 1340—1344.
- METHODIUS**, the apostle of the Slavonians, 855—bp. of the Moravian church, 908—bidden to perform the church service for the Slavonians in their own language, 879—obtains from pope John VIII. leave to use the Slavonic tongue in churches, if he first reads the Gospel in Latin, or Greek, 880—baptizes Borisvoi, duke of Bohemia, 894.
- METHODIUS**, bp. of Tyre, writes against Porphyry and Origen, 300—suffers martyrdom at Chalcis, in Syria, 312.
- METHONE**, a town of Pieria, on the Thermaic Gulf, at the siege of which Philip of Macedon loses his right eye, B.C. 336.
- METHUEN**, Paul, ambassador at Lisbon, concludes a treaty of commerce between England and Portugal, 1703—a lord of the admiralty, 1709—appointed secretary of State, June 23, 1716—resigns, Apr. 10, 1717—his treaty annulled, 1836.
- METHUEN**, John, chancellor of Ireland, 1697—again, 1702.
- METHUEN**, Paul, created baron Methuen, June 18, 1836.
- METHYNE**, a town of Lesbos, refuses to join in the revolt of the island against Athens, B.C. 428.
- METIS**, a planet, discovered by Mr. Graham, April 26, 1848.
- METONIC** cycle begins, B.C. 432.
- METRODORUS**, phil., fl., 330.
- METRODORUS** of Scepsis, phil., fl., B.C. 91.
- METROPHANES II.** See **CONSTANTINOPLA**, patriarchs of, 1440—1445.
- METROPOLITAN POLICE** established by 10 George IV., c. 44, 1823.
- METTERNICH**, count, Prussian ambassador to claim Neuchâtel, 1707.

METTERNICH, prince, b. 1773—prime minister of Francis I., emperor of Austria, 1809—visits the prince-regent in London, June 7; departs, 27, 1814—assembles a congress at Troppan, and afterwards at Laybach to consult on the means of suppressing the revolutionary spirit in Europe, 1820—minister of the emperor Ferdinand, 1835—declares against any concessions to the Lombard provinces, Jan. 17, 1848—resigns his office, and withdraws from Vienna, May 15.

METZ, kingdom of. See **AUSTRIA**.—Lothaire I., k. of Italy, agrees to hold a congress at, to settle his disputes with his brothers, 842—taken by Henry II., k. of France, 1552—the emperor Charles V. is driven from the siege of, 1558—Louis XV. detained at, by illness, 1744.

MEULEN, Van der, the works of, are distinguished at the Exhibition at Paris, 1873.

MEUNIER fires at Louis Philip on his way to open the Chambers, Dec. 27, 1836.

MEUSE, the river Mosa of the ancients, and now the Maas or Meas of the Dutch. See **DANES**, 887; and **DORT**.—Crossed by the duke of York on his retreat from Flanders, Sept. 21, 1794.

MEXICO, first known to the Spaniards, 1518—attacked by Fernando Cortez, 1519—the city taken, and abandoned by him, 1520—its conquest completed, 1521—the viceroys Galves expelled, 1661—first effort for independence made, 1810—repressed by the viceroy Apodaca, 1815—renewed by Augustin Iturbide, 1816. See **ITURBIDE**.—Independence of, established, 1822—Victoria president; acknowledged by Great Britain, 1825—S. Juan de Ulloa, the last fortress held by Spain, taken, Nov. 18, 1825—Guerrero, president, 1829—Santa Anna, 1839—separation of Texas, 1836—Bustamante, president, 1837—war with France; Vera Cruz and S. Juan de Ulloa taken by the French, 1838—peace concluded, 1839—Santa Anna again president, 1841—Herrera, 1845—declares war against the United States, 1845—defeated by gen. Taylor at Matamoras, on the Rio Grande; Santa Fé taken, Aug. 23, 1846—city of, taken by generals Scott and Taylor, Sept. 15, 1847—peace with the United States, Feb. 2, 1848—Arista, president, 1850—rebellion in the Sierra Madre, 1852—Arista resigns, and Santa Anna again elected, 1853—abdicates; Carera and Alvarez elected; both retire; Comonfort, president, 1855.

MEXICO, New, discovered by the Spaniards, 1553—joins in the revolt against Spain, 1816.

MEYENDORF, baron, brother-in-law of the Austrian minister, count Buol Schauenstein, Russian ambassador at Vienna, 1852.

MEYER, von, d. 1855.

MEYRICK, sir Samuel, b. 1783—d. 1848.

MEZ-DELI, the Almoravide gen., defeated and slain by Alfonso VII., of Castile, and the Moorish k. of Saragossa, 1117.

MEZERAY, De, the historian, b. 1610—d. 1683.

MIAMUM, or Ramses II., k. of Egypt, placed by Lepsius, B.C. 1860. See **RAMSES**.

MIAULIS, admiral of the revolted Greeks, successful in his enterprises against the Turkish fleets, 1822.

MICAH, prophecies, B.C. 752.

MICHAEL I., *Rhangabe*, emperor of the East, raised to the throne by the army on the death of his brother-in-law, Nicephorus I., Oct. 2, 811—makes a treaty of peace with Charlemagne, 812—defeated by the Bulgarians, and retires into a monastery, 813—d. there, 845.

MICHAEL II., of Amorium, the *Stammerer*, assists in placing Leo V. on the throne, 813—conspires against him, and is made emperor of the East, 820—loses the island of Crete, 822. See **CRETE**.—Sends an embassy to propose an alliance with Abderahman II., caliph of Spain, 833—loses Sicily, 837—d. Oct. 3, 829.

MICHAEL III., the *Drunkard*, emperor of the East, son of Theophilus, b. 838—succeeds his father, under the regency of his mother, Theodora, 842. See **THEODORA**.—His education is neglected by her, and he is left in the hands of his uncle, Bardas, 848—is compelled by her to marry against his will, Eudocia, daughter of Dekapolitas, 854—takes the government into his own hands, shuts his mother up in a convent, appoints Bardas Cæsar, and indulges in intemperate habits; deposes Ignatius, patriarch of C.P., and appoints Photius, 857—makes war on the Bulgarians; concludes a treaty with them, and confirms the conversion of their king, Bogoris, to Christianity, 861—his uncle, Petronas, gains a great victory over the Saracens, near the river Lalakon, 863—the first attack of the Russians on Constantinople defeated, 865—Michael causes Bardas to be assassinated by Basil, the Macedonian, to whom he gives the title of Cæsar, 866—is assassinated by him, Sept. 24, 867.

MICHAEL IV., the *Papflagonian*, a domestic of the palace, marries Zoe, daughter of Constantine XI., and widow of Romanus III., who raises him to the throne, 1034—his gen., Maniaces, recovers Sicily, 1038—which is lost again through the mismanagement of his brother-in-law, Stephen, 1040—Serria rebels and becomes independent; Michael represses an insurrection of Slavonians and Bul-

- garians, returns to Constantinople, and *d.* Dec. 10, 1041.
- MICHAEL V., Calaphates**, (the Caulker), son of Stephen, who had lost Sicily, proclaimed emperor of the East, on the death of his uncle, Michael IV., 1041—attempts to banish Zoe; is deposed by the people, blinded, and sent to a monastery, 1042.
- MICHAEL VI., Stratioticus**, emperor of the East, succeeds Theodora, 1056—resigns the empire to Isaac Comnenus, 1057—*d.* 1059.
- MICHAEL VII., Ducas and Parapinaces**, emperor of the East, son of Constantine XIII., a minor at his father's death; his mother takes the throne, 1067. See EUDOCIA, Makremvolitissa; and ROMANUS IV., Diogenes.—Compels his mother to take the veil, and ascends the throne, with his brothers, Andronicus and Constantine, as his nominal colleagues, 1071—distracted by various rebellions; cedes a large part of Asia Minor to the Seljuk Sultan, to obtain aid, 1074—Nicephorus Botaniates and Nicephorus Bryennius rebel against him, and advance to C.P., 1077—he resigns the empire, and retires to Ephesus as bp., 1078.
- MICHAEL VIII., Palaeologus**, *b.* 1224—a gen. in the service of John III., emperor of Nicaea, accused of treason, and acquitted, 1251—appointed gov. of Dyrrachium, by Theodore II., 1257—obtains the wardship of his son, John IV., and usurps the throne; defeats Michael II., despot of Epirus, at Pelagonia, and takes William de Villehardouin, prince of Achaia, prisoner, 1259—besieges Constantinople, makes a truce with Baldwin II., and leaves Strategopulus in command of the army in Thrace, 1260—in his absence Strategopulus takes C.P. by surprise, July 25; and the empire of the East is restored, 1261—William, prince of Achaia, released on ceding three fortresses; excommunicated for his usurpation by the patriarch Arsenius, 1263—quarrels with the Genoese, and makes a treaty with Venice, 1265—banishes Arsenius to Proconnesus, and appoints Germanus III., 1266—sends an embassy to Rome with proposals for a reunion of the two churches; Germanus resigns, and is succeeded by Joseph I., who absolves the emperor from his excommunication, 1267—makes another treaty with Venice, 1268—acknowledges the supremacy of the pope, 1274—assists the agitation created in Sicily by John of Procida, 1280—league of Orvieto formed against him, and he is excommunicated by pope Martin IV., 1281—*d.* 1282.
- MICHAEL IX.,** eldest son of Andronicus II., receives the imperial title from his father 1286—forbids the admission of the Catalans into Peges, 1308—defeated by them at Aspros, 1307—by the Turk Chalik, 1311—his son, Andronicus, causes his brother, Manuel, to be assassinated; their father *d.* of grief, Oct. 12, 1320.
- MICHAEL**, son of John II., emperor of Trebizond, *b.* 1286—escapes to Constantinople, 1330—returns to marry Irene, and is imprisoned, 1341—released, dethrones his son, John III., and is proclaimed emperor, 1344—unsuccessful war with the Genoese, 1348—deposed, Dec. 13, 1349.
- MICHAEL I.,** a natural son of Constantine Angelus, founds the despotat of Epirus, 1204—assassinated by one of his slaves, 1214.
- MICHAEL II.,** natural son of Michael I., becomes despot of Epirus, 1230—defeated by the emperor, John III., 1250—cedes Dyrrachium to Theodore II., 1253—defeated by Michael VIII. at Pelagonia, 1259—*d.* 1267.
- MICHAEL I., Cerularius**, patriarch of Constantinople, 1043—attacks the doctrines and ceremonies of the Romish church, and disputes the authority of the pope, 1053—he and pope Leo IX. mutually excommunicate each other, 1054—deposed by the emperor, Isaac Comnenus; and *d.* 1059.
- MICHAEL II., III. and IV.** See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, patriarchs of, 83, 89, and 99.
- MICHAEL ACOMINATUS**, of Chona, or Choniates, brother of Nicetas, the historian, archbp. of Athens, defends the city against Leo Sguros, gov. of Nauplia, 1303—surrenders to Otho de la Roche, and retires to Ceos, 1304.
- MICHAEL I.,** son of Jurij I., great prince of Suzdal and Vladimir, 1176.
- MICHAEL II.,** son of Jaroslav III., grand duke of Russia, 1304—put to death by the khan of Kapzak, 1319.
- MICHAEL III.,** czar of Russia, founds the dynasty of Romanow, 1613—peace of Stolbova with Sweden, 1615—with Poland, 1618—treaty of commerce with Great Britain, 1623—with France, 1629—another war with Poland ended by the peace of Vienna, 1634—*d.* 1645.
- MICHAEL PSELLUS**, raised to office by Constantine XII.; deserts Michael VI., 1057—educates the son of Constantine XIII., afterwards Michael VII., 1063.
- MICHAELIS, J. D.,** *b.* 1717—*d.* 1791.
- MICHAUD, Joseph Francis,** *b.* 1767—*d.* 1830.
- MICHELE, Domenico**, doge of Venice, 1117—returns in triumph after having taken Andros, Samos, and the town of Spalatro, 1125—*d.* 1130.
- MICHELE, Vitale I.,** doge of Venice, 1096—1102.

MICHELE, Vitale II, doge of Venice, 1156—1173.
MICHELME, in Sicily, battle of; Roger Guiscard gains a victory over the Saracens, 1068.
MICHIGAN admitted to the American Union, 1836.
MICINAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 324.
MICIPSA, k. of Numidia, succeeds his father, Mastinissa, B.C. 149—d. 118.
MICOLA, count of Capua, attacks and defeats Constans II., during his retreat from Beneventum, 663.
MICOM, Athenian archon, B.C. 408, C.
MIDDLE TEMPLE. See INNS OF COURT.—Address of the benchers and barristers to Jas. II., in support of the king's dispensing power, June 9, 1687.
MIDDLEHAM castle, Edward, son of Richd., duke of Gloucester, born at, 1474.
MIDDLESEX election. See WILKES, John; and COMMONS, House of, 1764—1782; also 1805.
MIDDLESEX freeholders, meeting of, for retrenchment, Jan. 7, 1780—patriotic meeting, Aug. 2, 1803.
MIDDLESEX magistrates, three, convicted in a penalty of £500 for false imprisonment of a labourer, July 4, 1849.
MIDDLETON, Conyers, b. 1683—d. 1750.
MIDDLETON, Hugh, obtains an Act of Parliament for making the New River, 1606—begins to cut the channel for it, 1609—brings the water to London, and is knighted, but is ruined by the undertaking, 1614—d. 1631.
MIDDLETON, Thomas Fanshawe, b. 1760—consecrated, at Lambeth, first bp. of Calcutta, May 8, 1814—d. 1822.
MIDIANITES conquer Israel, B.C. 1252 (1358 H., 1351 C.)—are conquered by Gideon, 1245 (1351 H., 1344 C.)
MIECISLAS I., or Miseco, duke of Poland, 964—embraces Christianity, 988—attends the court of Otho III. during Easter, at Quedlinburg, 991—d. 992.
MIECISLAS II., duke of Poland, 1025—d. 1034.
MIECISLAS III., duke of Poland, succeeds Boleslas IV., 1173—deposed by Casimir II., 1177—attacks Leszek I., and is defeated, 1196—recovers the throne, 1200—d. 1202.
MIES, battle of; the Hussites defeat an imperial army, 1427.
MIGNARD, the French artist, b. 1610—d. 1695.
MIGUEL, Don (Maria Evarista), son of John, regent of Portugal, b. Oct. 28, 1802—revolts against his father, now k.; is subdued, and sent to Vienna, 1822—returns to Portugal, fails in another attempted revolt, and is again sent to Vienna, 1824—on the death of John VI. is proclaimed absolute k. by Chaves and the rebels,

1826—is appointed regent by his brother Pedro, on condition of maintaining the charter; arrives in London, Dec. 30, 1827—returns to Lisbon and takes the constitutional oath, Feb. 22, 1828—as soon as the British troops are withdrawn he is proclaimed k., June 29; refuses to marry his niece, Donna Maria da Gloria, 1829—disorder and distress result from his misgovernment, 1830—resumes his persecution of the constitutionalists, and offends both Great Britain and France; their fleets enter the Tagus, and compel him to make reparation, 1831—his whole fleet captured by admiral Napier, in the service of Don Pedro, July 5, 1833—expelled from Portugal, 1834.
MIRIZ, Buzurg. See HORMISDAS, or HORMOZ III., k. of Persia.
MILAN, called Mediolanum by the Latins, founded by the early Celtic occupants of Northern Italy, probably about B.C. 408—chief town of the Insubres, conquered by the Roman consul, Claudius Marcellus, 223—taken by Aureolus, A.D. 267—retaken by Claudius II., 268—made by Maximian the seat of government for the Western division of the empire, 286—Diocletian meets him there, 289—291—Maximian resigns the purple at, May 1, 305—meeting of Constantine and Licinius, and league of amity between them; edict issued in favour of the Christians, 313—council of 346. See COUNCILS.—Constantine II. holds his court there, to which he summons Julian, and recalls Ursicinus from the East, 354—another council, 355. See COUNCILS.
 Ambrose bp. of, 375—visited by Augustine, 385—Honorius flees from, on the approach of Alaric, and abandons it as the imperial residence, 408—plundered by Attila, 452—taken by Theodoric, and included in the Ostrogothic kingdom of Italy, 489—given up to Belisarius by Datius, the bp., 537—besieged by a Gothic and Burgundian force, 538—taken and pillaged, 539—taken by Alboin, and forms part of the Lombard kingdom, 569—submits to Charlemagne, 773—commotions in, caused by the tyranny of archbp. Aribert, 1035—besieged by Conrad II., emperor of Germany, 1037—the siege raised, 1039—the archbp. and all the nobility of, are driven out by the populace, 1041—blockaded by the expelled nobles, 1042—peace restored, 1044.
 Conrad, son of Henry IV. of Germany, crowned k. of Italy at, 1093—becomes independent, and is governed by its own municipality, 1101—Conrad, duke of Francoania, crowned k. of Italy at, but attains no sovereign power, 1128—usurps authority over its neighbours, which they resist, 1144—its people are defeated by

MILAN—continued.

those of Cremona at Castelnovo, and lose their *carroccio*, 1150—Lodi and other cities invite the protection of the emperor Frederic I., 1153—he brings an army and takes Tortona, 1155; which the Milanese recover and repair, and defeat the Pavians, 1156—the emperor returns and takes Milan, over which he appoints a *podesta*, 1158—the people refuse obedience, and are declared enemies of the empire, 1159—Frederic begins the siege of the city, 1161—surrender and destruction of it, 1162—rebuilt and fortified, 1169.

Its independence secured by the peace of Constance, 1183—receives a friendly visit from the emperor, 1184—his son, Henry, crowned at, with his wife, Constance, k. and qu. of Italy, 1186—Otho IV., emperor of Germany, crowned at, 1200—visited by him; supports him against pope Innocent III., and defeats his enemies, the Pavians, 1212—defeated by the Cremonese at Castiglione, and loses its *carroccio*, 1213—the nobles and people, by their mutual jealousies, increase the confusion among the Lombard cities, 1221—renews the league of the cities against the emperor Fred. II., 1225—defeated by him at Cortenuova; the *carroccio* again taken, and deposited by him in the Capitol at Rome; the *podesta*, Pietro Tiepolo, taken and put to death, 1237—visited by pope Innocent IV., 1251—repels an imperial army, commanded by Enzo, 1243—the citizens expel the nobles, and give Martin della Torre absolute power, 1257—on his recommendation, appoint the marquis Uberto Pelavicino their *podesta*, 1259—Martin again absolute, 1262—on his death the citizens elect his brother Philip, and refuse to admit Otho Visconte, made archbp. by the pope for which an interdict is laid on the city, 1263—Philip d., and is succeeded by Napoleon della Torre, 1265. See Lodi.

Defeat and expulsion of Della Torre by the Visconti; the archbp. Otho assumes the government, and establishes the authority of the family, 1277. See Visconti, for the succession of the rulers in Milan, and the events in the time of each.—Della Torre regains his power, 1302—the Visconti restored, 1310—Henry VII. and Margaret crowned at, 1311—death of Philip Maria, last of the Visconti; his son-in-law, Francesco Sforza, claims his States; the inheritance disputed by Alfonso V., k. of Aragon and Naples, Charles, duke of Orleans, and other princes; the Milanese restore their republican form of government, and appoint Sforza their captain, 1447—they

quarrel, and he prepares to attack them, 1448—blockades the city, 1449—takes it, and is proclaimed duke, 1450. See Sforza, Francesco, and his successors.

Milan claimed by Louis XII., k. of France, 1498—conquered by him; Lodovico Sforza expelled, and Jean Jaques Trivulce appointed gov., 1499—the oppression of the French provokes a revolt; Sforza returns, is overcome, and sent a prisoner to France, 1500—Louis, in the treaty of Blois, offers Milan as part of the dowry of his daughter Claude, 1504—retains it in his treaty of peace with Spain, 1505—Gaston de Foix gov.; the council of Tours and Pisa removed to Milan, 1511—Maximilian, son of Lodovico Sforza, restored by the emperor Maximilian and the Swiss, 1512—given up by him for a pension to Francis I., k. of France, 1515.

The French general, Lautrec, withdraws on the approach of Prospero Colonna, and Francesco Maria, brother of Maximilian Sforza, is made duke, 1521—reoccupied by the French, 1524—by the Spaniards, who leave the duke a nominal sovereignty, 1525—the duchy promised by Charles V. to the duke of Bourbon, 1526—conquered again by Lautrec, 1527—in possession of the imperial generals, Leyva and the duke of Brunswick, 1528—renounced by Francis in the treaty of Cambray, 1529—on the extinction of the Sforza family, seized by Charles V. as a fief of the empire, and claimed again by Francis, 1535—offered by Charles to the duke of Angoulême, third son of Francis, who claims it for his second son, the duke of Orleans, 1536—promised to the duke of Orleans, but given by the emperor to his own son, Philip, and annexed to the crown of Spain, 1540.

Philip's attempt to introduce the Inquisition successfully resisted by the citizens, 1563—Charles Emmanuel I., duke of Savoy, endeavours to engage Henry IV. of France in an attack on Milan, 1609—transferred to the emperor Charles VI. by the peace of Rastadt, and becomes part of the Austrian dominions, 1714—he assembles an army there, in contemplation of war, 1730—the duchy conquered by Charles Emmanuel III. and marshal Villars, 1733—Novara and Tortona ceded to the k. of Sardinia; the rest reverts to Austria at the peace of Vienna, 1735—conquered by the French and Spaniards, 1745—restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—occupied by Bonaparte after his victory at Lodi, 1796—capital of the Cisalpine republic, 1797—taken from the French, Apr. 23, 1799—entered again by Bona-

MILAK—continued.

parte, June 2, 1800—capital of the new kingdom of Italy; Napoleon crowned there, May 26, 1806—decree issued there by him against English commerce, Dec. 17, 1807—restored to Austria, 1814—commissioners arrive from England to inquire into the conduct of Caroline, princess of Wales, 1818—revolution, March 17–23, 1848—battle of; the Sardinians defeated, Aug. 5; the Austrians occupy the city, Aug. 6; an insurrection speedily suppressed, Feb. 6, 1853.

MILDMAY, sir Henry John, verdict against, with £15,000 damages, in an action for *crim. con.* brought by the earl of Roseberry, Dec. 5, 1814.

MILDMAY, sir Henry, a regicide, imprisoned for life by Charles II., 1661.

MILDMAY, sir Walter, founds Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1584.

MILETUS, one of the cities founded by the Ionians in Asia Minor, B.C. 1043—the poet Aretinus fl. at, 776—plants colonies on the shores of the Euxine and the Propontis, 750. See **CRYZIUS**.—Thales, the phil., b. at, 639—founds Miletus, 633—establishes a commercial factory on the Bolytic branch of the Nile, 630—founds Sinope, 629—war with Sadyattes, k. of Lydia, 623—peace concluded by Thra-sybulus with Alyattes, 612—Anaximander, phil., b. at, 610—Hecateus and Dionysius, the historians, fl. at, 520—war with Persia, 501–494. See **IONIANS**.—Dionysius, phil., fl. at, and excites the jealousy of the emperor Hadrian, A.D. 179.

MILEVITANUS. See **OPTATUS**.

MILEVIUM, the synod of, condemns Pelagius, 416.

MILFORD HAVEN, Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at, Aug. 7, 1485—Pembroke Dock constructed, 1814.

MILICZ, John, archdeacon of Prague, opposes the prevalent superstitions and errors of the age, 1360—imprisoned at Rome for preaching his doctrines, 1368.

MILITARY ASYLUM, Chelsea, founded June 19, 1801.

MILITARY FLOGGING. See **FLOGGING** of soldiers, and **COMMONS**, House of, 1834.

MILITARY ORDER OF CHRIST. See **DIONYSIUS**, k. of Portugal.

MILITARY TRAINING of the disaffected working classes prohibited by proclamation, July 13, 1819.

MILITARY TRIBUNES. See **CONSULS** of Rome.

MILITIA, for the defence of England, first established by Alfred, 883—revived by the Assize of Arms by Henry II., 1176—falls into disuse; regulated by a new Act, 1557—amounts to 160,000 men, well armed and trained, 1623—called out by

the Parliament; Chas. I. countermands the order, May 5, 1642—remodelled, 1662—rendered an efficient force by an Act passed after great discussion, 1757—its extension to Scotland refused, 1759—the force embodied on the declaration of war against France, March 27, 1778—called out by proclamation, Dec. 1, 1792—mutinies for increase of pay, 1795—supplemental militia raised, 1797—Scotch Act passed, 1802—interchange of English and Irish regiments, 1804—a new general Act, 1852.

MILL, professor, b. 1791—d. 1853.

MILL, James, b. 1776—publishes his *History of British India*, 1818; *Elements of Political Economy*, 1821; *Analysis of the Human Mind*, 1829—d. 1836.

MILL, Walter, burnt for heresy by Hamilton, archbp. of St. Andrew's, 1559.

MILLER, tried with Baldwin, for publishing Junius's Letters, and acquitted, July 13, 1770.

MILLS, Charles, b. 1738—publishes his *History of Mohammedanism*, 1817; of the Crusaders, 1819; of Chivalry, 1825—d. 1826.

MILMAN, H. H., b. 1791—dean of St. Paul's, London, 1849.

MILNER, John, Roman Catholic bishop and antiquary, b. 1752—d. 1826.

MILLO, T. Annus, tribune of the people at Rome, obtains a decree for the return of Cicero from exile, B.C. 57—accused of homicide—(see **CLORIUS**)—defended by Cicero, but found guilty, and banished to Marseilles, 52.

MILLO, the Epirote, betrays Tarentum into the hands of the Romans, B.C. 272.

MILLO, bp. of Beauvais, appointed gov. of Spoleto and Ancona by pope Gregory IX., 1230.

MILRED, bp. of Worcester, 744–772.

MILTIADES, Athenian archon, B.C. 684–II. 659.

MILTIADES, archon of Athens, B.C. 524—succeeds his brother, Stesagoras, in the government of the Thracian Chersonesus, 515—unable to defend his post, returns to Athens, 493—defeats the Persians at Marathon, 490—d. 489.

MILTIADES, the Platonic phil., addresses his Apology for Christianity to the emperor Commodus, 179.

MILTON, in Kent, fortified by Hasting the Dane, 893—burnt by earl Godwin and his son, Harold, 1052.

MILTON, John, b. 1608—foreign secretary to the Council of State, Feb. 14, 1649; and afterwards to the Protector; saved by sir Wm. Davenant after the Restoration, 1660—his "Defence of the People of England" condemned as a libel, 1664. See **BREWSTER**, Thos.—Publishes his "Paradise Lost," 1667—d. 1674—his

- great poem neglected, till brought into notice by lord Somers, 1694—the MS. of a Latin work written by him found in the State Paper Office, 1824.
- MILTON**, viscount, eldest son of earl Fitzwilliam; title created, 1746—contests the representation of Yorkshire with Lascelles, 1807—his proposed vote of censure on the reappointment of the duke of York negatived by 236 to 47, June 6, 1811—presides at a meeting to support the Greeks, May 15, 1823—inherits his father's title, 1838.
- MINA**, a leader of the Mexican independents, executed by the viceroy Apodaca, Dec. 11, 1815.
- MINA**, an active partisan in the war against France, 1808-14—makes a vain effort, 1823—a refugee at Paris, attempts to organize a constitutional revolt in Spain, 1830—commands the royal forces in Blacay against the Carlists, 1835—retires to Barcelona from ill-health, where he d., Dec. 24, 1836.
- MINOTO**, battle of the; the French general, Bruns, defeats the Austrians, Dec. 26, 1800.
- MINDARUS**, commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet, defeated by the Athenians at Cynossema, B.C. 411—again, near Cyzicus, by Alcibiades, and slain, 410.
- MINDELHEIM**, the duke of Marlborough is invested with the principality of, by the emperor of Germany, 1705.
- MINDEN**, the bishopric of, created by Charlemagne, 780—given by the peace of Westphalia to the elector of Brandenburg, 1648—taken by the French, 1757—surrendered by them to prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Mar. 14, 1758—battle of; the French totally defeated by him, Aug. 1, 1759.
- MINDONA**, Belisarius is ordered to construct a strong fortress at, 528.
- MINERVA**, the temple of, erected at Athens, B.C. 442—her statue, by Phidias, placed in it, 438. See **ATHENS**, and **PARTHENON**.
- MINERVIAN LEGION**, a part of Trajan's army in the Dacian war; Hadrian pretor of it, 104.
- MINHO**, a river of Spain, at the mouth of which, Muhammad's fleet, sent to attack Galicia, is destroyed by a storm, 867.
- MINIE RIFLE**, invented in France, 1833—introduced into the British army, March 8, 1852.
- MINING SHARES**, excessive speculation in, 1825.
- MINISTERS**, responsibility of, asserted by the English parliament, 1843—at the French Revolution, 1830—declared a constitutional principle in Holland, Oct. 10, 1840.
- MINNESINGERS**, German, flourishing period of the, 1220.
- MINORCA**. See **BALÆARIC ISLANDS**.—Taken by the Pisans, 1114—they carry off rich spoils from, 1115—taken by sir John Leake and gen. Stanhope, 1708—ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Utrecht, 1713—the French land in, April 18; admiral Byng fails to relieve it; surrendered by gen. Blakeney, July 7, 1756—restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, 1763—taken by the Spaniards, Feb. 5, 1782—surrenders to gen. Stuart, Nov. 15, 1798—given back to Spain by the treaty of Amiens, 1802.
- MINOS**, k. of Crete, B.C. 1406 (1407 H., 1283 C.).
- MINOS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 400.
- MINSK**, nuns of, persecuted by the emperor Nicholas, 1840.
- MINSTER**. See **YORK**.
- MINSTRELS**, English, flourishing period of, 1220—court of, at Toulouse. See **LANCEASTER**, John of Gaunt, duke of.
- MINTS**, Royal, of England, regulated by Athelstan, in l. xiv of his code, 928—Henry I. appoints Godwin Bouche warden of the mint at Winchester, and orders all the mint-men from other parts of England to be brought there, and punished for having issued base coin, 1125—Edw. I. makes Wm. de Turnemire, of Marseilles, warden, 1280—has a mint at Dublin, 1281—at Bury St. Edmund's, 1297—Lotto Nicholyn, of Florence, warden, 1344—Percival de Perche, of Lucca, 1345—Antony Bache, of Geneva, 1351—John Donative, of Florence, 1357—Nicholas Malakine, of Florence, 1365—Henry VI. has mints at London, York, Bristol and Calais, 1422—Richard III. makes Robert Brackenbury warden, 1483—sir Isaac Newton warden, 1696—1727—the new edifice built, 1813—much injured by fire, Oct. 31, 1815—the office of warden abolished, and a new official constitution ordained by Act of Parliament, July 7, 1817.
- MASTERS OF THE MINT**.
Mr. Wellesley Pole, (lord Maryborough), 1817.
Thomas Wallace, 1823; a large coinage of gold issued to relieve the panic, 1825.
George Tierney, 1827.
John Charles Herries, 1828.
Lord Auckland, 1830.
James Abercrombie, 1834.
Alex. Baring, 1835.
Henry Labouchere, 1835.
Wm. Ewart Gladstone, 1841.
Sir Geo. Clerk, 1845.
Richard Lalor Shell, 1846.
Sir John Wm. Fred. Herschel, 1850.
Thomas Graham, D.C.L., 1855.
- MINTO**, earl of, sir Gilbert Elliott, viceroy of Corsica, 1795—created lord Minto,

- 1797—ambassador to Austria, 1799—
president of the Board of Control; ap-
pointed gov.-gen. of India, 1806—enters
on his government, July 31, 1807—re-
turns, and is created earl of Minto, 1813
—d. 1814.
- MINTO**, Gilbert, earl of, ambassador to
Prussia, 1832—first lord of the admiralty,
1835—resigns, 1841—lord privy seal, 1846
—resigns, 1853.
- MINUCIUS**, the sophist, fl. 255.
- MIQUELON**, taken by the English, Aug. 8,
1803.
- MIRABEAU**, b. 1749—urges the National
Assembly not to separate at the com-
mand of the k., June 20, 1790—opposes
the vote, which gives the Assembly the
right to make war and peace, May 8,
1790—d. Apr. 2, 1791—and is the first
of the great men interred in the new church
of St. Geneviève, called by the Assembly
the Pantheon.
- MIRANDOLA**, besieged and taken by pope
Julius II., Jan. 21, 1511. See **PROUS**, de.
- MIRVA**, k. of the Suevi, in Spain, 569—582.
- MISKO**, duke of Poland. See **MIRESLAS** I.
- MISENUM**, treaty of, between Octavius, An-
tony and Sextus Pompeius, B.C. 39—the
harbour of, constructed by Octavius, 37
—taken by the Saracens, A.D. 845—de-
stroyed, with the lakes Avernus and
Lucrinus, by a volcanic eruption, 1638.
- MISITHREUS**, praetorian prefect, extricates
the younger Gordian from the pernicious
influence of the eunuchs of the palace,
238—conducts the administration wisely,
his daughter, Tranquillina, is married
to the emperor, 241—conducts the eastern
war successfully; recovers Mesopo-
tania, and drives the Persians beyond
the Tigris, 242—d. 243.
- "MISOPOGON."** See **JULIAN**, emperor of
Rome.
- MISPHRAGMUTHOSIS**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1653
(last of the Hyksos, L., before 1638 B.).
- MISRAIM**, builds Memphis, B.C. 2188—as-
cribed to Menes, L.
- MISSI REGII**, instituted by Charlemagne,
806.
- MISSIONARIES**, Christian, introduced into
China by Marco Polo, 1275—employed
by the Moravian Brethren, 1732.
- MISSIONARY SOCIETY**, London, founded,
1784.
- MISSISSIPPI**, first descended by the French
from Canada, 1683—banking scheme in
France. See **LAW**, John.—Canadian
settlements on the, destroyed by Vir-
ginian partisans, 1778—nineteenth State
admitted into the union, 1817.
- MISSOLONGHI** stormed by the Greeks,
Nov. 1, 1821—lord Byron d. at, 1824—
besieged by the Egyptians, 1825—taken
by them and the Turks, 1826—besieged
by the Greeks, 1827.
- MISSOURI** becomes the twenty-third State
of the American Union, 1821.
- MITCHELL**, John, convicted of sedition,
and transported, May, 1848—escapes from
N. S. Wales to America, 1852.
- MITCHELL**, Thomas, translator of *Aristo-
phanes*, b. 1783—d. 1845.
- MITFORD**, John, b. 1748—solicitor-gen.,
1793—attorney-gen., 1800—Speaker of
the Commons, 1801—created baron
Redesdale, and chancellor of Ireland,
1802. See **REDESDALE**, lord.
- MITFORD**, Mary Russell, b. 1769—d. 1855.
- MITFORD**, William, b. 1744—publishes the
first part of his *History of Greece*, 1784
—completes it, 1810—d. 1837.
- MITFORD**, Jack, an eccentric writer, d. 1832.
- MITHRICUS**, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1234 (1210 C.).
- MITHRIDATES I.**, or **ARSACES VI.**, k. of Par-
thia, prepares the elevation of Parthia
to great power, B.C. 174—conquers a large
portion of Syria, 164—d. 139.
- MITHRIDATES II.**, or **ARSACES IX.**, son of
Artabanus I., k. of Parthia, puts an end
to the war with the Tartars, B.C. 125—
d. 90.
- MITHRIDATES III.**, or **ARSACES XIII.**, k. of
Parthia, obtains the throne by the murder
of his father, Phraortes III., B.C. 60—
killed by his brother, Orodes, 54.
- MITHRIDATES I.**, k. of Pontus, son of Ari-
obarzanes I., mentioned by Xenophon and
Aristotle; his time uncertain.
- MITHRIDATES II.**, *Ktistes*, son of Ariobar-
zanes II., k. of Pontus, B.C. 387—assists
Eumenes in his contest with Antigonos,
318—slain treacherously by Antigonos,
302.
- MITHRIDATES III.**, k. of Pontus, succeeds
his father, Mithridates II., B.C. 302—
extends his kingdom over Cappadocia
and Paphlagonia, 291—d. 266.
- MITHRIDATES IV.**, k. of Pontus, son of
Ariobarzanes III., succeeds to the throne
while yet a minor, B.C. 240—assists the
Rhodians to repair their losses by the
great earthquake, 227—makes war on
Sinope, 220—d. 190.
- MITHRIDATES V.**, *Euergetes*, k. of Pontus,
son of Pharnaces II., succeeds his father,
B.C. 156—supports Prusias II., k. of
Bithynia, in his war against Attalus II.,
k. of Pergamus, 155—ally of the Romans
in the third Punic war, 149—assists
them against Aristonicus in Pergamus,
131—receives Phrygia from them in re-
turn for his services, 129—slain at Si-
nopo, 120.
- MITHRIDATES VI.**, *Eupator*, k. of Pontus,
son of Mithridates V., b. 131—succeeds
his father, B.C. 120—prepares to regain
Phrygia, which the Romans had taken
from him; acquires Paphlagonia and
the Taurian Chersonesus, 106—makes
his son k. of Cappadocia, 94—seizes Ga-

- latia, 93—deprives Nicomedes of Bithynia, 90—occupies Phrygia, and calls Asia Minor to join him, where a general massacre of the Romans takes place, 88—defeated by C. Fimbria, 85—agrees to a peace, and gives up all his acquisitions, 84—the Roman senate refuses to send him a formal ratification of the treaty, retains a part of Cappadocia, 83—defeats Murena, 82—who is recalled by Sylla, and the second Mithridatic war ends, 81—renews hostilities, and enters into an abortive alliance with Sertorius; is overcome by Lucullus, near Cyzicus, 74—again conquered, 73—defeated at Cabira, escapes into Armenia, 72—returns into Pontus, defeated by Pompey, and driven over the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 68—returns to his States, and prepares for farther resistance, 64—poisons himself, 63.
- MITHRIDATES**, a descendant of the former kings, made nominal sovereign of Pontus by the emperor Claudius, 41.
- MITTAU**. See **COURLAND**.—Taken by Charles XII., of Sweden, 1701—by Peter I., czar of Russia, 1706—asylum of Louis XVIII., 1798—1807.
- MITTLENE**, Pittacus of, *b. c.* 651—he overthrows Melanchrus, 611—resigns its government, 577—Helenicus of, historian, *b. c.* 498—besieged by the Athenians, 423—surrenders, 427—Epicurus teaches at, 810—besieged by the Romans, 80. See **LESBOS**.—Taken by Mahomet II., *A.D.* 1462.
- M'MANUS**, an Irish insurgent, arrested, Aug. 12, 1848—convicted, Oct. 23; his sentence commuted, and he is embarked for transportation, July 9, 1849—escapes from Sydney, June 5, 1851.
- M'NAGHTEN**, sir Wm. Hay, gov. of Bombay, invited to an interview by Akbar Khan, at Cabul, and assassinated, Dec. 25, 1841.
- MNASCIRAS** or **ARSACES X.**, k. of Parthia, *b. c.* 90—contends with Sinatroces for the throne of Parthia, 87—deposed by his rival, who becomes k., 76. (Doubted by Eckhel and Clinton.)
- MNASIPPUS** sent with a Lacedæmonian fleet to Corcyra, defeated and slain by the Athenians under Timotheus, *b. c.* 373.
- MNESICLES**, architect, assists Pericles in adorning Athens, *b. c.* 442.
- MNESIDEMUS**, Athenian archon, *b. c.* 298.
- MNESITHIDES**, Athenian archon, *b. c.* 457 *C.*
- MNESTHEUS**, k. of Athens, *b. c.* 1206 (1206 *H.*, 1206 *C.*)
- MOAB**. See **EGLON**.
- MOAWIYAH I.**, the sixth caliph, son of Abu Sofian, one of the chiefs of the Koreish converted with his father after Mohammed's victory, 625—made gov. of Syria by Omar, 640—conquers Cyprus, 648—takes the island of Aradus, on the coast of Phœnicia, 649—defeats Constans II. in a naval battle off the coast of Syria, 655—revolts against Ali, 656. See **ALI**.—Their campaign on the plain of Siffin; vain efforts to settle the quarrel by single combat or arbitration, 657—fails in his attempt to take Bassorah; he offers peace to Constans II., which is refused, 659—his life is attempted by a Karezite, 680—by the resignation of Hasan, becomes the undisputed sovereign of the Saracenic empire, 681—appoints Amrou gov. of Egypt, 684; and Ziyad his Lieutenant in Persia, India, and the East, 684—sends Okbah or Akbah to conquer Africa, 685—revokes Omar's interdict against navigation, and sends Yezid by sea with an army to besiege C.P.; the expedition fails, 688. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.—Appoints Obeldollah, son of Ziyad, lieutenant of Khorassan, who penetrates into Bokhara and defeats the Turks, 672—appoints his son, Yezid, his successor, and makes the caliphate hereditary in his family, 675—the descendants of Ali protest against this, 676—*d.* 680.
- MOAWIYAH II.**, son of Yezid I., proclaimed caliph on his father's death; resigns in six weeks, 683—*d.* soon after.
- MOAWIYAH**, Ben Salih, Cadi mayor of Abderahman I., 741.
- MOENIGO**, the Venetian captain-general, falls in a naval encounter with the Turks, 1657.
- MOENIGO**, Luigi I., doge of Venice, 1570—1577.
- MOENIGO**, Luigi II., doge of Venice, 1700—1709.
- MOENIGO**, Pietro, doge of Venice, 1474—1476.
- MOENIGO**, Sebastiano, doge of Venice, 1722.
- MOENIGO**, Tommaso, doge of Venice, 1414—1423.
- MOENIGO**, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 1478—*d.* of the plague, 1485.
- MODAIN**, or **CTESIPHON**, plundered by Said the Saracen, 637. See **CTESIPHON**.
- MODENA**, the ancient Mutinum, fortified by the Romans, *b. c.* 221—besieged by Antony, 43—suffers from the invasion of the Hungarians, *A.D.* 899—leagues with Parma, 1151—Obizzo D'Este, marquis of Ferrara, elected perpetual lord of, 1288—Azzo VIII., marquis of Este, loses his ascendancy in, 1306—submits to the papal legate, 1327—plundered by the Hungarians, auxiliaries of pope Innocent VI., 1360—the marquis Borso d'Este created duke of, 1452—joins a holy league against the Turks, 1470. For the dukes of Modena, see **FERRARA**.—Pope Julius II. makes himself master of the city,

- 1510—recovered by Alfonso I., 1527—confirmed to him by the award of Charles V. against pope Clement VII., 1531—after the loss of Ferrara, Cæsar d'Este retains only the title of duke of Modena, 1598—*d.* 1628.
- Alfonso III., duke, 1628—retires to a Capuchin monastery in Tyrol, 1639.
- Francis I., 1629—1658. See FRANCIS I., duke of Modena.
- Alfonso IV., 1658—1682.
- Francis II., 1682—1694. See FRANCIS II., duke of Modena.
- Reginald, or Rinaldo, 1694—1737. See REGINALD.
- Francis III., 1737—1780. See FRANCIS III., duke of Modena.
- Hercules III., 1780—expelled by the French, 1796—*d.* 1808.
- Modena incorporated with the Cisalpine and Italian republics, and kingdom of Italy.
- Maria Beatrice, only child of Hercules III., inherits his rights, and marries Ferdinand, brother of the emperor Joseph II.—*d.* 1829.
- Francis IV., their son, takes the title of duke on the death of his father, 1806—recovers his States, 1814—they are invaded by Murat, who is defeated there, Apr. 11, 1815—Francis expelled by an insurrection, and reinstated by Austrian troops, 1831—*d.* Jan. 21, 1846.
- Francis V., Ferdinand Geminian, duke of Modena, son of Francis IV., *b.* June 1, 1819—succeeds his father, 1846.
- MODESTUS, consul of Rome, 372.
- MODESTUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 629—633.
- MODESTUS, T. Manilius, consul of Rome, 223.
- MODOR, the ancient Mathone, in the Peloponnesus, acquired by the Venetians, 1464—taken from them by the Turks, 1500—surrenders to them again, 1693—recovered by the Turks, 1715.
- MOECKERN, battle of; the French defeated by the allies, Apr. 5, 1813.
- MOELFAMMO. See ERUPTIONS.
- MOENS, the chamberlain of Katharine, put to death by the czar Peter I., 1724.
- MOERIS, lake, construction of, *b.c.* 1938—ascribed to Amenemhe III., of the 18th dynasty, about 2120, *L.*
- MOESIA, invaded by the Dacians, 86—Hadrian visits, to repel an incursion of the Sarmatæ and Roxolani, 118—invaded by the Barbarians, 263—Ulphilas, bishop among the Goths in, translates the Scriptures into their own language, 373.
- MOGADOR, bombarded by the French, 1844.
- MOGUL, the Great, his empire in India finally established by Jelaëddin Akbar, 1556—Shah Alum pensioned by the E. I. Company, 1808.
- MOGULS. See MONGOLS.
- MOGUNTIA. See MENTZ.
- MOHACE, battles of; Louis II. of Hungary defeated by sultan Soliman II. and killed, Aug. 28, 1536—total rout of the Turks by the imperial gen., the duke of Lorraine, Aug. 12, 1687.
- MOHAMAD, Abdallah, caliph of Spain, succeeds his father, Jakub Almansor, 1198—collects large forces against the Christians, and lays siege to Salvatierra, 1211—it surrenders to him; after which (July 16), he is totally routed by the combined Christian forces on the Navas de Tolosa, and takes flight to Africa, 1211—*d.* at Morocco, 1213.
- MOHAMAD, Abdalla, another son of Jakub Almansor. See ABDALLA MOHAMAD.
- MOHAMAD, Muatref, the Merines in Africa rise in power under, 1233. See MERINYS.
- MORAMMED, or MAHOMET, son of Abdallah, of the family of Hasbem, and Amina of the tribe of Koreish, *b.* at Mecca, 569—enters into the service of Cadijah, and soon after marries her, 594—announces himself as a prophet, and begins to teach Islamism, 610—Ali is his vizir; the Koreish begin their opposition to him, 613—takes flight from Mecca to Yathreb (Medina), where he is received as a prophet and prince, 622. See HIGRA.—Achieves his first victory over the Koreish in the vale of Beder; is afterwards defeated by them on Mount Ohud; conquers and expels the Jews from Medina, 623—conquers the Koreish in their third expedition of “the Nations,” or “the Ditch,” 625—conquers Mecca; many Arabian tribes submit to him; invades Palestine; first war with the Romans; battle of Muta, 633—makes peace with Heraclius, and is acknowledged in all the country between the Euphrates and the Red Sea, 630—*d.* June 7, 632.
- MOHAMMED, a gen. of the caliph Al Moh-taï, recovers Egypt from the Toulunides, 906.
- MOHAMMED, Ali Mahdi, founds the Fati-mite empire in Egypt, 908. See FATIMITES.
- MOHAMMED, sultan of Carisme, defeated by Dschingis Khan, 1218—succeeded by his son, Gelaëddin, 1219.
- MOHAMMEDANISM supplanted Christianity in Africa, 749.
- MOHAMMEDANS, or MAHOMETANS. See ARABS, MOORS, and SARACENS.—Divide into two sects; those who venerate Ali are named *Shiites*, or *Sectaries*, in opposition to the *Sunnies*, or *Orthodox* Moslems, 644. See FATIMITES.—Rhodes taken by them, 653—they advance into Africa, conquer Numidia and Mauritania, 667—defeat the army of Justinian II. at Sebastopolis, 692—conquer Armenia, 693—their progress is successfully resisted by

MOHAMMEDANS—continued.

the Berbers, or wild shepherds, of Mount Atlas, 699—repulsed from Antaratius, retire to Mopuestia, 700—under the command of Musa, overcome the Berbers, and conquer all northern Africa; establish themselves also in the valley of the Indus, conquer Karisme, Bokhara, and Samarcand, 707—take Tyana, 709—first landing in Spain at Tarifa; advance as far as Algeziras, then return to Ceuta, 710—Tarik lands at Calpe (Gibraltar), 711—subdues Spain, 712—Pisidia conquered by them; others cross the Pyrenees and conquer as far as Narbonne; obtain possession of Valencia and Alicante, 713—resisted by Gothic fugitives, collected in the north of Spain. See **ASTURIAS**, **LEON**, and **PELAYO**.—First passage of the Hellespont by them, to besiege Constantinople, 716—they abandon the siege, 718—their course arrested by the victory of Charles Martel, near Tours, 732—expelled from France, 739—their intestine divisions assist the progress of the Christians in Spain, 740. See **ALFONSO I.** and his successors.—Are defeated in an attempt on Pampluna, 868—invite Yusef, the chief of the Almoravides of Africa, to assist them, 1086—Roderic the Cid defeats them at Alcoraza, 1087—Yusef is recalled into Spain; their jealousies and discord render his assistance useless, 1088—Alfonso VI. of Castile drives them from the siege of Altd, and compels Yusef to embark, 1089—he again returns and conquers Granada, 1090—overpowers all the discordant factions, and becomes supreme ruler of Mohammedan Spain, 1091—kingdom of Granada founded, 1287. See **GRANADA**.—Conquered by Ferdinand, 1492—Emanuel, k. of Portugal, expels all the Mohammedans from his kingdom, 1496—Ferdinand compels them to embrace Christianity, or leave his dominions, 1499.

MOHATZ. See **MOHACZ**.

MOHILEV, or **MOHILOW**, taken by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1706—recovered by the czar Peter, after his victory at Pultova, 1709—meeting of the emperor Joseph II. and the empress Katharine at, 1780—battle of; a division of the Russian army defeated by the French, July 28, 1812.

MOHRUNGEN, battle of; the Prussians and Russians defeated by Napoleon I., Jan. 25, 1807.

MOHUX, Charles, lord, killed in a duel with the duke of Hamilton, Nov. 15, 1712.

MOIR, D. M., Blackwood's "Delta," d. 1851.

MOIRA, John, lord Rawdon, created earl of (in Ireland), Jan. 30, 1762.

MOIRA, Francis Rawdon Hastings, earl of, son of John, b. Dec. 7, 1764—serves as Lieut.-colonel in America, after which he is created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Rawdon, Mar. 5, 1783—joins the duke of York in Flanders with a strong reinforcement, July 8, 1794—in the Irish House of Lords recommends a conciliatory policy towards Ireland, Feb. 19, 1796—master-gen. of the Ordnance, 1806—resigns, 1807—negotiates on behalf of the prince Regent, with lords Grey and Grenville, to form an administration, and is made governor-general of India, 1812—enters on the government, Oct. 4, 1813—war with the Nepaules, 1814-15—created marquis of Hastings, Dec. 7, 1816. See **HASTINGS**, **FRANCIS**, marquis of.

MOLAY, grand master of the Templars in France, imprisoned, and his possessions seized, 1307—he is burnt alive at Paris, protesting to the last the innocence of his order, 1314.

MOLDAVIA, a principality north of the Danube, peopled by refugees from Dacia, 270—occupied by the Cumans, 1054—the Voivod Dragoesch founds a new State, 1352—does homage to Louis I. of Hungary, 1369—Stephen maintains his independence against John Albert of Poland, 1458-1504—Moldavia conquered by the Turks, after the battle of Mohacz, and governed by Hospodars, 1526—by the Russians, and restored by the peace of Belgrade, 1739—again, by the Russians, 1770; and given back, 1774—by Suvarof, 1789; and restored again, 1792—occupied by the Russian army, 1806—secret agreement between the emperors Alexander and Napoleon at Tilsit, that Moldavia shall be annexed to Russia, 1807—evacuated by the Russians, 1807—a part of the province, as far as the river Pruth, ceded to them by the peace of Bucharest, 1812—placed, by the peace of Adrianople, under Russian protection, 1829—seized by the Russians, who cross the Pruth, July 3, 1853—they retire on the approach of the allies, June 24, 1854—held by the Austrians, Sept. 6—left by them, 1856.

MOLÉ, count, b. 1780—prime minister to Louis Philip, Sept. 6, 1836—resigns, Mar. 8, 1839—attempts, without success, to form an administration, Feb. 23, 1848.

MOLES HADRIANI. See **HADRIAN**, emperor of Rome, and **ANGELO**, St., castle of.

MOLESWORTH, sir William, b. 1810—his motion to repeal the property qualification of members of parliament negatived by 133 to 104, Feb. 14, 1837—First commissioner of public works, 1853—colonial secretary, July 30, 1855—d. Sept. 22.

- MOLIERE**, Jean Baptiste, b. 1633—performance of his first play, "Les Précieuses Ridicules," 1659—his "Ecole des Femmes" represented, 1662—"Misanthrope" brought out, 1666—his "Tartuffe" produced, 1667—"Bourgeois Gentilhomme," 1670—d. 1673.
- MOLINO**, Francesco, doge of Venice, 1646—1655.
- MOLINOS**, Michael, author of the *Quietist* heresy, imprisoned by the Inquisition, 1687—controversy between Bossuet and Fénelon on his mystical doctrines, 1698.
- MOLITOR**, marshal, b. 1770—d. 1849.
- MOLL**, Ethelwald, of unknown lineage, usurps the throne of Northumberland, 759—defeated by Alcred at Wincaethan, and deposed, 765.
- MOLLIEN**, count, b. 1758—minister of finance to Napoleon I., 1806—d. 1850.
- MOLO**, Apollonius, the rhetorician, comes to Rome to avoid the troubles of the East, and is one of Cicero's teachers, B.C. 88—gives him instruction again at Rhodes, 78.
- MOLON**, Athenian archon, B.C. 362.
- MOLUCCAS**, the, claimed by both Spain and Portugal, 1519—visited by the Portuguese navigator, Cano, 1521—given up to Portugal by Charles V., 1529—the Dutch commence their conquest, 1604. See *AMBOYNA*.
- MOLWITZ**, battle of; the Austrians defeated by Frederic II. of Prussia, April 10, 1741.
- MOMONOF**, a favourite of the empress Katharine II., introduced by Potemkin, 1786.
- MONACO**, taken by the Guelphs, Grimaldi and Fieschi, when expelled from Genoa, 1297.
- MONALDESCHI**, one of the suite of Christina, ex-queen of Sweden, assassinated at Paris, 1657.
- MONASTERIES**. See *MONASTIC* system.—Founded at Marseilles by Joannes Cassianus, 433—Rome contains forty of the Benedictine rule, 988. See *ALIEN* priories.—Suppressed in the Protestant States of Germany; Luther's, at Erfurt, secularized by the elector of Saxony, 1524—visitation of, in England, 1536—the lesser, suppressed by Act of parliament, 1536—the greater suppressed, 1538—some restored by queen Mary, 1556—finally abolished by queen Elizabeth, 1559—many suppressed by Ferdinand IV., k. of Naples, 1776—reformed by the emperor Joseph II., 1781—two-thirds of those in Spain suppressed by Napoleon, Dec. 1806.
- MONASTIC** system introduced into Egypt by Antony, 305—favoured by Athanasius, and extended in Palestine by Hilarion, 328—introduced into Western Europe by Athanasius, 341.
- MONASTIC** vows interdicted in France, Feb. 13, 1790.
- MONAXIUS**, consul of Rome, 419.
- MONBODDO**, James Burnet, lord, b. 1714—appointed a lord of Session in Scotland, 1767—d. 1799.
- MONÇON**, treaty of, between France and Spain, secures the Valteline to the Grisons, 1626.
- MONCONTOUR**, battle of; Coligny and the Huguenots defeated by the royal army, Oct. 3, 1569.
- MONDOVI**, battle of, the Piedmontese defeated by the French, April 22, 1796.
- MONEGARIO**, Domenico, doge of Venice, 756—deposed, 764.
- MONEMVASIA**, a metropolitan see of the Peloponnesus, 600—held by Slavonians, 723—taken by Wm. de Villehardouin, prince of Achaia, 1248—one of the three fortresses ceded to the emperor Michael VIII., 1262—refuses submission to Mahomet II., 1480—surrenders to the Venetians, 1464—retained by them in their treaty with the Turks, 1479—taken by Soliman II., 1540—taken by the Venetians, 1690—confirmed to them by the peace of Carlowitz, 1699—recovered by the Turks, 1715.
- MONEY**, major John, ascends in a balloon from Norwich, falls into the German Ocean, and is saved by a revenue cutter, 1785.
- MONGARDO**, Anichino di, the Condottiere, infests Naples, 1360.
- MONGE**, Gaspard, French statician, b. 1746—d. 1818.
- MONGOLFIER**, Etienne, launches his first fire-balloon at Paris, Nov. 2, 1783—d. 1799.
- MONGOLS**, or *MOGULS*, a Tartar horde, acknowledge Dachingis Khan as their chief, 1206. See *DACHINGIS KHAN*.—Advance from Kipzak to the river Kalka, near the mouth of the Don, defeat the Russians and their allies, ravage the south of Russia, and then retire over the Wolga, 1224—conquer the north of China, 1234—the Golden Horde establish themselves on the plain of Kipzak, under Batou, 1235. See *GOLDEN HORDE*.—Ravage Hungary, Poland, and Silesia; Bela IV., k. of Hungary, is driven by them into Dalmatia, 1241—the southern division of them approach Anatolia, 1241—the northern are repulsed at Otmutz, in Moravia, and begin to retreat, 1242—the southern defeat Gajaseddin Kalkhosrou, sultan of Iconium, at Kousadac, 1244—Manguu succeeds as Great Khan, 1251. See *MANOUU*.—They are driven out of Syria by Bibars, the sultan of the Mamelukes, 1260—Masoud II., sultan of Iconium, defeated by them, 1292—they occupy Palestine, and offer

Jerusalem to the Christians, 1299—in conjunction with the Knights Hospitalers, enter Jerusalem, but establish no permanent occupation, 1301—Roger di Flor leads his forces against them, 1308—they are defeated by him, 1304—they ravage Thrace, 1337—fresh hordes begin a new course of devastation under Timour, 1357. See TIMOUR.—His descendant, Baber, founds the empire of the Great Mogul, 1526. See INDIA.

MONGUS, surname of Peter III., bp. of Alexandria, 483—490.

MONK, George, b. 1608—a colonel in the royal army serving in Ireland, 1642—sent over to reinforce the king's army in England; made prisoner by Fairfax at Namptwich, Jan. 25, 1644—released, and made a parliamentary general; employed in Ireland, 1650—accompanies Cromwell to Scotland, where he is left by him to besiege Stirling, which surrenders, Aug. 14, 1651—and Dundee, which he takes by storm, Sept. 1—called to serve as admiral against the Dutch; defeats Van Tromp off the North Foreland, June 2, 1653—and again off the coast of Holland, Jan. 29, commands in Scotland, 1654—secures Berwick, Oct. 29, 1659—declares for the parliament against the officers, Nov. 2; summons a convention in Scotland, 17; concerta measures with Fairfax; enters England with his army, Jan. 1, 1660—marches into London, Feb. 4; restores the Presbyterians to their seats in the House of Commons, and is appointed general of the forces, 21; communicates with Charles II., April 4; receives him at Dover, May 25; created by him a knight of the Garter at Canterbury, May 26, one of the king's first privy council, 27; a commissioner of the Treasury, June 19; duke of Albemarle, July 7; captain-general and master of the Horse, Aug. 8; commands the fleet with prince Rupert, and defeats De Ruyter, July 24—5, 1666—lord high treasurer, May 24, 1667—d. Jan. 4, 1670.

MONKS. See MONASTERIES, and MONASTIC SYSTEM.—Appointed by k. Edgar to take the places of all married priests in the churches of England, 964—forbidden by the council of Tours to leave their monasteries for the purpose of teaching civil law, physics, and medicine, 1163.

MONMOUTH, battle of; Owen Glendower defeated by Henry, prince of Wales, May 11, 1405.

MONMOUTH, Harry of. See HENRY V., k. of England.

MONMOUTH, James duke of, natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters, b. at Rotterdam, April 9, 1649—commits an outrage on sir John Coventry, 1670. See

COVENTRY, sir John.—Is sent with a body of troops to co-operate in the war of Louis XIV. against the Dutch, 1672—made commander-in-chief, 1674—defeats the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679—is disgraced and banished through the influence of the duke of York; returns, and joins the anti-popish party, 1680—all intercourse with him prohibited by an order of council, 1682—again banished, 1683—lands at Lyme, and collects an army to oppose James II., June 11, 1685—is defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6—beheaded, 15.

MONMOUTH, Charles viscount Mordaunt, created earl of, and lord high treasurer, April 9, 1689—dismissed, 1690—suspected of participation in sir John Fenwick's plot; struck out from the privy council and committed to the Tower, 1696—succeeds his uncle as earl of Peterborough, 1697. See PETERBOROUGH, Charles, earl of.

MONMOUTH, Geoffrey of. See GEOFFREY.

MONOGAMIA, De. See TERTULLIAN.

MONOPHYTES. See COPTS, and JACOBITES.

MONOPOLIES, objected to by the Commons; Francis Bacon defends them; Elizabeth consents to their abolition, 1601—Act passed against them, 1624—revived by Charles I., 1630.

MONOTHELITE controversy, originated by the emperor Heraclius, 630—he occupies himself with it, and publishes his *Ecthesis* or Exposition of Faith, 638. See ECTHESIS.

MONOTHELITES, favoured by Constans II., and Paul, bp. of C.P., 645—the Sixth General Council of C.P. confirms all decisions against them, 680—and condemns all who had favoured them, 681. See COUNCIL of Heathfield.

MONROE, James, b. 1759—president of the United States, visits many parts of the Union, 1817—re-elected, 1821—d. 1831.

MONS, surrendered to the French, April 7, 1691—to the allies, under the duke of Marlborough, Oct. 21, 1709—to the French gen., Dumourier, after his victory at Jemappes, Nov. 6, 1792.

MONSELL, Mr., a Romish member of the government, takes offence at the observations of lord John Russell, and proposes to resign, May 31, 1853—is induced by lord Aberdeen's explanations to remain in office, June 4.

MONS SACRÉ, secession of the Roman Plebes to the, b.c. 494.

MONSON, lord, one of the judges of Chas. I., imprisoned for life, 1661.

"**MONSTER MEETINGS**" in Ireland, 1843—one proposed at Clontarf prohibited by the Irish government, Oct. 9.

MONSTRÉLET. See FROISSART.

MONTACUTE, William De, created earl of

- Salisbury, March 16, 1337. See SALISBURY, Wm., earl of.
- MONTACUTE**, Thomas De, restored to the family honours by Henry V., 1421. See SALISBURY, Thos., earl of.
- MONTACUTE**, Henry Pole, lord, son of sir Richard Pole and Margaret, countess of Salisbury, committed to the Tower, 1521—serves in France, 1522—engages in the plot of his brother, cardinal Reginald Pole, is convicted and executed, 1538.
- MONTAGUE**, John Nevill, lord, brother of Richard, earl of Warwick, created a peer by Edw. IV., May 23, 1461—defeats the Lancastrians, with their Scotch and French auxiliaries, at Hedgeley Moor, April 25, 1463—and at Hexham, May 15—made a marquis, Mar. 25, 1470—deserts Edward at Nottingham in Sept.; falls with his brother at Barnet, and his titles forfeited, Apr. 14, 1471.
- MONTAGUE**, sir Edward, overawed by the threats of Henry VIII., induces the Commons to vote a supply, 1523—lord chief justice of the King's Bench, 1539—removed to the Common Pleas, 1546—by order of the council, draws up the patent for settling the crown on lady Jane Grey; is displaced by qu. Mary, 1553.
- MONTAGUE**, Antony Browne, created viscount by Mary I., Sept. 2, 1554, and sent ambassador to the pope; arrives in Rome, Aug. 24, 1555—joins the army in Flanders, 1557—ambassador from qu. Elizabeth to Philip of Spain, 1560—one of her commissioners in the Netherlands, 1566—d. Oct. 19, 1592.
- MONTAGUE**, sir Henry, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, 1616—gives £20,000, and is made lord high treasurer, Dec. 4, 1620—created baron Kimbolton and viscount Mandeville, Dec. 19—dismissed from his office, Sept. 28, 1621—created earl of Manchester. See MANCHESTER, Henry, earl of.
- MONTAGUE**, Edward, son of Henry, in Spain with prince Charles, 1623. See MANCHESTER, Edward, earl of.
- MONTAGUE**, Edward, a colonel in Cromwell's army, and one of his first council, 1653—made an admiral, and commands with Blake against Spain, 1656—goes to the Baltic and joins the Dutch in mediating between Denmark and Sweden, 1659—with his fleet brings Charles II. from Holland, and is created earl of Sandwich, 1660. See SANDWICH, Edw., earl of.
- MONTAGUE**, Ralph, ambassador from Chas. II. to Louis XIV., 1668—directed by his master to obtain a bribe for signing the treaty of Nimwegen; is elected member for Northampton; returns suddenly from France, and lays the letter before the House of Commons, which causes the earl of Danby's impeachment, 1678—made a privy councillor and master of the great wardrobe by Wm. III., Feb. 14, 1689—viscount Monthermer and earl of Montague, April 9—duke of Montague, by qu. Anne, Apr. 12, 1705—d. 1709. Title extinct on the demise of his son John, 1749.
- MONTAGUE**, Charles. See HALIFAX, Chas. Montague, earl of.
- MONTAGUE**, George Bradenell, earl of Cardigan, created duke of, Nov. 6, 1766—d. May 29, 1790. Title extinct.
- MONTAGUE**, lady Mary Wortley. See MARY, daughter of the duke of Kingston.—Accompanies her husband on his embassy to Constantinople, 1716—introduces inoculation for the small-pox, 1721—d. 1762.
- MONTAGUE**, Basil, b. 1766—d. 1851.
- MONTAGUE**, Mrs. Elizabeth, the chimney-sweeper's friend, b. 1720—d. 1800.
- MONTAIGNE**, taken by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, April 13, 1710.
- MONTAIGNE**, Michel De, b. 1533—his Essays published, 1590—d. 1592.
- MONTALDO**, Antonio di, doge of Genoa, 1392—four rivals attempt to expel him, but he retains the office, 1393.
- MONTALIVET**, M., replaces M. Guizot in the French ministry, 1837—succeeded by Soult, 1839.
- MONTANER**, Raymond, one of the Catalan Grand Company, leaves them at Gallipoli, 1307, and afterwards writes their History.
- MONTANISTS**, the sect founded by Montanus, 178—Tertullian joins them, 204. See APOLLONIUS.
- MONTANO**, Leonardo de, doge of Genoa, 1833.
- MONTANUS**. See MONTANISTS.
- MONTANUS**, Votienus, orator and poet, banished by the emperor Tiberius to one of the Balearic islands, 25.
- MONTANUS**, Sp. Tarpeius, consul of Rome, B.C. 454.
- MONTARGIS**, besieged by the earl of Warwick; relieved by the Bastard of Orleans, 1426.
- MONTAUBAN** successfully defended against Louis XIII. by the Huguenots, 1631.
- MONTCALEM**, French gov. of Canada, takes Fort Oswego, Aug. 16, 1756—Fort William Henry, Aug. 9, 1757—defeated and slain by gen. Wolfe on the heights of Abraham, Sept. 13, 1759.
- MONTCALEM** Gallery of Pictures, sold, June 8, 1848.
- MONTREAL**, Edward Stanley, lord, accompanies the princess Mary to marry Louis XII., 1514.
- MONTREAL**, William Parker, lord, receives a letter, which leads to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, 1605.

MONTEAGLE, Thomas Spring Rice created lord, Aug. 17, 1839. See **RICE**, Thomas Spring.—Appointed comptroller of the Exchequer, Sept. 9, 1839.

MONTEBELLO, battle of; the Austrians, Melas, checked by the French, under Lannes, June 9, 1800. See **LANNES**, duke of.

MONTE CASINO, in Campania, the principal seat of the new order of monks, founded by Benedict, 529—Carloman, son of Charles Martel, retires to the monastery, 747—also Rachis, k. of Lombardy, 749—destroyed by the Saracens, 868—Pandulf of Capua takes away some of its lands and gives them to the Normans, 1030—enlarged and decorated by its abbot, Desiderius, 1065—pope Victor III. d. there, Sept. 16, 1087—Paul II. retires to, 1117.

MONTECCHIO, a lordship, given by the marquis Niccolò d'Este to reward the services of Sforza Attendolo, 1409.

MONTECUCOLI, count Sebastian, cruelly put to death on suspicion of having poisoned the dauphin Francis, son of Francis I., 1536.

MONTECUCOLI, the imperial general, defeats the Turks at St. Gotthard, Aug. 1, 1664—joins the statholder, and takes Bonn, 1673—retires from active service at the close of the campaign, 1675—d. Oct. 17, 1690.

MONTEFELTRO, Guido da, the marquis, defends Forlì with success against the Guelphs, 1262—repulses the Florentines from Pisa, 1292.

MONTEFIORE, Moses, a Jew, sheriff of London, knighted by qu. Victoria, 1837.

MONTELOMO, battle of; Francesco Sforza defeats his most able adversary, Niccolò Piccinino, Nov. 8, 1443.

MONTEM. See **ETON**.

MONTEMAR, the count de, conducts a Spanish expedition successfully against Oran, 1732—brings an army from Spain to support Carlos in Naples, and defeats the Austrians at Bitonto, May 27; takes Gaeta, Aug. 7, 1734.

MONTEMLONE, battle of; Niccolò Piccinino finally defeated by Francesco Sforza, 1444.

MONTEMOLINO, Charles Louis Maria Ferdinand, count de, son of don Carlos of Spain, b. Jan. 31, 1818—his father resigns his pretensions to him, 1845—arrested on the frontier, April 4, 1849.

MONTENEGRO, or Csernagora, an ancient province of Bosnia, on the frontier of Albania, conquered by sultan Soliman II., 1526—rebels against its Turkish masters, 1852—and remains in an unsettled state, 1858.

MONTENOTTE, battle of; first victory of

Bonaparte over the Austrians, April 11, 1796.

MONTE NUOVO, formed by the volcanic eruption which destroys the lakes Avernus and Lucrinus, Sept. 29, 1538.

MONTE OLMO, battle of; Francis, son of Niccolò Piccinino, defeated and made prisoner by Francesco Sforza, Aug. 23, 1444.

MONTEREAU, John, duke of Burgundy, assassinated on its bridge, Aug. 18, 1419—taken by the Allies on their march to Paris, Feb. 10, 1814.

MONTE, Lola, the favourite of Louis Chas. Augustus, k. of Bavaria; being obnoxious to his people, is dismissed by him, Feb. 11, 1848.

MONTESEQUIEU, b. 1689—publishes "Considérations sur la Grandeur et la Décadence des Romains," 1734—d. 1755.

MONTEVECCHIO, general, d. 1855.

MONTEVIDEO taken by sir Samuel Anchemuty, Feb. 2, 1807—abandoned, July 7—seized by Portugal, 1817—long a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos Ayres: finally given up to the Banda Oriental, or Republic of Uruguay, 1828.

MONTEZUMA, d. 1520. See **MEXICO**.

MONTEFALCONE, Bernard de, b. 1655—d. 1741.

MONTEFERRAT, marquisate of, founded about 938:
Aleran, first marquis, d. 995.
William I., 995—1060.
Boniface I., 1060—1100.
William II., 1100—1126.
Rinaldo, 1126—1140.
William III., 1140—1188.

Conrad, 1188—1191. See **CONRAD** of Montferrat.

Boniface II., 1191—defeats the people of Asti at Montiglio, June 19. See **BONIFACE** of Montferrat.

William IV., 1207—1225. See **WM. IV.** of Montferrat, and **DEMETRIUS**.

Boniface III., 1225—1254.

William V., 1254—marries Isabella, dau. of Richard, earl of Cornwall, Mar. 28, 1257—enters into a league with neighbouring States to resist the tyranny of Charles I. of Naples, for which he is excommunicated by pope Gregory X., 1273—gives his daughter Violante (called by the Greeks Irene) in marriage to Andronicus II., emperor of the East, with the nominal kingdom of Thessalonica as her dowry, 1284—makes encroachments, which Genoa, Milan, Pavia, and other cities unite to oppose, 1288—seized and imprisoned by the people of Alessandria, 1290—d. in captivity, 1292.

John I., son of Wm. V., b. 1277—on his father's death is attacked by Matteo Visconte, and takes refuge with Chas. II. of Naples in Provence, 1292—re-

MONTFERRAT—continued.

turns to his States, 1294—marries Margaret, daughter of Amadeus IV., duke of Savoy, 1296—expels the partisans of the Visconti from Vercelli, 1301—opposes the return of Matteo to Milan, 1303—*d.* 1305.

Theodore Palæologus, second son of the Greek emperor Andronicus II., succeeds, in right of his mother Violante, 1305—marries Argentina, daughter of Obizzino Spinola, to obtain the support of Genoa against Manfred, marquis of Saluzzo, who claims Montferrat, 1306—*d.* 1338.

John II., only son of Theodore, succeeds, 1338—takes Asti and Novara from the Visconti, 1356—invites the disbanded soldiers of the English army in France to assist him in his war, 1361—routs Galeazzo Visconte, 1363—takes De Spencer, a follower of Lionel, duke of Clarence, into his service, and buys of him the lands which formed the dowry of Violante Visconte, 1369—defeated by Galeazzo Visconte, and loses Casal, 1370—*d.* 1372.

Secondotto, eldest son of John II., succeeds, under the guardianship of Otho of Brunswick, who compels Galeazzo Visconte to abandon the siege of Asti, 1372—makes peace with the Visconti, and marries Violante, widow of the duke of Clarence, 1377—loses Asti, which is treacherously obtained by his father-in-law, Gian Galeazzo; in a fit of madness tries to strangle one of his servants, and is killed in the fray, 1378.

John III., second son of John II., succeeds; Otho of Brunswick guardian, 1378—killed at the siege of Naples, 1381.

Theodore II., another son of John II., succeeds, 1381—assists Gian Galeazzo, duke of Milan, against Rupert of Germany, 1401—the Genoese place themselves under his protection, 1409—*d.* 1418.

John IV., James, son of Theodore II., 1418—ally of Venice; defeated by Francesco Sforza; saved by Amadeus VIII. of Savoy, 1431—*d.* Mar. 12, 1445.

John V., son of John James, 1445—*d.* Jan. 19, 1464.

William VI., son of John James, employed as condottiere by Philip Maria Visconte, duke of Milan, 1445—enters into the service of Venice, and defeats Carlo Gonzaga, the Milanese gen., 1446—joins Francesco Sforza, 1448—imprisoned by him at Pavia, 1449—released, 1450—engages himself to the Venetians, 1451—defeated by Sforza's gen., Sagrarnoro da Parma, 1452—re-

conciled to Sforza, 1453—succeeds his brother, John V., as marquis, 1464—*d.* Feb. 23, 1483.

Boniface IV., son of John James, succeeds, 1483—his niece Bianca, daughter of Wm. VI., marries Charles I., duke of Savoy, 1487—Boniface *d.* 1493. William VII., son of Boniface IV., 1493—1518.

Boniface V., son of Wm. VII., 1518—thrown from his horse while hunting, and killed, 1531.

John George, son of Boniface IV., relinquishes an abbey which he holds, and succeeds his nephew, Boniface V.; Margaret, daughter of William VII., marries Frederic Gonzaga II., duke of Mantua, 1531—John George, last male of the line of Palæologus, *d.* 1533.

Many princes claim Montferrat, which is finally awarded by the emperor Chas. V. to Frederic, duke of Mantua, 1536—claimed and invaded by Chas. Emmanuel I., duke of Savoy, 1618—relinquished by him at the peace concluded, 1617—he revives his claim, 1627—repeats his invasion, 1628—by the treaty of Cherasco, he obtains part of Montferrat, 1631; which thenceforth remains divided between Savoy and Mantua.

MONTFORT, a castle near Asti, and seat of the Paulicians, who are persecuted by Aribert, archbp. of Milan, 1028.

MONTFORT, a county in the Isle de France, south-west of Paris; Simon *de*, receives a rich inheritance in England, and is created earl of Leicester, by k. John, 1206—takes the lead in the crusade against the Albigenses, 1209—gains the battle of Muret, 1213—is invested with the county of Toulouse by the twelfth general council, 1215—attacks the city of Toulouse, which refuses to submit to him, 1217—killed during the siege, 1218.

MONTFORT, Amaury *de*, eldest son of Simon, yields his English title and possessions to his younger brother, Simon; raises the siege of Toulouse, but continues the war against Raymond, 1218—cedes his claims on Toulouse to Louis VIII., 1224—accompanies Theobald, k. of Navarre, to the Holy Land; is defeated at Gaza, and *d.* there, 1239.

MONTFORT, Simon *de*, younger son of Simon, inherits his English lands, and his earldom of Leicester, 1218—marries Eleanor, daughter of k. John, and widow of Wm., earl of Pembroke, 1238—favourite of Hen. III., 1240—jealous of the queen's relations; is sent gov. to Guienne, 1246—recalled; offends the k. by his arrogance, 1251—excites the barons to oppose the k., and causes the Provisions of Oxford to be enacted, 1258—commences the civil war, 1262—gains a com-

- plete victory at Lewes, 1264—defeated at Evesham, slain with his eldest son Henry; his title and estates forfeited, 1265.
- MONTFORT**, John de. See **BRETAGNE**, and **JOHN IV.**, duke of.
- MONTFORT**, Jane de, wife of John IV. See **BRETAGNE**.
- MONTFORT**, John de. See **BRETAGNE**, and **JOHN V.**, duke of.
- MONTFORT**, John de. See **BRETAGNE**, and **JOHN VI.**, duke of.
- MONTFORT**, Guy de, son of Simon the younger, commands a division of his father's army at Lewes, 1264—escapes after the battle of Evesham, and is dismissed from England, 1265—viceroy of Charles of Anjou in Tuscany, 1270—assassinates Henry, son of Richard, earl of Cornwall, in a church at Viterbo, during the celebration of mass, and is allowed to escape, March 13, 1271—excommunicated by pope Gregory X., 1273—taken prisoner by Roger de Loria at Castellamare, June 23, 1287—*d.* in captivity.
- MONTGOMERY**, the American gen., surprises Montreal, Nov. 12, 1775—is killed in an unsuccessful attack on Quebec, Dec. 31.
- MONTGOMERY**, col., killed in a duel by capt. Macnamara, April 6, 1808.
- MONTGOMERY**, James, *b.* 1771—*d.* 1854.
- MONTGOMERY**, the rev. Robert, *b.* 1807—*d.* 1855.
- MONTHERMER**. See **MONTAGUE**, Ralph.
- MONTHLY MAGAZINE** commenced, March 1, 1798.
- MONTOLON**, count de, accompanies Napoleon to St. Helena, 1815—*d.* 1853.
- MONTIEL**, near Almagro, Peter *the Cruel*, k. of Castile, slain at, March 23, 1369.
- MONTIGLIO**, battle of; the people of Asti defeated by Boniface II., of Montferrat, June 19, 1191.
- MONTIUS**, quassor of the palace, sent to Antioch by the emperor Constantius, to inquire into the conduct of Gallus, is put to death by the people at his instigation, 354.
- MONTJUC**, fort, the citadel of Barcelona, stormed by the earl of Peterborough, Sept. 6, 1705.
- MONT-LEERY**, indecisive battle of, between Louis XI. and the League for the public good, July 16, 1465.
- MONTMARTRE**, battle of; Marmont and Mortier, defeated by the allies, surrender Paris, March 30, 1814.
- MONTMIRAIL**, treaty of, between Henry II., k. of England, and Louis VII., k. of France, 1166.
- MONTMORENOY**, Anne de, appointed constable of France by Francis I., 1538—defeated and taken prisoner at St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557—recalled, 1560—joins the Guise faction in conjunction with Antony, k. of Navarre; they obtain possession of the king's person, and constrain the queen-regent to act with them, 1561—taken prisoner by the Huguenots, 1562—is killed in the battle of St. Denis, Nov. 10, 1567.
- MONTMORENCY**, Francis de. See **LUXEMBURg**, marshal and duke.
- MONTMORENCY**, the duke de, takes up arms in Languedoc against Richelieu, is defeated by marshal Schomberg, at Castelnaudry, and beheaded, 1632.
- MONTMORENCY**, M. de, appointed minister for foreign affairs by Louis XVIII., 1821—attends the congress of Verona, and engages that France shall overthrow the constitution in Spain, 1822.
- MONTPELLIER**, the edict of, issued by Louis XIII., restores peace with the Huguenots on the basis of the edict of Nantes, 1622.
- MONTPENSIER**, in Auvergne, Louis VIII. *d.* at, 1236.
- MONTPENSIER**, duke of, the French viceroy in Naples, *d.* Oct. 19, 1496—his garrisons capitulate, and return to France.
- MONTPENSIER**, Antony Mary Philip Louis, duke de, youngest son of Louis Philip, k. of the French, *b.* July 31, 1824—marries Marie Louisa Ferdinand, daughter of Ferdinand VII., of Spain, notwithstanding the protest of the British government, Oct. 10, 1846. See **VICTORIA**, qu. of Great Britain, and **LOUIS PHILIP**, k. of the French.
- MONTPENSIER**, Mademoiselle de, daughter of Philip, duke of Orleans, contracted to Louis, prince of Asturias, 1722—and after his death to his brother Carlos, 1724—sent back to France, 1725.
- MONTREAL** surrenders to gen. Amherst, Sept. 7, 1760—surprised by the Americans under Montgomery, Nov. 12, 1775—recovered, June 15, 1776—cathedral destroyed by fire, April 7, 1849—riot at, the parliament house destroyed, April 25; other fires, June 6, and July 8, 1852.
- MONTREUIL** taken by Arnulf, count of Flanders, 987—ceded to England by the treaty of Bretagne, 1280—recovered by Charles V., 1370—besieged, but not taken, by Hen. VIII., 1544.
- MONTROSE**, James Graham, marquis of, 1612—joins the covenanters, 1639—abandons them, and attaches himself to Charles I., 1641—takes arms for him in Scotland, 1645—after gaining many victories, is defeated at Philiphaugh, by David Lesley, Sept. 13, 1645—retires to the continent, 1646—some of his attendants murder Dorilaus at the Hague, May 8, 1649—he lands in Scotland, Apr. 20, 1650—surprised and defeated by col.

- Strahan, conceals himself; is betrayed and hanged, May 21.
- MONUMENT** to commemorate the fire of London, building of the, commenced by Wren, 1671—completed, 1677—suicides of persons throwing themselves from, Jan. 18, 1810; Sept. 11, and Oct. 18, 1839.
- MONZA**, taken by Galeazzo Visconti, 1324—he is imprisoned there by Louis of Bavaria, 1327.
- MOODKEE**, battle of; the Sikhs defeated by the British, Dec. 18, 1845.
- MOOLRAJ**, Khan Sing, the rebel of Mooltan, defeated by Lieut. Edwardes, June 18, and July 1, 1848—gives up the citadel of Mooltan, himself, and his garrison prisoners, Jan. 22, 1849—tried for the murder of Mr. Agnew, and Lieut. Anderson, May 31; sentenced to death, June 22; banished for life, 1849.
- MOOLTAN**, the Sikhs murder Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson at, April 21; gen. Whish raises the siege of, Sept. 15; siege renewed, and bombardment, Dec. 27; explosion of the powder magazine, 30, 1848—surrender of, (except the citadel) to gen. Whish, Jan. 2; the citadel given up, 22, 1849.
- MOON**. See ECLIPSE.—Observations made on by Hipparchus at Rhodes, B.C. 127—conjunction with the Pleiades observed in Bithynia by the mathematician Agrippa, Nov. 29, 7 p.m. A.D. 92—transit over Spica Virginis observed by Menelaus, at Rome, Jan. 11, 7 A.M. 98.
- MOORE**, (afterwards sir) John, b. 1761—raised to the rank of Lieut.-gen., Oct. 30, 1805—sent with an army to assist Gustavus IV., k. of Sweden; returns without having landed his troops, 1808—sent to Spain to co-operate with the patriots, lands at Corunna, Oct. 25; advances, and is obliged to retreat, Jan.; repulses the French at Corunna, Jan. 14, 1809—but falls in the battle.
- MOORE**, Dr. John, b. 1780—d. 1802.
- MOORE**, Dr. John, dean of Canterbury, and bp. of Bangor, 1774—archbp. of Canterbury, 1782—d. 1805.
- MOORE**, Thomas, b. 1780—publishes his Irish Melodies, 1812—his Lalla Rookh, 1817—his Fudge family, 1818—d. 1852.
- MOORS** (Mauri), originally the people of Mauritania. See MAURITANIA; the name afterwards given to the wild Berbers, or shepherd tribes, of Mount Atlas.—Firmus takes refuge among them, 373. See FIRMUS.—They assist the Vandals in their invasion of Africa under Genseric, 429—rebel, after the departure of Belisarius, and are defeated by Solomon, 534—renew the war, and defeat Solomon at Tebeste, 543—under Stotzas defeat the Romans, 544—and again under Gontharis, 545—resist the progress of the Mohammedans, 699—are overcome by them, 707—give shelter to Abderahman, the survivor of the Omniades, 750—Zeir Ben Atia, when driven from Fez, retires among them, 998—he introduces them into North Western Africa to support him, and they begin to predominate there, 1000—Yahye brings a large body of them into Spain to assist him against Al Casim, 1019—supersede the Omniades, 1081—civil war begins among them in Spain, 1082—pay tribute to Ferdinand I. of Castile, 1045—Roger Guiscard defeats an army of them in Sicily, 1063—for their wars in Spain, see the several princes of Castile, Aragon, and Portugal; also GRANADA.—Morocco founded, 1069. See MOROCCO.—General insurrection of the Moors in Spain against the Almoravides, 1143—they recover Almeria, 1157—take Badajoz, Beja, and Beira, 1161—all the Christian princes unite against them, 1193—Jakub Almansor takes Calatrava, and threatens Toledo, 1196—takes Madrid and Alcala de Henares, 1197—the Moors are distracted by civil wars, 1232—civil war continues to rage fiercely among them; Muhamad Aben Aiahmar establishes the kingdom of Granada, 1237—Muhamad, Moorish k. of Granada, incites the Moors of Andalusia and Murcia to rebel against Alfonso X., k. of Castile, 1261—they invite the assistance of the African Merines, 1269—they retake Gibraltar, 1332—the Moors of Granada and Fez besiege Tarifa, the kings of Castile and Portugal defeat the besiegers near the river Guadalquivir, 1340—the Moors of Granada support Peter the Cruel of Castile, 1368—defeated by the Castilians on Mount Elvira, 1431—the African Moors repulse Edward of Portugal, 1437—redeem some of their countrymen from captivity in Portugal by paying their ransom in gold dust and black slaves from Guinea, 1443—Gibraltar is taken from them by John Guzman, duke of Medina Sidonia, 1462—attacked in Africa by Alfonso V. of Portugal, and Tangier taken, 1471—their intestine discord assists the progress of Ferdinand of Castile in Granada, 1484—Granada surrenders; end of the dominion of the Moors in Spain, 1492—piratical States founded in Africa, 1518. See ALGIERS and TUNIS.—New edict of Philip II. against them provokes a rebellion, which affords a pretext for cruel persecution, 1568—their revolt suppressed by John of Austria, 1570—general emigration of them from Spain, 1571—in Africa they defeat Sebastian, k. of Portugal, 1578—those who had remained in Spain are expelled by Philip III., 1609.

MORSUREWE, Constantius II., d. at, on his march to attack Julian, Nov. 3rd, 361.

MORSURETA, or Mamistra, synod of, 550—the Mohammedans return to, after their repulse at Antaratud, 700—capital of Lesser Armenia, 1065.

MORAT, or Murten, battle of; Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, defeated by the Swiss, June 20, 1476.

MORAVIA, a frontier province of Bohemia, 900—conquered by Boleslas I., duke of Poland, 1004—recovered by Ulrich of Bohemia, 1080—united to Austria, 1364—conquered by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, 1478—reconquered by Maximilian, son of Frederic IV., 1490—the Swedish gen., Torstenson, penetrates into, 1642—the nobles of, resist the attempt of the emperor Joseph II. to abolish the corvée, 1775—the Austrian army of reserve falls back into, and is joined by the Russians, defeated by Napoleon at Austerlitz, 1805.

MORAVIAN BRETHREN, a society, founded by Hussites, who withdraw from Bohemia, 1457. See **BOHEMIAN BRETHREN**.—Protected by count Zinzendorf; on whose estate they found a settlement called Herrnhut, "the watch of the Lord," 1722—have 32 chapels in England beside their settlement at Zeyst, near Utrecht, and others in the East and West Indies, in America, and at the Cape of Good Hope, 1851.

MORAY, the earl of, joins sir Wm. Wallace at the battle of Cambus Kenneth, and assists him to drive the English out of Scotland, 1297.

MORCAR, a Danish thane, treacherously slain at Oxford by Eadric, the ealdorman of Mercia, 1015.

MORCAR, son of Elfgar, joint earl of Northumberland with Edwin, expels Tostig, son of Godwin, 1065—rebels against William I., surrounded in the isle of Ely, and captured, 1071.

MORDAUNT, John, of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, created baron Mordaunt, 1532.

MORDAUNT, John, lord, fined for alleged participation in the Gunpowder plot, 1606—created earl of Peterborough by Charles I., Mar. 9, 1628.

MORDAUNT, John, of Avalon and Eyegate, created viscount Mordaunt, July 10, 1569.

MORDAUNT, Charles, viscount, created earl of Monmouth, by Wm. III., Apr. 9, 1689. See **MONMOUTH**, Charles, earl of.

MORDAUNT, sir John, commands an expedition against the coast of France; falls at Rochefort; takes the Isle of Aix, 1757.

MORDUC, earl of Fife, captured by the Percies at Hamedon Hill, 1402.

MORE, Hannah, b. 1745—d. 1833.

MORE, sir Thomas, son of John More, a judge of the Common Pleas, b. 1452—

member for Middlesex, and Speaker of the House of Commons, 1532—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1526—ambassador in France with Wolsey, 1527—signs the treaty of Cambray; appointed chancellor, Oct. 17, 1529—patronizes Hans Holbein, 1529—resigns the office of chancellor, May 16, 1532—refuses the new oaths, is committed to the Tower, and attainted, 1534—beheaded, July 6, 1535.

MOREA, the Peloponnesus of antiquity. See **PELOPONNESUS**.—Planted with mulberry trees to feed the silk worms introduced by Justinian, 555—from the luxuriant growth of these trees, its present name comes into use with the Slavonian settlers, about 750. See **LACONIA**.—Still called the Peloponnesian Theme in the time of Constantine X., 960—in the division of the empire by the Latins, assigned to Wm. de Champlitte, who founds in it the principality of Achaia, 1205. See **ACHAIA**, principality of.—The conquest completed by William de Villehardouin, 1249—Nicolo Acciaiuoli acquires lands there, 1334—the Venetians obtain Patras, 1408—visited by the emperor Manuel, who attempts to fortify the Isthmus of Corinth, 1415—attacked by the sultan Amurath II., 1445—conquered by Mahomet II., 1460—the Venetians retain Nauplia, Monemvasia and other fortresses, in their peace with the Turks, 1479—they subject the whole, 1687—reconquered by the Turks, 1715—commences the revolt against them, Mar. 21, 1821—a Turkish army enters, and is defeated, 1822—devastated by the Egyptian forces of Ibrahim, 1826—part of the new kingdom of Greece, 1828.

MOREAU, J. Victor, the French gen., b. 1763—commands the army of the Rhine, and crosses the river, June 24, 1796—takes Kehl, July 1; defeats the archduke Charles at Neresheim, Aug. 10; his skilful retreat to Hünningen, Oct. 26; crosses the Rhine again near Strasburg, Apr. 20, 1797—his progress stopped by the preliminaries of peace at Leoben; and again crosses the Rhine, Apr. 25, 1800—gains victories at Engen, May 3; Mookirch, May 5; Biberach, May 9; enters Munich, July 2; concludes an armistice at Parsdorf, July 15; prolonged by the convention of Hohenlinden, Sept. 30; gains the battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; crosses the Inn, Dec. 14; takes Salzburg, Dec. 15; defeats the archduke John on the Traun, Dec. 18; concludes a new armistice at Steyer, Dec. 25—accused of a conspiracy against Bonaparte, and arrested at Paris, Feb. 15, 1804—allowed to retire to America; invited by the allied sovereigns, arrives in their camp before

- Dresden, Aug. 16, 1813—killed by a cannon ball, Aug. 27.
- MORGAN, the buccaneer, takes Portobello, and plunders Spanish America, 1668.
- MORGAN, Thomas, theological writer, *d.* 1741.
- MORGAN, Wm., actuary of the Equitable Life Office, *d.* 1938.
- MORGARTEN, battle of; the three first Swiss cantons defeat Leopold of Austria, Nov. 16, 1815.
- MORIALE, J. E., a knight of Rhodes, collects a *condottiere* band in Italy, 1853—put to death by Rienzo, senator of Rome, 1854.
- MORILLO, sent from Spain with an army to repress the insurrection in Colombia, 1814—defeated by Bolívar at Sombrero, 1818—returns to Spain, 1820.
- MORLAIX plundered by the earl of Surrey, 1522—a submarine forest discovered at, 1812.
- MORLAND, George, the painter, *b.* 1764—*d.* 1804.
- MORMONITES, or Latter Day Saints, a sect founded by Joseph Smith at Palmyra, in New York, 1823—retire to the West, and found Zion, on the Missouri, 1831—their territory of Utah recognized as one of the U.S., 1850—their insubordination causes the U.S. judge to resign, and a military force to be sent against them, 1857.
- MORNINGTON, Richard Colley Wellesley, created lord (in Ireland), June 26, 1746.
- MORNINGTON, Richard Colley Wellesley, lord, *b.* 1760—created privy councillor and member of the Board of Control, 1798—baron Wellesley, Oct. 20, 1797. See WELLESLEY, Richard Colley, lord.
- MORO LODOVICO. See SPORZA, Lodovico.
- MORO, Christoforo, doge of Venice, 1462—1471.
- MOROCCO, founded by Abu Bekir, ameer of Lamtuna, 1069—its sovereign, Yusef, the Almoravide, becomes caliph in Spain, 1091—his son, Ali, is attacked by the Almohades, and drives them from the siege of Morocco, 1123—is defeated by them, 1130—the city taken by their leader, Abdelmumen, 1145. See ABDEL-MUMEN.—Mohamed Abdallah defeated by the Christian princes at Tolosa, retires into Africa, and dies at Morocco, 1213—Abulola *d.* there, and the connection between Spain and Morocco is severed, 1232—war with France; Tangier and Mogador bombarded; defeat at Italy; and peace concluded, 1844.
- MOROSINI, a faction, that with the Caloprini, disturbs Venice, 968.
- MOROSINI, Thomas, first Latin patriarch of Constantinople, 1204.
- MOROSINI, Tommasina de', of Venice, married to Stephen of Hungary, son of Andrew II., 1262—for their son, see ANDREW III.
- MOROSINI, Domenico, doge of Venice, 1148—1156.
- MOROSINO, Francisco, *b.* 1620—accused of having neglected the defence of Candia, is acquitted by the senate of Venice, 1670—takes Coron and other places in the Morea, 1685—elected doge of Venice for his eminent services; loses his credit by failing in the attack on Negropont, 1688—on his way to undertake another campaign, dies at Napoli de Romania, Jan. 6, 1695.
- MOROSINO, Marino, doge of Venice, 1249—1252.
- MOROSINO, Michele, doge of Venice, 1382—elected, June 10—*d.* Oct. 15.
- MOROZOFF, the boyar, tutor to Alexis, czar of Russia, exercises a pernicious influence over him, 1645.
- MORPETH, George, viscount, son of the earl of Carlisle, *b.* 1775—a member of the Board of Control, 1806—resigns, 1807—succeeds his father as earl of Carlisle, 1825—lord privy seal, 1827—resigns, 1828—*d.* 1848.
- MORPETH, George Wm. Fred., viscount, secretary for Ireland, 1835—introduces the Irish Constabulary Bill, Feb. 18, 1836—and the Tithe Bill, Apr. 25; resigns, 1841—first Commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1846—succeeds his father as earl of Carlisle, 1848—resigns, 1850—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1850—viceroy of Ireland, Mar. 13, 1856—resigns, 1858.
- MORRISON, Dr. Robert, *b.* 1782—translates the New Testament into Chinese, 1813—publishes a Chinese dictionary, 1822—*d.* 1834.
- MORRONE, Peter de. See CELESTIN V., pope, 1294.
- MORTIER, the French gen., *b.* 1768—occupies Hanover, June 3, 1803—takes possession of Hamburg, and confiscates all British property, Oct. 19, 1806—made marshal and duke of Treviso, 1808—defeats the Spaniards at Ocana, Nov. 19, 1806—defeated by the allies at Montmartre, March 30, 1814—appointed minister of war by Louis Philip, Oct. 29, 1834—displaced, March 11, 1835—is killed by Fieschi, July 28.
- MORTIMER (De Mortuo Mare), Ralph de, a baron in the time of Wm. I.; Edmund, his descendant, attends parliament, 1296.
- MORTIMER, Roger, son of Edmund, lord justice of Ireland, 1317—again, 1319—brought a prisoner to the Tower; is first seen by qu. Isabella, 1322—escapes through her influence, 1323—accompanies her to France, and plots with her to overthrow the Despensers, 1324—after the deposition and murder of Edw. II.,

- rules in the name of Edw. III., 1327—created Earl of March; becomes odious to the nation, concludes a treaty of peace, recognizing the complete independence of Scotland, 1328—provokes the enmity of the barons, and arrests Edmund, earl of Kent, 1329—is surprised in Nottingham castle, attainted, and executed at Tyburn, Nov. 29, 1330.
- MORTIMER**, Roger, grandson of the first earl of March, restored to his family honours by Edw. III., 1352.
- MORTIMER**, Edmund, son of Roger, marries Philippa, only child of Lionel, duke of Clarence, and grand-daughter of Edw. III., earl of March and Ulster, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1379.
- MORTIMER**, Roger, third son, a minor, earl of March and Ulster, lord-lieutenant of Ireland (by deputy), 1381—holds the office himself, 1395—slain by rebels, July 20, 1398.
- MORTIMER**, sir Thomas, deputy for his nephew, Roger, in Ireland, 1391.
- MORTIMER**, Edmund, earl of March and Ulster, son of Roger, conspiracy of the earl of Northumberland and Owen Glendower to recognize his title to the throne, 1403—of the earl of Cambridge and lord Scrope for the same purpose, 1415—lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1423—d. the last male of his line, 1424.
- MORTIMER**, Anne, daughter of Roger, inherits the rights of her brother Edmund, 1424—and transmits them to her son, Richard Plantagenet. See YORK, Rich., duke of.
- MORTIMER'S CROSS**, near Ludlow, battle of; Edward, duke of York, disperses the Lancastrian army of Jasper, earl of Pembroke, Feb. 2, 1461.
- MORTLAKE**, a manufactory of tapestry established at, by sir Francis Crane, assisted by James I., 1619.
- MORTMAIN**, the first statute of, obtained by Edward I. from his parliament, 1279—a new Act passed, 1736.
- MORTON**, James Douglas, earl of, ambassador from the Scotch parliament to qu. Elizabeth, 1560—lord chancellor of Scotland, 1562—assists in the murder of Rizzio, and takes flight to England, 1566—chancellor again, 1567—one of the commissioners against qu. Mary at York, 1568—and in London, 1571—regent of Scotland, 1572—resigns, 1578—accused of having participated in the murder of Darnley, and is arrested, 1580—trial and execution, 1581.
- MORTON**, John, master of the Rolls, 1472—bp. of Ely, 1478—archbp. of Canterbury, 1496—lord chancellor, 1487—d. 1500.
- MORTON**, Thomas, the dramatist, b. 1744—d. 1838.
- MOSAICS** of Ravenna, used by Charlemagne to decorate his palace at Aix-la-Chapelle, 784—Novogorod adorned by those of Olympus, 1276.
- MOSCHUS**, the poet, fl. a.c. 154.
- MOSCOW**, built by George Dolgorucki, prince of Suzdal, 1147—Ivan takes the title of grand prince of, and makes it his capital, 1325—plundered by Timour, 1382—Vassili Shuiskoy, czar of Russia, besieged in, by Poles and Cossacks, 1609—Peter the Great celebrates a triumph in, 1702—again celebrates his victories by a triumphal procession and public festival, 1710—entered by the French under Murat, Sept. 14, 1812—by Napoleon, 15; the city set on fire by order of the governor; the French are unable to put out the flames; nine-tenths of it consumed; Napoleon leaves, Oct. 19; finally evacuated, Oct. 28; the city rebuilt, 1816—the cholera appears at, Oct. 1830—railway from Petersburg completed, Aug. 31, 1851.
- MOSES**, the lawgiver of the Israelites, b. B.C. 1571 (1728 H., 1705 C., about 1860 L.)—flight into Midian, 1531 (1665 C., ab. 1830 L.)—leaves Egypt with the Israelites, 1491 (1648 H., 1625 C., ab. 1812 L.)—d. 1451 (1606 H., 1585 C.)—his ceremonial law set aside by the Christians of Jerusalem, A.D. 126.
- MOSES**, of Chorene, writes his Armenian History, 463.
- MOSHEIM**, John Laurence, b. 1696—d. 1755.
- MOSKIRCH**, battle of; Moreau defeats the Austrians, May 5, 1800.
- MOSKWA**, battle of the, or of the Borodino. See BORODINO.
- MOSKWA**, prince of. See NEX, marshal.
- MOSLEIMAH**, brother of the caliph Soliman, besieges Constantinople, 716-18.
- MOSQUITO COAST**, in Central America, declared independent by a treaty between the British and U. S. governments, 1850—occupied by the American adventurer, Walker, 1856.
- MOSTYN**, sir Edw. Pryce Lloyd, b. 1768—created lord, 1831—d. 1854.
- MOSUL**, on the Tigris, opposite to the site of Nineveh, seat of the Hamadanids of Mesopotamia, 892—Zenghi, atabek of, makes himself independent, 1121—taken by Saladin, 1193—by the Persians, 1625—recovered by sultan Amurath IV., 1639—visited by Mr. Layard to explore the remains of Nineveh, 1845-50.
- MOTTE**, De la, a French spy, executed, July 27, 1781.
- MOUNTAIN**, the, a name given to the Jacobin majority in the National Convention, from their occupying the highest benches, 1792.
- MOUNT ATHOS**, naval battle of; the Seljouk Turks defeated by a combined fleet of Venetians, Neapolitans, Rhodians, and

- other Christian powers, 1330. See **ATHOS**, Mount.
- MOUNT CASSEL**, battle of; Philip I., k. of France, defeated by Robert the Frisian, 1071. See **CASSEL**, Mount.
- MOUNT HÆMUS**, the Bulgarians establish themselves near, 678—their conquests to the south of it are recovered by Theodore Lascaris II., 1255. See **HÆMUS**, Mount, and **BALKAN**.
- MOUNTJOY**, Charles Blount, lord, succeeds his brother William, 1594—appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1599—successful commencement of his rule, 1600—he compels the Spaniards at Kinsale to surrender, reduces Tyrone to complete submission, and restores tranquility to Ireland, 1601—reappointed by James I.; created earl of Devon; returns to England, 1603—d. 1608.
- MOURZOUFE**, elected emperor of the East, and called Alexius V. by the Greeks; made prisoner and put to death by the Crusaders, 1204.
- MOUSA**, son of Bajazet I.; after the battle of Angora, gradually restores portions of his empire, but remains at enmity with his brothers, 1407—surprises and slays his brother Suleiman, 1410—slain by his brother Mahomet, 1418.
- MOUSON**. See **COUNCILS**.
- MOWBRAY**, Robert de. See **NORTHUMBRLAND**, Robert de Mowbray, earl of.
- MOWBRAY**, John de, deprived of the lordship of Gower by Henry III., for the benefit of De Spencer, 1331.
- MOWBRAY**, Thomas de, created earl of Nottingham, 1383—duke of Norfolk, Sept. 29, 1397. See **NOAROLE**, Thomas Mowbray, duke of.
- MOWBRAY**, Anne, heiress of the duke of Norfolk, b. 1474—contracted in marriage to Richard, duke of York, second son of Edward IV., five years old, 1477—contract cancelled by his murder, 1483.
- MOZAMBIQUE**, first visited by Cabral, 1500—Portuguese settlement formed, 1508.
- MOZART**, Wolfgang Amadeus, b. 1756—d. Dec. 5, 1791—the archbp. of Vienna forbids the town council to erect a monument to him, 1856.
- MTISLAS I.**, son of Wladimir II., b. 1076—prince of Novogorod; builds a fortress on lake Ladoga, 1120—succeeds his father as great prince of Russia, 1125—d. 1132.
- MTISLAS II.**, son of Isaslav II., great prince of Kiow, 1167—1172. See **KIOW**.
- MTISLAS III.**, son of Roman, great prince of Kiow, 1214—slain in the battle of the Kalka, 1224.
- MUCAPOR**, assassinate Aurelian between Heraclea and Byzantium, Mar. 20, 275.
- MUCIANUS**, M. Nonius, consul of Rome, 201.
- MUCIANUS**. See **CRASSUS**, P. Licinius, and **ARISTONICUS**.
- MUDGE**, William, b. 1762—continues the trigonometrical survey of England, 1790—promoted to be major-general, 1817—goes with other scientific men to make observations in the Shetland Isles, 1817—d. 1820.
- MUDIE**, Robert, d. 1842.
- MUGHEID**. See **EDIM**.
- MUGGLETONIANS**, a fanatical sect, 1657.
- MUGILLANUS**, L. Papirius, consul of Rome, B.C. 444, 427 II.; another, 396.
- MUGILLANUS**, M. Papirius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 418—consul, 411.
- MUHAMAD I.**, son of Abderahman II., b. 821—succeeds his father as caliph in Spain, 852—sends Musa to invade France, with whom Charles the Bald concludes an ignominious peace, 859—defeats his rebellious subjects and their Christian allies near Toledo, and lays siege to that city, 863—leaves his son, Almondhir, to blockade Toledo, and returns to Cordova, 864—Toledo submits to him, 868—the coasts of his kingdom plundered by the pirates of the North, 869—turns his arms against Navarre and Arragon, where he gains some fortresses, 880—his grandson, Zeld, is treacherously murdered by Omar Ben Hafsun, 885—his son, Almondhir, storms Rosas, and disperses the army of Omar, 886. See **ALMONDHIR**.—Sends an army by sea to attack Galicia; his fleet is wrecked at the mouth of the Minho, 867—Saragozza surrenders to him, 870—Omar Ben Hafsun renews his rebellion, 876—is defeated by Muhamad, and slain at Aybar, 882—his son, Calib, leagues with the Franks, 883—Abdelhamid defeated by them at Hiana Xaris, 886—Muhamad d. 886.
- MUHAMAD II.**, Ben Hixem, imprisons his cousin, Hixem II., 1008—usurps the caliphate in Spain, is defeated by Sulehman, chief of the African guards, and beheaded, 1009.
- MUHAMAD III.**, Ben Abderahman, assassinates his cousin, Abderahman V., Ben Hixem, the Spanish caliph, and usurps the throne, 1023—is himself poisoned by his subjects, 1024.
- MUHAMAD I.**, k. of Granada, 1237. See **GRANADA**.—Assists Ferdinand III. of Castile in the siege of Seville, 1246—breaks his alliance with Alfonso X., and encourages the Moors of Andalusia and Murcia to rebel against him, 1261—makes peace with Alfonso and pays him tribute, 1264—d. 1273.
- MUHAMAD II.**, son of Muhamad I., b. 1235—succeeds him as k. of Granada, 1273—meets Alfonso X. of Castile, at Seville, and renews the treaty with him, 1273—in alliance with Abu Jusef, the African Merine, defeats the Castilians at Ecija, and the Aragonese at Mastos, in Jaen;

- Alfonso arrives and stops their progress, 1275—leagues with Sancho, son of Alfonso, in his rebellion against his father, 1281—Algeiras given up to him by the Merines, 1294—joins a league against Ferdinand IV. of Castile, 1296—*d.* 1302.
- MUHAMAD III., Abu Abdallah, son of Muhammad II., succeeds him on the throne of Granada, 1302—resigns it to his brother, Nazar, 1309.
- MUHAMAD IV., son of Abul Walid, k. of Granada, *b.* 1313—succeeds his father, 1325—relieves Gibraltar, and is assassinated on his return, 1333.
- MUHAMAD V., son of Yusef I., k. of Granada. See GRANADA. 1354—1391.
- MUHAMAD VI., son of Yusef II., k. of Granada, 1396—1406.
- MUHAMAD VII., son of Yusef III., k. of Granada. See GRANADA. 1423—1445.
- MUHAMAD VIII., title assumed by Muhammad *el Zakhir*, when he expels his cousin, Muhammad VII., 1426—put to death, 1428.
- MUHAMAD VIII., *Aben Osman*, deposes his uncle, Muhammad VII., and takes the throne, 1445—deposed, 1454.
- MUHAMAD IX., *Aben Ismail*, encouraged by John II. of Castile to claim the throne of Granada, 1446—expels his cousin, Muhammad VIII., and becomes k., 1454—*d.* 1466. See GRANADA.
- MUHAMAD, son of Yusef El Fehri, rebels against Abderahman I., and is taken prisoner, 759—escapes after a confinement of twenty years, 779—joins in a rebellion of the Sierras of Ronda and Segovia, 780—*d.* in great distress at Alarcon, near Toledo, 784.
- MUHAMAD, Abdallah. See ALMANSOR.
- MUHAMAD, son of Abdallah, caliph of Spain, rebels against his father, 899—his brother, Abderahman, leads the royal army against him, 892—conquered by Abderahman, and *d.* of his wounds, 894.
- MUHAMAD, Almuatidid, takes Cordova by treachery, and becomes the most powerful of Moorish princes in Spain, 1060. See ALMUATIDID, Muhammad.
- MUHAMMED BEN ABDALLAH, a Saracen commander in Spain, 729.
- MUHAMAD BEN ALISRI, the poet, first cultivates monthly roses in Spain, 991.
- MUHAMAD BEN GEHWAR, succeeds his father, Gehwar, as Moorish k. of Cordova, 1043—enters into alliance with Muhammad Almuatidid, k. of Seville, 1052—is expelled by him from Cordova, and *d.* of grief, 1060.
- MUHLBERG, battle of; the confederated Protestant princes defeated by the emperor Charles V., April 24, 1547.
- MUHLDOFF, or AMFFING, battle of; Fred. of Austria defeated and made prisoner by Louis of Bavaria, 1322.

- MUIR, Thomas, *b.* 1765—a member of the Scottish bar, sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for lending a copy of Paine's "Rights of Man," Aug. 30, 1793—escapes from Sydney, and *d.* at Chantilly, near Paris, 1796—a monument to him and his brother reformers founded by Joseph Hume at Edinburgh, Aug. 21, 1844.
- MUL, brother of Cadwalla, taken prisoner and burnt alive by the Kentish-men, 687—they pay a large compensation in money for his murder to Ina, 694.
- MULBERRY-TREE, Shakspeare's, cut down, 1765.
- MULE, cotton-spinning machine, invented by Samuel Crompton, 1775.
- MULGRAVE, Constantine Phipps created lord, in Ireland, Aug. 8, 1767.
- MULGRAVE, Constantine John Phipps, lord, joint paymaster general, commissioner of Trade, and member of the Board of Control, 1784—made an English peer, 1790—*d.* 1792.
- MULGRAVE, Henry Phipps, lord, *b.* 1757—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1804—secretary for Foreign Affairs, rejects the pacific overture of Napoleon, Jan. 2, 1805—resigns, 1806—first lord of the Admiralty, 1807—master-gen. of the Ordnance, 1810—created viscount Normauby and earl of Mulgrave, 1812—*d.* 1831.
- MULGRAVE, Henry Constantine Phipps, earl of, lord Privy Seal, July 30, 1834—resigns, Dec. 15; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1835—created marquis of Normanby, June 23, 1838. See NORMANBY, marquis of.
- MÜLHAUSEN admitted an ally by the Swiss cantons, 1514—battle of; Turenne defeats a division of the allied army, 1674.
- MUMMIUS, L., consul of Rome, takes the command in Greece, defeats Dicus and the Achæans at Leucopetra, and takes and destroys Corinth, *b.c.* 146.
- MÜNCHENGRATZ, congress of sovereigns at, to repress the revolutionary spirit, 1833.
- MUNDA, in Spain, battle of; Pompey's sons conquered by Cæsar, March 17; Cneus is slain; Sextus escapes, *b.c.* 45.
- MUNDEN, Joseph, the actor, *b.* 1759—makes his first appearance at Covent Garden theatre, Dec. 2, 1790—retires from the stage, May 31, 1824—*d.* 1833.
- MUNDO collects a force of Gothic stragglers, and is aided by Theodorie, k. of Italy, against Sabinianus, who is taken into the service of the empire by Anastasius to oppose him, 505. See MANAGUS.—Expels the Bulgarians from Thrace, 530—assists Belisarius to quell the Nike contest of the circus, 532.
- MUNDZUK, brother of Rugilas, and father

- of Attila and Bleda, a leader of the Huns, 426.
- MÜNICH**, or **MÜNCHEN**, chief city of Bavaria, taken by Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, May 17, 1632—by Moreau, July 2, 1800—entered by Napoleon I., Oct. 12, 1805—visited by him at the marriage of Eugene Beauharnais, Jan. 14, 1806—university founded by k. Louis Charles Augustus, 1828.
- MUNICH**, the Russian gen., assists the elevation of the empress Anne, 1730—takes Oczakow, 1737—conspires against Biren, and sends him to Siberia; is supplanted by Osterman, 1740—sent to Siberia, 1741.
- MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS** visited and investigated by royal commissioners, 1834—the corporation of Leicester sets the example of refusing to produce documents or answer inquiries, Sept. 24—Bill for their reform introduced by lord John Russell, June 5, 1835—the Lords hear evidence and counsel against it, July 30; passed, Sept. 9; comes into operation, and town councils elected, Nov. 25; first elections on the day appointed by the Act, Nov. 1, 1836—councils authorized to endow museums, 8 and 9 Vic. c. 43, 1845.
- MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL**, Irish. See **IRELAND**.
- MUNKATZ**, or **MONGATZ**, taken by Isabella, widow of John von Zapolya, prince of Transylvania, 1554—defended by the countess Tekeli, 1682—surrendered to the Austrians, 1687—Alexander Ipsilanti, the Greek leader, imprisoned at, 1821.
- MUNRO**, colonel Hector, defeats the nabob of Oude and the Mogul army at Buxar, Oct. 22, 1764—d. 1806.
- MUNSTER**, the southern province of Ireland; a commission issued for its government by a president and council, 1583—planted with new colonies, 1588.
- MUNSTER**, the bishopric of, created by Charlemagne, 780—held by the Anabaptists under John of Leyden, 1534—recovered from them, 1536—negotiations for peace commence at, 1643—treaty concluded, which secures religious liberty to the Protestants, Oct. 24, 1648—the bp. of, ally of Great Britain, makes a fruitless invasion of the United Provinces, 1685—taken by the French, and retaken by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, 1759—compact between France and Prussia for its secularization, 1796—assigned to Prussia, 1803.
- MUNSTER**, George Fitzclarence (son of the duke of Clarence and Mrs. Jordan), b. 1794—created earl of, May 12, 1831—d. 1842.
- MUNUSA**, a Saracen chief, marries the daughter of Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, and enters into a league with him, 730—overcome and slain by Aberahman, 731.
- MUNYCHIA**, the Athenians obliged by Perdiccas to admit a Macedonian garrison into, B.C. 322.
- MUNZER** heads an insurrection of the German peasants, 1524—is defeated and beheaded, 1525.
- MURAD**. See **AMURATH**.
- MURÆNA**, L. Licinius, invades the territories of Mithridates, B.C. 83—defeated and driven back, 82—ordered by Sylla to desist from hostile proceedings, which ends the second Mithridatic war, 81—defended by Cicero in an oration, 63—consul of Rome, 62.
- MURAT**, Joachim, b. 1767—marries Caroline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon, Jan. 20, 1800—made grand duke of Berg, March 15, 1806—enters Spain with an army, March 10, 1808—occupies Madrid, March 23; made k. of Naples; puts down an insurrection at Madrid with great slaughter, May 2; enters Moscow, Sept. 14, 1812—the command of the French army in Russia left to him by Napoleon, Dec. 5; and by him to Eugene Beauharnais, Jan. 16, 1813—abandons Napoleon; opens the ports of Naples to English vessels, and negotiates with the allies; joins the coalition against France, Jan. 11, 1814—declares in favour of Napoleon, and drives the pope from Rome, Mar. 22, 1815—is defeated at Modena, April 11; again at Tolentino, and escapes to Corsica, May 8; Ferdinand is restored to Naples; Murat attempts to recover his crown, and lands at Pizzo, Sept. 28; is seized by the people, tried by a court martial, and shot, Oct. 13, 1815.
- MURATORI**, Ludovico Antonio, b. 1672—publishes the first part of his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," 1723—part of his *Antiquitates Italice medii ævi*, 1738—completes the work, 1743—and his *Annali d'Italia*, 1749—d. 1750.
- MURCIA**, or the land of Tadmor (Theodemir), submits to Musa's son Abdelaziz, 713—taken by Aben Abed, k. of Seville, 1078—invaded by Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, 1123, and 1146—the supremacy of Ferdinand III. of Castile is established in, by his son Alfonso, 1240—invited by Muhamad I. of Granada to rebel against Alfonso X., 1261—is divided between Castile and Aragon by the treaty of Campillo, 1305—Don Carlos carries on a harassing war in, 1838.
- MURDOCH**, son of Brian Boroimhe, killed in the battle of Clontarf against the Danes, 1039.
- MURENA**, A. Terentius Varro, consul of Rome, B.C. 13—d. during his consulship.

MURENA, conspires against Augustus, and is put to death, B.C. 22.

MURFET, battle of; gained by Simon de Montfort against Raymond of Toulouse and Pedro II. of Aragon, 1213.

MURILLO, the Spanish painter, b. 1613—d. 1682.

MURILLO, appointed prime minister in Spain, Jan. 14, 1851.

MURPHY, Arthur, b. 1728—d. 1805.

MURRAY, Randolph, earl of, invades England, 1327—appointed by Robert Bruce guardian of his son David, and regent, 1329—d. 1332.

MURRAY, Archibald, earl of, taken prisoner by the Percies at Homedon Hill, 1402.

MURRAY, James, earl of, natural son of James V., k. of Scotland. See MAE, James Stewart, earl of.—Is banished for rebellion against his sister Mary, 1565—allowed to return to Scotland, 1566—made regent, 1567—accuses Mary of participation in Darnley's murder, 1568—is assassinated by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, Jan. 23, 1570.

MURRAY, the hon. Alexander, accused before the House of Commons of having obstructed the Westminster election, and committed to Newgate, Nov. 20, 1751.

MURRAY, the hon. William, b. 1705—solicitor-gen., 1743—attorney-gen., 1754—created lord Mansfield and chief justice of the King's Bench, 1756. See MANSFIELD, earl of.

MURRAY, sir Andrew, regent of Scotland, 1834.

MURRAY, sir George, b. 1773—serves in Flanders, 1793—at the Helder, 1799—in Egypt, 1801—in the Peninsula, 1808-14—lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance, 1824—secretary of State for war and colonies, 1828—resigns, 1830—master-gen. of the Ordnance, 1834—resigns, 1835—re-appointed, 1841—d. 1846.

MURRAY, sir John, defeats Suchet at Castella, April 13, 1813—a gen. of the army, 1825—d. at Frankfort on the Maine, 1827.

MURRAY, lady Augusta, (de Ameland), married to the duke of Sussex, Dec. 5, 1793—the marriage declared void, 1794—d. 1830.

MURRAY, Dr., Roman Catholic archbp. of Dublin, d. 1853.

MURRAY, Lindley, b. 1746—d. 1826.

MURRAY, a private individual, sets up the first penny-post in London, 1833.

MURSA, in Pannonia, battle of; Magnentius defeated by Constantius II., Sept. 28, 351.

MURTA, Giovanni da, doge of Genoa, 1344—d. 1350.

MURTKN. See MORAT.

MUS, P. Decius. See DECIUS, Mus, P.—Another, consul of Rome, B.C. 279.

MUSA, a leader of the Mohammedans, overcomes the Berbers, and is master of all Northern Africa, 707—commands in Spain, 712—crosses the Pyrenees, and conquers as far as Narbonne, 718—is recalled from Spain and disgraced, 714.

MUSA, sent by Muhammad, caliph of Spain, to invade France, is defeated and wounded at Albaida by Ordonio I., k. of the Goths, 852—revolts at Saragossa, 858—d. 870.

MUSAB continues the rebellion of his brother Abdallah, and is defeated and slain by the caliph Abdalmelik at Masken, 690.

MUSA BEN ABI ALIFIA. See FEZ.

MUSEUS, the poet, supposed age of, B.C. 1413.

MUSCIANUS, consul of Rome, 512.

MUSEUM at Alexandria, erected by Ptolemy, k. of Egypt, B.C. 298.

MUSEUM of Natural History, the first in London, established 1681. See BRITISH MUSEUM; LEVER, sir Ashton; and MUNICIPAL corporations.

MUSGRAVE, sir Philip, levies forces that are defeated by Cromwell at Preston, Aug. 17, 1648.

MUSGRAVE, Thomas, bp. of Hereford, 1837—archbp. of York, 1847.

MUSIANUS writes against the Saracens, 205.

MUSICAL scale invented by Guido Aretino, 1022. See ACADEMY.

MUSLINS, manufacture of, introduced into Manchester, 1780.

MUSTAFA I., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Mahomet III., succeeds his brother, Achmet I., 1617—displaced by Osman II., 1618—restored, 1622—deposed again, and killed, 1623.

MUSTAFA II., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Mahomet IV., b. 1663—succeeds his uncle, Achmet II., takes the field in person; the campaign is favourable to the Turks in Hungary, and against the Venetians in Dalmatia, 1696—defeated by prince Eugene at Zenta, 1697—concludes the peace of Carlowitz, 1699—resigns, 1703.

MUSTAFA III., son of Achmet III., b. 1715—succeeds his cousin, Osman III., 1757—employs baron De Tott to discipline his army, and declares war against Russia, 1768—loses Choczim, Jassy, and Bucharest, 1769—his fleet destroyed at Tchesme; Bender taken, 1770—Asof and the Crimea conquered, 1771—negotiations for peace at Bucharest fail; the Russians cross the Danube, attack Varna, are repulsed, and driven back over the river, 1773—d. 1774.

MUSTAFA IV., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Abdul Ahmed, b. 1719—proclaimed

- by the Janissaries in the place of Selim III., 1807—dethroned by them, 1808.
- MUSTAPHA PASHA**, grand vizir, repulsed at the siege of Malta, May 18, 1566.
- MUSTAPHA KARA**, grand vizir, strangled after his unsuccessful campaign in Hungary, 1683.
- MUTA**, battle of; the first in which Mohammed encounters and defeats the Romans, 629.
- MUTINA**, or Mutinum. See **MODENA**.
- MUTINY** of the Royal Scotch regiment of Horse, who declared for James II. at Abingdon, causes the first Mutiny Act to be passed, which has been since continued annually, 1689—the Act passed to prepare for the dissolution of parliament, March 9, 1784. See **FLOGGING**.
- MUTINY** of the Bounty, 1789—of the fleet at Spithead, April 6, 1797—appeased, April 26; at the Nore, 22; the mutineers return to their duty, giving up their ringleaders, June 12—in Bantry Bay; six of the ringleaders executed, Jan. 15, 1802—at Vellore, 1806—at Malta, 1807—general, of the Sepoys in India, 1857-8.
- MYCALE**, battle of; the Persian fleet defeated by Leotychides, k. of Sparta, and Xanthippus, Athenian archon, B.C. 479.
- MYCENE** separated from Argos; Acrisius, first k. of, B.C. 1344—conquered by the sons of Pelops, 1281—Sthenelus, sole k., 1268 C.—regained by Eurystheus, 1274 (1258 C.)—Thyestes, 1266 (1213 C.)—Egistheus, 1163—Orestes, 1176—Cresphontes, 1103—destroyed by the Argives, 468.
- MYCERINUS**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 966.
- MYCO**, Athenian archon, B.C. 408 H.
- MYLÆ**, battle of; the great naval victory gained by the Roman consul, Dullius, over the Carthaginians, B.C. 260.
- MYLNE**, Robert, the architect of Blackfriars Bridge, b. 1734—d. 1811.
- MYRICHIDES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 440.
- MYRIOKEPHALON**, battle of; the emperor Manuel I. is defeated at, by Kilidsch Arslan II., sultan of Iconium, 1176.
- MYRONIDES**, Athenian gen., gains a victory over the Boeotians at Ctenophyta, B.C. 456.
- MYRUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 500.
- MYSORE**, kingdom of, founded by Hyder Ali, 1761—war in, against Tippoo Saib, 1790—again, 1798—subverted by the English, May 4, 1799.
- MYSTERIES**, or Sacred Dramas, the "Conférie de la Passion" are licensed, by royal letters patent, to exhibit the, in France, 1402. See **ELEUSINIAN** and **CREATION**.
- MYSTICIDES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 386.

N

- NAARDEN**, taken by Louis XIV., 1673—recovered by William III., the statholder, 1678.
- NAAS**, the Irish rebels repulsed at, May 24, 1798.
- NABIS**, ruler of Lacedæmon, B.C. 206—attempts the conquest of Messene, but is frustrated by Philopemen, 202—submits to Flaminius, 195—defeated by Philopemen, and killed by the Ætolians, 192.
- NABONADIUS**, or Belshazzar, k. of Babylon, B.C. 556.
- NABONASSAR**, k. of Babylon, commences the Babylonian empire and his era, B.C. 747—d. 733.
- NABOPALASSAR**, k. of Babylon, B.C. 625—606.
- NABUCHODONOSOR**, or Sardanapalus, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 650, C. 628.
- NACHORAGAN**, the Persian gen., defeated by the Romans at Phasis, 556—recalled and put to death by Chosroes I., 557.
- NADAB**, k. of Israel, B.C. 955—963.
- NADIR SHAH**, succeeds Shah Abbas, the last of the Sofis in Persia, 1736—conquers Afghanistan, 1738—invades India, and takes Delhi, 1739—defeats the Turks at Erivan, 1745—assassinated, 1747.
- NADIUS**, k. of Babylon, B.C. 733—781.
- NÆVIUS**, serves in the first Punic war, B.C. 241—celebrates it in an epic poem, 235—d. at Utica, 201.
- NAFELS**, battle of; victory of the Swiss over the Austrians, 1386.
- NAGY-HABOLY**, the treaty of, between the emperor Charles VI. and the insurgent nobles, establishes permanent tranquillity in Hungary and Transylvania, 1711.
- NAISSUS**, battle of; the Goths defeated by Claudius II., 265—birthplace of Constantine I., 274—furnishes arms to Alaric, 398—taken by the Huns, 441. See **NISSA**.
- NAITAN**, a k. of the North Britons, applies to Ceolfrid, abbot of Wearmouth, for spiritual advice, and architects to build churches, 710.
- NAJARA**, or Navarete, battle of; the Black prince defeats Henry de Trastamare, Apr. 3, 1367.
- NAMPTWICH**, or Nantwich, battle of; the army brought from Ireland to support Charles I. surprised by Fairfax, and Geo. Monk made prisoner, Jan. 15, 1644—a royalist club, called the "Sealed Knot" suppressed at, by Lambert, Aug. 19, 1659.
- NAMUR**, part of Lorraine, made a county by

the emperor Henry I., 932—count Philip I. receives the title of margrave, 1196—Peter de Courtenay, marquis, 1212—elected emperor of the East, 1216. See *COURTENAY*, Peter de, marquis.—Philip II. de Courtenay refuses the imperial dignity, 1219—Baldwin de Courtenay, marquis, 1237—elected emperor. See *BALDWIN II.*, emperor of the East.—Namur sold by John III. to Philip, duke of Burgundy, 1421—joins the Pacification of Ghent, 1576—the city seized by Don John of Austria, 1577—taken by the French, June 5, 1692—surrenders to William III., Sept. 2, 1696—one of the barrier fortresses, 1715—taken by the French, 1746—restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—again taken by them, 1794—given to the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814—to Belgium, 1830.

NANCY, besieged by Charles *the Bold*, duke of Burgundy, 1476—residence of Stanislaus after his expulsion from Poland, 1709—he receives the Pretender, James Edw., there, against which the House of Commons protests, 1713—military insurrection, 1790.

NANKIN, the British army disembark at; the Chinese sue for peace, July 9; treaty concluded by sir Henry Pottinger, 29, 1842—the governor applies to the foreign consuls for assistance against insurgents, March 16, 1853.

NANTES, taken by Nomenoi, the first count of Bretagne, 841—by the Danes, 853—ceded by duke Conan IV. to Henry II., k. of England, 1158—battle of; John de Montfort defeated and made prisoner by Philip VI., k. of France, 1341—besieged by Charles VIII., k. of France, 1493. See *BRETAGNE*.—Edict of, by which Henry IV. of France gives religious liberty to the Huguenots, Apr. 13, 1598—revoked by Louis XIV., Oct. 22, 1685—the Vendéans repulsed in an attack on, June 20, 1793.

NANTWICH. See *NAMPTWICH*.

NAPIER, John, lord, b. 1550—invents logarithms, 1614—*d.* 1617.

NAPIER, lord, superintendent in China. See *CHINA*.—*d.* at Macao, Oct. 11, 1834.

NAPIER, the present admiral, sir Charles, b. 1786—serves at the capture of Martinique, Feb. 23, 1806—commands the fleet of Don Pedro, and captures the whole of Miguel's naval force, July 5, 1838—second in command of the Mediterranean fleet under admiral Stopford, takes Sidon, Sept. 27, 1840—Beyrout, Oct. 10; St. Jean d'Acre, Nov. 8; and signs a convention with Mehemet Ali, who gives up the Turkish fleet—banquet given to him by the Reform Club on his appointment to command the Baltic fleet, March, 7, 1854—leaves Spit-

head with the first division of the fleet, March 11; bombards Bomarsund, June 21; returns to Spithead, Dec. 17; describes his operations in a speech at the Mansion-house, Feb. 6, 1855—chosen M.P. for Southwark, 1857.

NAPIER, sir Charles James, b. 1782—defeats the Ameers of Scinde, Feb. 17; Hyderabad taken, 20, 1843—made lieutenant-gen., Nov. 9, 1846—arrives to command the forces in India, May 6, 1849—resigns, July 11, 1850—*d.* 1853—his statue placed in Trafalgar Square, 1856.

NAPIER, gen. sir George Thomas, b. 1783—governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1837—1842—lieut.-gen., Nov. 5, 1846—*d.* 1855.

NAPIER, prof. Macvey, b. 1777—*d.* 1847.

NAPIER, Joseph, attorney-general for Ireland, Feb. 28, 1852; resigns, Dec. 28; re-appointed, 1858.

NAPLES, founded by an early colony from Chalcis in Euboea, and first called Parthenope; divides into two communities, one named Palæopolis (the old town), the other, Neapolis (the new town), about B.C. 416—their piracies offend the Romans, who besiege them, 327—and obtain possession, 328—the old town is destroyed, but Neapolis obtains favourable terms, and prospers; selected by Virgil for the place of his burial, 19—a favourite marine residence of the Romans; Nero exhibits in its theatre, A.D. 64—conquered and adorned by Theodoris, 493—besieged and taken by Belisarius, 536—furnishes supplies, which Antonina and Procopius convey for the relief of Rome, 538—surrenders to Totila, 543—recovered by Narses, 553—he retires there when deprived of his command, 567.

Becomes a separate duchy, nominally subject to the Eastern empire, but governed by its own elective chiefs, 572—its duke constrained by Pepin, k. of France, to acquiesce in the demands of pope Paul I., 760—fits out a fleet, which assists in defeating the Saracens at the mouth of the Tiber, 849—included by the emperor Basil I. in his new Theme of Lombardia, 896—its duke, Sergius, surprised and expelled by Pandulf, duke of Capua, 1027—recovered by him with the assistance of the Norman chieftain, Rainulf, 1029—Robert Guiscard is created by pope Nicholas II. duke of Apulia and Calabria, and founds the State afterwards called the kingdom of Naples, 1069. See *GUISEARD*, Robert.

He is succeeded by his son Roger, 1085. See *ROGER I.*, duke of Apulia.—William, his son, follows, 1111. See *WILLIAM II.*, duke of Apulia.—On his death, Roger II., count of Sicily, is received as duke by the people of Salerno, and unites

NAPLES—continued.

Apulia with Sicily, 1127. See ROGER II., count and k. of Sicily.—The city of Naples, hitherto nominally independent, is resigned to him by its last duke, Sergius, 1131.

KINGS OF NAPLES, OR THE TWO SICILIES.

See the events during their reigns under their respective names in this Index.

Roger II., *d.* 1154.

William I., *the Bad*, 1154—1166.

William II., *the Good*, 1166—1189.

Tancred, 1189—1194.

William III., 1194.

Constance and Henry, 1194—1197. See CONSTANCE, daughter of Roger I., and HENRY VI., emperor of Germany.

Frederic, 1197—1250. See FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany.

Conrad, 1250—1254. See CONRAD IV., k. of Germany.

Conradin, 1254—1268.

Manfred, 1268—1268.

Conquered by Charles of Anjou, 1266.

Sicilian Vespers; separation of Sicily, 1283. See SICILY.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF NAPLES.

Charles of Anjou, *d.* 1285.

Charles II., 1285—1309.

Robert, *the Wise*, 1309—1343.

Joanna I., 1343—1381.

Charles III., of DURAZZO, 1381—1385.

Ladislav, 1385—1414.

Joanna II., 1414—1435.

Reunion of Naples and Sicily, 1435.

Alfonso, 1435—1458. See ALFONSO V., k. of Aragon.

Again separated, 1458.

KINGS OF NAPLES.

Ferdinand I., 1458—1494.

Alfonso II., 1494—1495.

Ferdinand II., 1495—1496.

Frederic, 1496—1501.

Conquered by France and Spain, 1501.

The French expelled, and the whole kingdom made a Spanish province, 1503.

Resists the introduction of the Inquisition, 1504.

The claims of Louis XII. resigned to Ferdinand of Spain, 1505.

Ferdinand *d.* at Naples, 1506.

The kingdom nearly conquered by a combined army of French and Venetians; recovered by the forces of Chas. V., 1528.

Treaty of Pope Paul IV. with Henry II. of France to renew the attack, 1555.—The duke of Guise sent with an army to make the invasion, 1556—the defeat of the French at St. Quentin in Flanders, compels them to desist from their designs on Naples, 1557.

Philip II. harasses the people by forcing the Inquisition on them, 1561.

Rebellion of Maasaniello, July 7-26, 1647.

The tyranny of the Spanish viceroy, don John of Austria, provokes another outbreak; the people invite Henry of Lorraine, duke of Guise, Nov. 15, 1647—he is defeated and sent a prisoner to Spain, 1648.

The city greatly injured by an earthquake, Sept. 8, 1694.

The kingdom claimed by the emperor Leopold I., 1701—visited by Philip V. of Spain, to maintain his rights, Apr. 16, 1702.

Conquered by the imperialists, and Chas. III. proclaimed, 1707—pope Clement XI. grants the investiture to him, 1708—confirmed to him (as Chas. VI., emperor of Germany) by the treaty of Rastadt, and remains annexed to Austria, 1714—Sicily reunited to Naples, 1730. See SICILY.

Conquered by a Spanish army under the count de Montemar, and again made a separate kingdom for Carlos, third son of Philip V. of Spain, 1734—1735.

KINGS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

Carlo, 1735—1759.

Ferdinand IV., 1759—abolishes the Inquisition, 1783—expelled by the French, who establish the Parthenopean republic, Jan. 26, 1799—recovers his throne, June 18; again expelled by them, is supported in Sicily by a British force, and the two kingdoms are once more severed, 1806.

KINGS OF NAPLES.

Joseph Napoleon, 1806—1808. See BONAPARTE, Joseph.

Joachim Murat, 1808—1815. See MURAT, Joachim.

Ferdinand IV. restored to Naples, changes his title, 1815.

KINGS OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Ferdinand I., 1815—1835.

Francis I., 1835—1830.

Ferdinand II., 1830, disregards the remonstrances of Great Britain and France on the tyranny of his government, and their ministers leave his court, 1856; discussions on the seizure of the "Cagliari;" the city suffers again by an earthquake, 1856.

NAPOLÉON I., emperor of the French. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon.—Proclaimed, May 18, 1804—the empire of France declared hereditary in his family, Nov. 6—crowned by the pope, Dec. 2.

1805. Addresses a letter to Geo. III., with proposals of peace, which are declined, Jan. 2—ebosen k. of Italy, Mar. 18—crowned at Milan, May 26—annexes the Ligurian republic to France, June 4—repeats at Boulogne his boastful threat

NAPOLEON I.—continued.

of invading and crushing England, Aug. 4—breaks up his camp, 27—leaves Paris to attack Austria, Sept. 24—advances into Germany; violates the neutral territory of Anspach, Oct. 3—crosses the Danube, 6—takes Augsburg, 10—Münich, 12—victory at Elchingen, 14—obliges Mack to surrender, 20—enters Vienna, Nov. 12—gains the battle of Ansterlitz, Dec. 2—concludes the treaty of Presburg, which strips the emperor of Austria of the Tyrol and all his Italian dominions, 26—makes the electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg kings; declares that Ferdinand IV. of Naples has ceased to reign.

1806. Attends the marriage of Eugene Beauharnais at Munich, Jan. 14—returns to Paris, 20—constructs the column on the Place Vendôme, the Arc de l'Etoile, and other public works; appoints Mollien minister of finance; and his brother, Joseph, k. of Naples, Feb. 15—annexes Venice to the kingdom of Italy, March 4—gives Guastalla to his sister, Pauline; and makes Talleyrand prince of Benevento, Bernadotte of Ponte Corvo, and Berthier of Neuchâtel; Murat, grand duke of Berg, and Louis Napoleon, k. of Holland, June 5—forms the Confederation of the Rhine, and declares himself Protector of it, July 12—holds a Jewish Sanhedrim at Paris, Aug. 12—orders Palm, the Nuremberg bookseller, to be shot, 26—leaves Paris for the Prussian campaign, Sept. 26—conquers at Auerstadt and Jena, Oct. 14—enters Potsdam, 25; Berlin, 26—takes Magdeburg, Nov. 8—refuses to allow the duke of Brunswick, the Prussian general, to be interred in the vault of his family; occupies Hanover, 14; and Hamburg, 19—issues his Berlin decree for the blockade of England, 21—enters Poland, 23—gives the title of king to the elector of Saxony, Dec. 11—received with enthusiasm at Warsaw, 15—defeats the Russians at Pultusk, 26.

1807. Takes Breslau, Jan. 7—conquers Silesia; defeats the Prussians and Russians at Mohrungen, 25—at Eylau, Feb. 8—takes Dantzic, May 23—gains the decisive victory of Friedland, June 14—occupies Königsberg, 16—arrives at Tilsit, 23—meets the emperor Alexander on a raft in the river Niemen, and concludes peace with him and the k. of Prussia; prevails on him to join the "Continental System;" and agrees to his annexing Finland, Moldavia, and Wallachia to Russia, July 8—erects the kingdom of Westphalia for his brother, Jerome; gives the duchy of Warsaw to the k. of Saxony; occu-

ples Swedish Pomerania, 13; Ragusa, Aug. 14—sends a large French army into Spain to act against Portugal, and the best troops of Spain into the North of Europe, Oct. 17; Junot enters Lisbon, 30—Napoleon returns to Paris; creates a new nobility; restores the ceremonial of the ancient court; sets out for Italy, Nov. 16—annexes Etruria to the kingdom of Italy, Dec. 12—issues his Milan decree against English commerce, 17.

1808. Annexes Flushing, Wesel, and other frontier fortresses to France, Jan. 23—organizes and appoints his new nobility, March 1—intrigues in Spain, and sends another army under Murat, 10—Madrid occupied, 30—seizes Rome and the States of the Church, April 2—decoys the royal family of Spain to Bayonne; forces them to abdicate; makes his brother, Joseph, k. of Spain; sends Charles IV. and his qu. to Fontainebleau, and Ferdinand VII. to Valençay, 30—gives Naples to Joachim Murat; his measures provoke a general resistance in Spain, May 2; he sends Joseph with another army, July 9—the patriots defeated by Bessières at Medina del Rio Seco, 14—they surround the army of Dupont at Baylen, and compel him to surrender, 20—Joseph abandons Madrid, Aug. 1—Saragossa defended by Palafox, 15—Junot defeated by sir A. Wellesley at Vimiera, 21—evacuates Portugal, 30—Napoleon meets the emperor Alexander and his vassal kings at Erfurt, Sept. 27—makes overtures to Great Britain, which are rejected, Oct. 12—visits Wieland and Goethe at Weimar; proceeds to Spain with a numerous veteran army, Nov. 7—is at Burgos, 10; at Espinosa, 12; at Tudela, 23—enters Madrid, Dec. 4—abolishes the Inquisition, and suppresses two-thirds of the monasteries; leaves Madrid, 22.

1809. Arrives at Paris, Jan. 23—his armies reduce Ferrol, 27; Saragossa, Feb. 21; Ciudad Real, Mar. 27; Oporto, 29—renews war with Austria; is at Ingoldstadt, April 18—takes Landau, 21—gains the battle of Eckmühl, 22—takes Ratibon, 23; Vienna, May 13—annexes Rome to France, 17—Trieste taken, 18; and Inspruck, 19—defeated by the archduke Charles at Aspern and Essling, and driven into the isle of Lobau, 21, 22—Jellachich defeated, 25—Napoleon is joined by Eugene Beauharnais, 27; and by Marmont with reinforcements, June, 8—is excommunicated by pope Pius VII., and sends him a prisoner to Savona, July 6—gains a decisive victory at Wagram, 6—agrees to an armistice, 11—dispenses titles and domains to his generals, and pensions to

NAPOLÉON I.—continued.

the wounded and to the widows of the slain, Aug. 15—concludes the treaty of Vienna, Oct. 11—Alexander of Russia wavers in his allegiance; the Spaniards defeated at Ocana; Cordova and Seville surrendered to the French, Nov. 10—divorce of Napoleon and Josephine, Dec. 16.

1810. Incorporates the papal States with France, and makes Rome the second city of the empire, Feb. 17—compels the k. of Holland to interdict all communication between his subjects and Great Britain, March 16—marries Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria, at St. Cloud, April 1—siege of Cadiz commenced; Lerida taken, May 14—Dutch Brabant and Zealand annexed to France, 15—Fouché dismissed, and Savary, duke of Rovigo, made minister of police, June 3—Louis Napoleon abdicates, July 2—his kingdom annexed to France, and Amsterdam made the third city of the empire, 3—Ciudad Rodrigo taken by Ney, 10—decree for burning all British manufactures, Aug. 18—consents to the election of Bernadotte in Sweden, 21—Almeida taken by Massena, 27—he is defeated at Busaco by Wellington, Sept. 27, and stopped by him at the lines of Torres Vedras, Oct. 9—Napoleon appoints the Abbé Maury archbp. of Paris, 14—adds the Valais to France, Nov. 12—retreat of Massena from Portugal, 14—maritime Germany to the Elbe, with the free cities of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, added to France, Dec. 13—the "Continental System" causes universal distress.

1811. Suchet takes Tortosa, Jan. 2; and Soult, Olivença, 22—Napoleon completely alienates the emperor Alexander by uniting the duchy of Oldenburg to France, Feb. 18—Sweden prepares to abandon the "Continental System;" Victor defeated at Barossa, March 5—Massena continues his retreat; Soult takes Badajos, 11—birth of Napoleon's son, the k. of Rome, 20—Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onore, May 6—recovers Almeida, 10—Soult defeated at Albuera, 16—the pope refuses to consecrate the French bishops; cardinal Fesch effects a compromise, Aug. 5—Napoleon visits the Northern provinces, Sept. 19—issues a decree for the censorship of the press; 26—Gerard defeated at Arroyo del Molino, Oct. 28.

1812. Suchet takes Valencia, Jan. 9; and Wellington, Ciudad Rodrigo, 19—Napoleon makes a treaty with Prussia for an auxiliary force against Russia, Feb. 24—the same with Austria, March 24—Badajos stormed by Wellington,

Apr. 6—Napoleon takes possession of Swedish Pomerania and Rugen; declares war against Russia, June 23—passes the Niemen, near Kowno, with an army of 570,000 men and 1180 cannon, 24—occupies Wilna, 25—Marmont defeated by Wellington at Salamanca, July 22—Napoleon takes Witepsk, 23—gains the battles of Smolensko, Aug. 17; and of the Borodino, Sept. 7—enters Moscow, 15—the city burnt by the Russians; commences his retreat, Oct. 13—his army perishes by thousands; after a disastrous march he arrives at Smolensko, Nov. 9—crosses the Beresina, 26-29—dates his 29th bulletin from Malodezeno, Dec. 3—gives up the command to Murat at Smorgony, and departs, 5—arrives in Paris, 22—only 40,000 men, the wreck of his immense army, reach Wilna, in a state of entire destitution; retreat to Kowno, and thence to Königsberg; the Prussian general, Yorck, capitulates or deserts to the Russians, 31.

1813. Conscription of 350,000 men in France, Jan. 11—Murat gives up the command of the retreating troops to Eugene Beauharnais, 16—they cross the Oder and reach Berlin, Feb. 21—the k. of Prussia retires to Breslau, and concludes the treaty of Kalisch with Alexander, 23—all Germany prepares to throw off the French yoke; Austria negotiates secretly with Great Britain and Russia, Mar. 20—Napoleon endeavours to conciliate the pope, 23—Suchet defeated at Castella, April 13—Napoleon sets out to join his army in Germany, 15—checks the advance of the allies at Lützen, May, 2—drives them back at Bautzen, Würtchen, and Hochkirchen, 19-22—agrees to an armistice at Poischwitz, June 3—Wellington occupies Madrid; totally overthrows the French at Vittoria, 21—congress of Prague meets, July 5; the news of his victory raises the demands of the allies, 9—he lays siege to Pampeluna, 24—defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, 25—drives him over the Bidassoa, Aug. 2—Charles John lands in Pomerania with an army of Swedes; the congress of Prague breaks up, 9—Austria declares war, 15—Oudinot defeated by Charles John at Gross-Beeren, 23—Ney, by Blücher on the Katzbach, 26—Napoleon repulses the grand army at Dresden, 27—Wellington takes St. Sebastian, 31—Ney defeated at Dennewitz, Sept. 6—Vandamme and his division made prisoners; Macdonald evacuates Silesia; the British army under Wellington enters France, Oct. 8—Napoleon retires from Dresden and concentrates his forces at Leipzig; Bavaria declares against him; he is totally

NAPOLEON I.—continued.

routed in the great battle of Leipzig, 16-19—the Saxon and Wirtemberg troops quit his ranks and join the allies; his rear-guard of 20,000 men surrender on the banks of the Elster; his brother, Jerome, quits Cassel, 26—the kingdom of Westphalia and the Confederation of the Rhine are at an end; Napoleon breaks through the Bavarian army at Hanau, 30—crosses the Rhine with the wreck of his army, Nov. 2; and returns to Paris; Wellington drives Soult back to Bayonne, and fixes his own headquarters at St. Jean de Luz, 10—Chas. John besieges Davoust in Hamburg, and occupies Holstein; Bulow enters Holland, and proclaims the prince of Orange at Amsterdam, Dec. 1—the allied sovereigns issue their Declaration at Frankfurt on the Maine, 4—Napoleon liberates Ferdinand VII., and sends him to Spain, 11—orders another conscription for 300,000 men; demands additional taxes, which the legislative body demurs to grant, 15—the Austrian army enters France, 21—Joachim Murat negotiates with the allies, and opens his ports to British vessels.

1814. Blücher crosses the Rhine, Jan. 1—Murat joins the coalition, 11—the French defeated near Breda, 12—Denmark makes peace, 14—Napoleon restores the pope to liberty, and allows him to return to Rome, 23—the Austrian and Prussian armies join at Langres, and the allied sovereigns arrive there, 25—Wellington defeats Soult at Orthes, Feb. 27—Beresford enters Bordeaux, where the principal inhabitants declare for the Bourbons, March 12—Napoleon arrives at Châlons sur Marne, and maintains an active struggle, in a series of almost daily combats, by which he sometimes retards the progress of the allies, but in the end they always gain ground; conferences at Chatillon, from Feb. 4 to March 18, terminate without any result; by a false move at St. Dizier, March 20, he leaves the road open in front of the allies, and they immediately advance; the empress takes her son to Blois, 29—Marmont and Mortier defeated at Montmartre, 30—the allies occupy Paris, 31—the senate decrees Napoleon's deposition, April 1—he abdicates, at Fontainebleau, 6—the isle of Elba is assigned to him, 11—he embarks at Fréjus, 28—the duchy of Parma given to Maria Louisa; restoration of the Bourbons. See **LOUIS XVIII.**, k. of France.—Death of the former empress, Josephine, May 29.

1815. Napoleon leaves Elba, Feb. 26—lands at Cannes, March 1—arrives at Lyons, 8—is joined by Ney, 17—enters

Paris, 20—the allied sovereigns declare against him, and the British army collects in the Netherlands; Wellington arrives to take the command, April 5—Napoleon endeavours to fortify his power by liberal measures, and alters his former constitution by an Additional Act, which is solemnly inaugurated by a Champ de Mai, June 1—leaves Paris to join his army, 12—drives Blücher back from Ligny to Wavre, 17—is finally overthrown at Waterloo, 18—returns to Paris, 20—departs for Rochefort, 29—gives himself up to captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, July 15—arrives at Torbay, 24—is conducted to Plymouth, 26—sails for St. Helena, under the care of sir Geo. Cockburn, in the Northumberland, Aug. 8—arrives there, Oct. 15; and is placed under the charge of sir Hudson Lowe; Acts 56 George III. cc. 22, 23 passed to regulate his detention, April 9, 1816—papers respecting his treatment moved for by Lord Holland, and refused, March 19, 1817—*d.* May 5, 1821, and interred in Rupert's Valley; his remains brought to France by the prince de Joinville, and received at Paris with funeral honours, Dec. 15, 1840—a statue of him erected at Lyons, Sept. 20, 1852—his will given up to the French government by the Prerogative Court of London, Feb. 17, 1853.

NAPOLEON II. See **BONAPARTE**, Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph.

NAPOLEON III., emperor of the French. See **BONAPARTE**, Chas. Louis Napoleon.—Proclaimed, Dec. 2, 1852.

1853. Unites with Great Britain to protect Turkey against Russia, Jan. 23—marries Eugénia de Montijo, duchess of Teba, 30—proclaims an amnesty, Feb. 4—orders a French fleet to join the British in the Mediterranean, March 10—it leaves Toulon, 23—anchors in the Bay of Salamis, Apr. 4—his ambassador, M. de la Cointe, arrives in Constantinople, 6—consults with those of Great Britain and Austria, and objects to the Russian propositions, 9—the united fleets arrive in Besika Bay, June 13—enter the Dardanelles, Nov. 1—drive the Russian fleet out of the Black Sea into the harbour of Sebastopol, Dec. 27.

1854. With the concurrence of Great Britain, writes to the czar, proposing terms on which hostilities may be avoided, Jan. 31—the Russian minister in Paris demands his passports, Feb. 1—the proposed terms rejected by the czar, 15—the French ambassador leaves Petersburg, 21—treaty concluded with Great Britain and Turkey, March 13—gen. Canrobert conducts the first division of the French army to the East, 13

NAPOLÉON III.—continued.

—marshal St. Arnaud, commander-in-chief, follows, April 15—arrives at Constantinople, May 8—French troops land at the Piræus, 26, and compel Otho, k. of Greece, to desist from his hostile proceedings, 26. For the operations of the allied forces against Russia, see **VICTORIA**, qu. of Great Britain.—Meeting of the emperor and prince Albert at Boulogne, Sept. 6-8—marshal St. Arnaud, from ill-health, resigns his command; *d.* 29—conference between the emperor and lord Palmerston, Nov. 17.

1855. The emperor and empress arrive in London to visit qu. Victoria, Apr. 16—are publicly received by the civic authorities at Guildhall, 19—return, 21—Pisnori attempts to assassinate him, 28; for which he suffers death; Exhibition opened at Paris, May 16—gen. Pellissier takes the command of the French army in the Crimea; qu. Victoria and prince Albert visit the emperor and empress at Paris, Aug. 18-27—the life of the emperor attempted by Bellamare, who is confined as a lunatic, Sept. 9—treaty concluded with Great Britain and Sweden, Nov. 20—the Exhibition at Paris closes, 15—death of adm. Bruat, on his return voyage from the Crimea.

1856. The emperor presents a New Year's gift to qu. Victoria, Jan. 1—Paris fixed upon for the meeting of the Congress to negotiate for peace, 16—the conferences open, and an armistice is concluded, Feb. 25—the empress receives the insignia of the Order of the Star from the empress of Austria; birth of Napoleon Eugene Louis John Joseph, son of the emperor, March 16—Definitive Treaty of Peace signed, April 27—the pen used on the occasion presented to the empress; treaty concluded between Great Britain and Austria to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish empire, 15—destructive inundations in the South of France; estimated loss two hundred millions of livres, May 17-31—subscriptions raised to relieve the sufferers; the legislative body votes two millions; the emperor contributes 125,000, June 2—a large sum raised by a public meeting in London, 13—£1000 added by the qu. and £500 by prince Albert, 15—the French leave the Crimea, July 5—Copyright Treaty with Hamburg, 22—France joins Great Britain in remonstrating against the tyrannical government of Ferdinand II. at Naples; their ministers withdraw from his court, Oct. 28.

1857. The archbp. of Paris murdered, Jan. 3—disputes on the Treaty of Paris, adjusted, 7.

1858. Attempt to assassinate the emperor and empress by hand-grenades filled with detonating mercury, Jan. 14. **NAPOLI DI ROMANIA**, the ancient Nauplia, and sea-port of Argos; the siege of, undertaken and abandoned, by William de Champlitte, 1206—taken by William de Villehardouin, 1246—obtained by the Venetians, 1464; and retained by them in their peace with sultan Mahomet II., 1479—surrendered to the Turks, 1540—besieged unsuccessfully by the Venetians, 1655—surrenders to them, 1696—recovered by the Turks at the peace of Passarowitz, 1718—taken by Demetrius Ipsilanti, with Mavrocordato and Ulysses, Aug. 2, 1821—seat of the Greek government, 1826—congress assembled at, by Augustin Capo D'Istria, 1832—k. Otho lands at, 1833.

NARBONNE, the colony of Narbo Martius, founded by the Romans, B.C. 118—gives its name to the province of Gallia Narbonensis, about 50—besieged by the Visigoths, is relieved by Litorius, A.D. 436—taken by Theodoric II., the Visigoth, 462—taken by Wamba, k. of the Visigoths, from the rebellious Gascons and duke Paulus, 674—the conquests of the Mohammedans extended to, by Musa, 713—besieged by Charles Martel, 737—conquered by Pepin, 758—reconquered by the Saracens, 796—taken from them by Charlemagne, 796—treaty of, between Charles VIII. of France and Ferdinand and Isabella, 1493.

NARCISUS, favourite and minister of the emperor Claudius I., 43—governs him, 48—put to death, 54.

NABOTISSUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 190.

NARSES, k. of Persia, son of Varanes II., expels his brother, Varanes III., 298—defeats Galerius, 297—defeated by him in Armenia, and makes peace by giving up Mesopotamia and five provinces beyond the Tigris, 298—*d.* 301.

NARSES, a Persian general, defeated by Ardaburius, 421.

NARSES, the eunuch, appointed to command the army of the Eastern Empire in Italy, 551—defeats Totila, 552—restores and administers the government of Justinian in Italy, 553—repels an invasion of the Franks and Alamanni, 554—deprived of his command, and retires to Naples, 557—*d.* between 568 and 573.

NARSES, another Roman general, employed by the emperor Maurice to restore Chosroes Purvis in Persia, 591—is decoyed to Constantinople by the emperor Phocas, and burnt alive, 606.

NARVA, in Esthonia, built by Waldemar II. of Denmark, 1218—sold by Waldemar III. to the Teutonic Knights, 1346—held by the Livonian Knights, 1451—

- given up to Sweden, 1561—besieged by Peter I of Russia, and relieved by Chas. XII. of Sweden, in the memorable battle fought Nov. 30, 1700—taken by Peter, Aug. 20, 1704.
- NARVAZ**, Ramon, Spanish general, heads a party against Espartero, 1838—protests against his regency, July 19, 1841—appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, July 24, 1843—takes the rebel chief, Zurbano, and shoots him, 1845—returns to Madrid, and recovers his influence, 1847—dismissed, and is recalled, Oct. 20, 1849—resigns, Jan. 10, 1861.
- NASAMONES**, in Africa, revolt, but are quelled, 86.
- NASBY**, battle of; Charles I. is totally defeated by the army of the Parliament under Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, June 14, 1645.
- NASH**, Richard (commonly called Beau Nash), master of the ceremonies at Bath, b. 1674—d. 1761.
- NASH**, John, architect, b. 1752—d. 1835.
- NASH**, Dr. Treadway, editor of *Hudibras*, b. 1728—d. 1811.
- NASICA**, P. Corn. Scipio, consul of Rome, subdues the Boians, B.C. 191—another, improperly elected consul, resigns, and is replaced by P. Cornelius Lentulus, 162—ensor, introduces the clepsydra, or water-clock, at Rome, 159—consul II., terminates successfully the war in Dalmatia, 155—another, consul, 138—another, 111.
- NASMYTH**, Lieut., assists the Turks in the defence of Silistria, May 21, 1854.
- NASSAU**, on the lower Lahn, in the dismemberment of the great duchy of Saxony, erected into a county by the emperor Frederic I., and given to Walram, of Laurenburg, a descendant of the Salian line, 1180—the sons of count Henry I., Walram and Otho, divide the county, and commence the Laurenburgian and Geldrian lines, 1255—from the latter descend the princes of Orange. See **ORANGE**, and **NETHERLANDS**.—Adolphus, son of Walram, elected k. of Germany. See **ADOLPHUS** of Nassau.—His grandsons, Adolphus II., and John I., divide their inheritance into the two branches of Idstein-Wisbaden and Weilburg, 1361—to the latter, Saarbrück, on the Rhine, is annexed, before 1371—Henry, count of Nassau, employed by Chas. V. in Flanders, 1521—in Picardy, 1538—John Louis, last of the Idstein branch, d. 1602, and his portion is re-united to Weilburg; the prince of Nassau-Saarbrück commands the imperial army, and takes Kayserwerth, 1702—Frederic William, count, 1788—loses his lands on the left bank of the Rhine, 1795—joins the Confederation of the Rhine, and receives the title of duke, 1806—recovers his lost lands, 1814—d. 1814—William George, his son, makes Wisbaden his residence; d. 1839—Adolphus William Charles, son of William George, b. July 24, 1817—succeeds his father, Aug. 20, 1839—marries Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas, emperor of Russia, Jan. 19, 1844—she d. Jan. 23, 1845.
- NASSAU BALLOON**, ascent of the, Nov. 7, 1837.
- NATAL**, Port of, Cape of Good Hope. See **BOERS**.
- NATANLEON**, the British prince, defeated and slain in battle by Cerdic, 508.
- NATHAN THE WISE**. See **LESSING**, Gott-hold Ephraim.
- NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION**, 1789 and 1848.
- NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**, of Prussia, opened, May 22, 1848.
- NATIONAL CONVENTION**. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION**, 1792-95.
- NATIONAL BANK**. See **BANK OF IRELAND**.
- NATIONAL DEBT**. See **FUNDING SYSTEM**.
- NATIONAL DEFENCES**, additional expenditure required to improve them, 1848.
- NATIONAL EDUCATION**. See **IRELAND**, 1845.
- NATIONAL GALLERY**, commenced by the purchase of the Angerstein Collection, and Sir G. Beaumont's gift of his pictures, 1824—the building completed and opened to the public, 1837.
- NATIONAL GUARD**. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION**, 1789, 1830, and 1848—dissolved for reorganization, Jan. 12, 1852.
- NATIONAL GUARD** and municipal institutions introduced at Rome by pope Pius IX., 1847.
- NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL** presented to Rowland Hill, June 17, 1846—to Miss Nightingale, Nov. 29, 1855.
- "NATIONS,"** or "the Ditch," third expedition of the Koreish against Mohammed, 625.
- NATURAL HISTORY**. See **TIMOTHEUS**, of Gaza, and **MUSEUM**.
- NAUMBURG**, treaty of, by which the Saxon princes adjust their differences, 1554.
- NAUPLIA**. See **NAPOLIDI ROMANIA**.
- NAUBIGENES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 368.
- NAUSINICUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 378.
- NAUTACA**, in Sogdiana, winter quarters of Alexander, B.C. 328.
- NAVAL BATTLES** may all be found in this Index, under the names of the places where they were fought, or of the admirals commanding.
- NAVAL FLEET** to George III., at Weymouth, Sept. 29, 1804.
- NAVAL REVIEW**, by Queen Victoria, Aug. 11, 1856.
- NAVARINO**, surrenders to the Venetians, 1686—recovered by the Turks, 1718—battle of; the Turko-Egyptian fleet de-

stroyed by the combined British, French, and Russian, under Sir Edw. Codrington, Oct. 30, 1837.

NAVARRA, part of the Marca Hispanica of Charlemagne, 778—where, in the breaking up of his empire, Sancho, called by some Garcias Ximenes, or Iñiguez, and surnamed Arista, founds an independent State, 858—attacked by the caliph Muhamad, 880—the Navarrese recover their lost ground, 882. See **GARCÍAS INÍQUEZ**; and for subsequent events, refer to the names of his successors.

These are uncertain till Sancho II. establishes his throne firmly, 970—*d.* 994.

Garcias II., 994—1000.

Sancho III., 1000—1035.

Garcias III., 1035—1053.

Sancho IV., 1053—1076.

Sancho V., 1076—1094.

Pedro I., 1094—1104.

Alfonso I., 1104—1134.

Garcias IV., 1134—1150.

Sancho VI., 1150—1194.

Sancho VII., 1194—1234.

Blanche resigns the throne to her husband, 1234.

House of Champagne.

Theobald I., 1234—1253.

Theobald II., 1253—1270.

Henry I., 1270—1274.

Joanna I., 1274—1305.

French Line of Capet.

Louis *Hutín*, 1305—1316.

John I., 1316, five days.

Joanna II., 1316—Chas. IV. of France claims the throne, and assumes the title of Charles I., k. of Navarre; is defeated by the Navarrese at Beotiba, and foregoes his pretensions, 1322—Joanna II. *d.* 1349.

Line of D'Evreux.

Charles II., *the Bad*, 1349—1387.

Charles III., *the Noble*, 1387—1425.

Blanche II., with her husband, John II., 1425—*d.* 1441.

House of Aragon.

John II., *alone*, 1441—1479.

Eleanor de Foix, 1479, *one month*.

House of De Foix.

Francis Phoebus, 1479—1483.

Katharine and John d'Albret, 1483—conquered by Ferdinand and annexed to Spain, 1512—invaded by Francis I., and recovered by the emperor Charles, 1521.

NAVARRA, Lower, a small province north of the Pyrenees, which the expelled family is allowed to retain, where John d'Albret *d.* 1516.

Henry d'Albret, 1516—1555.

Jane d'Albret (or Joanna III.), with her husband, Antony de Bourbon, 1555—*alone*, 1562—*d.* 1572.

Henry III., 1572. See **HENRY IV.**, k. of France, 1589, when Lower Navarre is united to that kingdom.

NAVAS DE TOLOSA, battle of; the combined armies of Aragon, Castile, and Navarre, defeat the caliph Mohamad Abdallah, 1121.

NAVIGATION ACT, passed, Oct. 9, 1651—re-enacted by the Convention Parliament, 1660, (12 Car. II. c. 18)—relaxation of it, vindicated by Mr. Huskisson, May 12, 1826—Mr. Ricardo's motion for a committee on it, carried, Feb. 6, 1847—Bill for altering it, read a third time by the Commons, April 23, 1849—read a second time by the Lords, May 7; the new Act comes into operation, Jan. 1, 1850.

NAXOS, a town in Sicily, founded, B.C. 735.

NAXOS, Isle of, exiles from, invite Darius to assist them in returning to their country, B.C. 502—unsuccessfully attacked by his forces, 501—withdraws from the Grecian league, is besieged by Cimon, and made subject to Athens, 466—the Lacedæmonian fleet defeated off, by Chabrias, 376—Martin I., bp. of Rome, taken there a prisoner, by the exarch of Ravenna, A.D. 653—conquered by Mark Sanudo, and the duchy of the Archipelago founded, 1207. See **SANUDO**, family of.—Seized by Francis Crispo, who makes himself duke of Naxos, 1381. See **CRISPO**, Francis and James.—The island taken by the Turks, 1566.

NAZAR, k. of Granada, 1309—1313. See **GRANADA**.

NAZARETH, taken by Edward, son of Henry III., 1271.

NAZARIUS delivers his Orat., Panegyric on the emperor Constantine at Rome, 321.

NEÆCHMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 330.

NEANDER, Dr. A., *Ecc. Hist.*, b. 1789—*d.* 1860.

NEANTHES of Cyzicus, the historian, fl. B.C. 241.

NEAPOLIS. See **NAPLES**.

NEARCHUS, commands Alexander's fleet on the Indus, B.C. 326—joins him in Susiana, 325.

NEBAT, father of Jeroboam I., k. of Israel, B.C. 975.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, k. of Babylon, takes Nineveh, and overthrows the Assyrian empire, B.C. 606—takes Jerusalem, 597—Tyre, 572—*d.* 563.

NECHEPSOS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 638—640 B.

NECHO, or **Nekos I.**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 634 (639 B.).

NECKAR, the river, forms part of the frontier of the Roman empire, from which, to the Danube, Hadrian orders a fortified barrier to protect the open space, 120—Manheim built at its confluence with the Rhine, 1606.

NECKER, M., a banker of Geneva, *b.* 1732—appointed comptroller-general of finance in France, 1776—publishes his financial statement; retires from office, 1781—recalled to office, Aug. 27, 1788—again dismissed, July 11, 1789—recalled, July 28; leaves France and retires to Coppet, Sept. 4, 1790—*d.* 1804.

NECKER, Anne Louisa Germaine, his daughter (afterwards baroness de Staël), *b.* 1766—writes in defence of Rousseau, 1788. See **STAËL, Madame De**.

NECO, k. of Egypt, *b.* c. 616—600, C.

NECTANEBIS I., k. of Egypt, *b.* c. 387 B., 378 L.—begins the 30th of Manetho's Egyptian dynasties, 375—363.

NECTANEBIS II., k. of Egypt, *b.* c. 361—subdued by Ochus, *k.* of Persia, 350.

NECTARIUS, *bp.* of Constantinople, 381—persecuted by the Arians, 388—*d.* 398.

NEELE, Henry, *b.* 1798—*d.* 1828.

NEERWINDEN, battles of; *Wm.* III. defeated by marshal Luxembourg (called also battle of Landen), July 19, 1693—Dumouriez defeated by the Austrians, Mar. 18, 1798.

NEGAPATAM, a Dutch East India settlement, taken by the British, 1781.

NEGOUR, canal and tunnel of, constructed to convey the water of the river Zab to Nineveh, *b.* c. 800 L.

NEGRO conspiracy and insurrection. See **JAMAICA**.

NEGRO SLAVES, trade in, commenced, 1442. See **GUINEA**.—Introduced into Hispaniola, 1517—into Virginia, 1620. See **SLAVERY**, and **SLAVE TRADE**.

NEGROPONT, the Euboea of early Greece. See **EUBOEIA**.—Attacked by Stefano, the Sicilian admiral, 1158—by the Venetians, 1171—allotted to them in the division of the Eastern empire, 1204—naval battle of, the Venetians defeat the Genoese, 1268—many Venetian towns plundered by the Genoese fleet, 1351—gallantly defended by the Venetians under Erizzo; is taken by the sultan Mahomet II., 1470—attacked unsuccessfully by the Venetian dogs, Francesco Morosino, 1688.

NEHAEND, battle of; the Saracens defeat Yezdegerd, 423.

NEHEMIAH rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem, *b.* c. 445.

NEKOS I., k. of Egypt. See **NECHO**.

NEKOS II., k. of Egypt, *b.* c. 593 B.—makes the canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, L.

NELSON, Horatio, *b.* at Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, 1758—sails in Capt. Phipps' expedition towards the north pole, 1778—distinguishes himself in the West Indies, 1780—assists in the reduction of Corsica, where he loses his right eye at Calvi, 1794—captures the isle of Elba, Aug. 9,

1796—with sir John Jervis defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797—promoted to be admiral, Feb. 20; makes an unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz, where he loses his right arm, July 25, 26; gains the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798—is created baron Nelson of the Nile, Oct. 6; receives from the *k.* of Naples the estate of Bronte, in Sicily, with the title of duke, blockades Malta, and gains possession of Gozo, Nov. 1798—attacks Copenhagen, April 2, 1801—created a viscount, May 22; attacks the Boulogne flotilla, Aug. 4, 15, 16; is appointed to the chief command in the Mediterranean, May 20, 1803—pursues the combined French and Spanish fleet to the West Indies and back to Europe, March to Aug. 1805—returns to England, Aug.—again appears off Cadiz, and defeats them at Trafalgar, where he is killed, Oct. 21; receives a public funeral in St. Paul's, Jan. 9, 1806.

NELSON, William, brother of Horatio, *b.* 1757—is made an earl, Nov. 20, 1805—receives a parliamentary grant, May 12, 1806—*d.* 1835.

NEMEAN GAMES, first celebrated by Adrastus, *k.* of Argos, to commemorate Archemorus, the infant son of Lycurgus, *k.* of Nemea, about *b.* c. 1230—revived by Hercules about 1226; the winter games celebrated in the second year of each Olympiad, and the summer games in the fourth. Philip V. of Macedon present at them, when he receives the news of Hannibal's victory at Thrasymene, 217—restored by the emperor Julian, *A.D.* 363—finally discontinued, 396.

NEMESIUS celebrates the emperor Carus and his sons in his *Haliectica*, 288.

NEMOURS, the edict of, issued by Hen. III., *k.* of France, revokes all concessions to the Huguenots, 1585.

NEMOURS, the duke de, commands the French army against Naples, 1501—killed at the battle of Cerignuolo, April 28, 1508.

NEMOURS, Gaston, duke de. See **FOIX, Gaston de**.

NEMOURS, the duke de, submits to Henry IV., 1596.

NEMOURS, Louis Charles Philip Raphael, duke de, second son of Louis Philip, *k.* of the French, *b.* Oct. 25, 1814—with other members of the Orleans family, lands at Dover, March 2, 1848—has an interview with the duke de Bordeaux at Frohsdorf, Nov. 17, 1853.

NEO-CESAREA, in Pontus, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 344. See **GREGORY THAUMATURGUS**.

NEO-PLATONISM founded by Ammonius Saccas, 201. See **JULIAN**, emperor of Rome.

NEOTERIUS, consul of Rome, 890.
 NEPAULESE war in India, Nov. 1, 1814—peace, Dec. 12, 1815—infraction of the treaty; war renewed; defeat of the Nepaulese, and close of the war by another treaty, March 15, 1816—an ambassador from them arrives in London, May 26, 1850.
 NEPHEW, sir EVAN, secretary to the admiralty, 1796—to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1804—a junior lord of the admiralty, 1805.
 NEPHERCHERES, k. of Egypt, B.C. 987 (1050 B.)
 NEPHERUS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 895-889 *Blair*.
 NEPHERTES, k. of Egypt, B.C. 407 B. & L. 375 *Blair*.
 NEPHTHALITES, or White Huns, restore Cabades in Persia, 501.
 NEPOS, Cornelius, fl., B.C. 40.
 NEPOS, C. FLAMINIUS. See FLAMINIUS C. NEPOS.
 NEPOS, Cn. Octavius, consul of Rome, B.C. 128.
 NEPOS, JULIUS. See JULIUS NEPOS.
 NEPOS, M. Aquilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 129.
 NEPOS, Qu. Cæcilius Metellus, consul of Rome, B.C. 98—another, 87.
 NEPOS, Sex. Pompeius, consul of Rome, B.C. 36.
 NEPOTIANUS, son of Eutropia, sister of Constantine I., consul of Rome, 896—proclaimed emperor, and slain 28 days afterwards, 890.
 NEPOTIANUS, count, urges Frumarius to invade Gallicia, 480—d. 484.
 NEPOTIANUS, father of the emperor Julius Nepos, master of the military in Dalmatia, 473.
 NEPTUNE, the planet. See ADAMS, Mr.; and LE VERRIER.—Discovered by M. Challis, Aug. 4 and 12; and by Dr. Galle, at Berlin, Sept. 23, 1846—a satellite of it discovered by Mr. Lassell, at Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1847.
 NESESHEIM, battle of; the archduke Chas. defeated by Moreau, Aug. 10, 1796.
 NERGILUS, or Asordanus, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 691.
 NERI (blacks), a faction of Florence, 1800. See FLORENCE.
 NERIGLISSAR, k. of Babylon, B.C. 559-556.
 NERIO ACCIATUOLI obtains Corinth in mortgage from his relation, Angelo, 1878—becomes duke of Athens, 1883. See ACCIATUOLI, Nerio.
 NERIO II., duke of Athens, grand-nephew of Nerio I., succeeds Antonio, 1435—banishes his widow, and her minister Chalcocondylas, 1436—assists the Ottoman attack on the Morea, 1446—d. 1458.
 NESO, Claudius Cæsar, son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, dau.

of Germanicus, 3. 37—his mother marries the emperor Claudius, and Seneca is appointed his tutor, 49—adopted by Claudius as his successor, 50—assumes the toga virilis, 51—marries Octavia, daughter of Claudius, 53—intercedes for the privileges of Rhodes to be restored, and arrears of tribute remitted to Byzantium, and other places, 53—becomes emperor; acts under the advice of Seneca and Burrus, 54—consul of Rome; slights his mother, and poisons Britannicus, Oct. 14, 55—Seneca dedicates De Clementia to him, 56—consul II., 57—consul III.; Sabina Poppæa his mistress, 58—puts Agrippina to death, Mar. 20, 59—institutes the Quinquennial games at Rome; consul IV., 60—puts Octavia to death, and marries Poppæa, 62—exhibits on the stage at Rome and Naples; during his absence at Antium the fire of Rome breaks out, July 19; the Christians accused of having caused it, and severely persecuted, 64—he puts Calpurnius Piso to death for a conspiracy; also his wife Poppæa, the apostles Peter and Paul, the philosopher Seneca, Gallic, the poet Lucan, the civilian Cassius Longinus, and many others, 65—crowns Tiridates, condemns Thrasea Pætus and Barea Soranus; visits Greece, 66—recalled to Italy by another conspiracy; manifests such jealousy of Corbulo's services that he kills himself, 67—Galba proclaimed by the army, on hearing which Nero commits suicide, June 10, 68.
 NERO, C. Claudius, consul of Rome, defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, B.C. 207.
 NERO, T'ib. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 202—another, 18; II. 7.
 NERVA, M. Cocceius, consul of Rome, 71—II., 90—proclaimed emperor, 96—consul III., 97—IV., 98—appoints Trajan to be his successor; d. Jan. 25, 98—another, consul B.C. 36.
 NERVA, P. Silius, consul of Rome, B.C. 20—another, A.D. 23.
 NERVA, a surname assumed by Trajan on his accession, 98.
 NERVILIUS, M. Silius, consul of Rome, 50.
 NESSELRODE, count, Russian minister, demands of the Turkish government immunities for the Greek church, Jan. 8, 14; threatens to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia, May 31, 1853—accepts, unconditionally, the terms proposed by count Esterhazy, Jan. 11, 1858.
 NESTOR, k. of Pylos, B.C. 1224 (1233 C.)
 NESTOR writes his Chronicles of Russia, 1077.
 NESTOR, of Tarsus, preceptor of Marcellus, B.C. 33—d. 23.

Nestorianism prevails among the Christians of Persia, 499.

Nestorianus concludes his *Chronology*, 474.

Nestorius, bp. of Constantinople, founds the sect of the Nestorians, 428—Cyril, bp. of Alexandria, plots to expel him, 430—deposed by the violence of Cyril, retires into a monastery at Antioch, 431—banished by Theodosius II. to the Oasis in the desert of Africa, 435—his sect, persecuted in the Roman empire, prevails among the Christians of Persia, 499—still survives in the East; seen by Marco Polo at Mosul, in Armenia and Tartary, 1272—has churches in China, 1278. See **CHANGHANFU**.—Visited by Mr. Layard in Kurdistan, 1850.

NETHERLANDS, or **Low Countries**, a general name given to the provinces formed about the mouths of the Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt, after the breaking up of Charlemagne's empire. See their early history under their respective names of **HOLLAND**, **FRIESLAND**, **FLANDERS**, **BRABANT**, and the rest.—Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford and duke of Ireland, favourite of Richard II., when driven from England takes refuge in them, 1387—they form the most important part of the duchy of Burgundy collected by Philip the Good, and Charles the Bold. See **BURGUNDY**, duchy of.

On the death of Charles they become a part of the Austrian dominions, 1477. See **MARY**, dau. of Charles the Bold.—Austrian governors appointed over them, the first of whom is Adolphus of Cleves, 1477—Engelbert of Nassau, gov., 1485—Albert of Saxony, 1489—given by the emperor Maximilian I. to his son Philip, 1494—on his departure to take the throne of Castile, William de Croi gov. 1505—on Philip's death they become the portion of his son Charles, who annexes them to the crown of Spain, and the government is given to his aunt, Margaret, 1507. See **MARGARET**, daughter of Maximilian I.—Invaded by Francis I., k. of France, 1521—Christian II. expelled from Denmark, takes refuge in them; a translation of the Bible is circulated, and Luther's opinions widely propagated, 1523.

Margaret dies, and Philip's daughter, Maria, widow of Louis II., k. of Hungary, is appointed governess, 1531—insurrection, 1539. See **GUENT**.—Charles V. resigns the Netherlands to his son Philip, who appoints Emanuel Filiberto, duke of Savoy, governor, 1555—invaded by the French; English auxiliaries arrive under the earl of Pembroke; defeat of the French at St. Quentin, 1557—Granvelle, bp. of Arras, attempts to introduce the

Inquisition; the resistance of the people is encouraged by William of Nassau and count Egmont; Margaret, duchess of Parma, governess, 1569. See **MARGARET**, daughter of Charles V.—Her mild government is thwarted by cardinal Granvelle, now archbp. of Malines, 1561—she supports the complaints against his intolerance, 1563—Philip attempts to enforce the decrees of the council of Trent by means of the Inquisition, 1565—the "Compromise of Breda," a protest against the measures of Philip, is presented to the regent by 300 nobles; they are answered by a reproof as beggars (*gueux*), whence they take their name of Geusen, and prepare for resistance, by arms, 1566.

Margaret resigns; Philip sends the duke of Alva, gov., with an army; the counts Egmont and Hoorn are arrested; the prince of Orange escapes, 1567—Alva's sanguinary tribunals drive thousands of the wealthiest and most industrious of the population to emigrate into England; Egmont and Hoorn are beheaded, June 5; William, prince of Orange, defeated in Brabant, and his brother Louis at Groningen, 1568—Philip disregards the advice of the emperor Maximilian II. to treat the Netherlands mildly, and allows Alva to pursue his barbarous course, 1569—the revolted Netherlands fit out ships against the Spanish commerce; William of Orange combines them into a systematic plan of operation under the name of Watergeusen; they take The Briel and Flushing, and are joined by most of the cities in Holland and Zealand, 1572—they are supported by qu. Elizabeth; Alva takes Haarlem, and puts its inhabitants to the sword; is repulsed at Alkmaar, and recalled by Philip; Louis de Requesens is appointed in his place, 1573—he fails in the siege of Leyden; the provinces offer the sovereignty to Elizabeth, which she refuses, but mediates for them with Philip; Holland and Zealand appoint the prince of Orange their statholder, 1575.

Louise de Requesens; don John of Austria, gov. See **JOHN OF AUSTRIA**, natural son of Chas. V.—All the provinces, except Luxemburg, combine for mutual defence by the "Pacification of Ghent;" vain attempt of the viceroy to negotiate with them, 1576—they invite the archduke Matthias to be their governor; William of Orange acts as his lieutenant, 1577—alliance with England concluded, Jan. 6; English auxiliaries repulse don John at Rimenant; he gains a victory at Gemblours; Limburg and Louvain submit to him; the Hollanders take Amsterdam; the Southern provinces invite the

NETHERLANDS—continued.

duke of Anjou; don John of Austria dies; Alexander, duke of Parma, gov., 1578—the seven northern provinces contract the Union of Utrecht; the ten southern submit to the duke of Parma, as viceroy of Spain; he takes Maestricht, and massacres its people; Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Cambray, and Tournay still resist, 1579.

Phillip sends his sister, Margaret, again to aid her son in the government, and offers a reward for the assassination of the prince of Orange, 1580—the Seven United Provinces issue their declaration of independence at the Hague, nominate the duke of Anjou their sovereign, with William of Orange statholder; the duke of Parma is obliged to raise the siege of Cambray; Margaret returns to Italy, 1581—the duke of Anjou is recognized as sovereign at Antwerp, but acquires no real power, 1582—the duke of Parma restores the authority of Philip in a great part of the ten southern provinces, 1583—from this time the name of Netherlands is properly restricted to them. For the seven northern, see UNITED PROVINCES, and HOLLAND.

Siege of Antwerp; death of the duke of Anjou, 1584—Antwerp reduced by famine, surrenders, 1585—the duke of Parma d.; count Mansfeld, gov., 1592—Ernest, brother of the emperor Rudolf, 1594—count de Fuentes, gov., invades Picardy, 1595—Albert, brother of the late archduke Ernest, gov., surprises Calais, 1596—marries Isabella, daughter of Philip II., the Netherlands transferred to their joint sovereignty, 1598—Maurice of Nassau attacks Nieuport, defeats Albert, but raises the siege, 1600—siege of Ostend commenced, 1601—surrenders, 1604—Albert negotiates for peace with the United Provinces, 1607—a truce concluded, 1609—Albert d., Isabella governs alone; Spinola prepares to renew war with the United Provinces, 1621—Breda surrenders to him, 1625—Bois le Duc and Maestricht to the statholder, Frederic Henry, 1623.

Isabella d., the Netherlands revert to Philip III. of Spain, who appoints his son, Ferdinand, gov., 1633—prince Thomas of Savoy commands the army, and is defeated by the French at Avelin, 1635—invades Picardy, 1636—Breda recovered by the statholder, 1637—Charles I., of Great Britain, threatens to assist the Spaniards, 1639—the French take Arras, 1640—De Mello, gov., 1641—totally defeated at Rocroy, 1643—De Castel Rodrigo, gov.; the statholder takes Sas van Ghent and Hulst, 1644—the French take Courtrai,

Mardyck, Furnes, and Dunkirk, 1646—Leopold of Austria, gov., 1647. See LEOPOLD, archduke of Austria.—Recovers Ypres and St. Venant; loses Maubeuge and Condé, 1649—receives Turenne, when he retires from France, 1650—affords a refuge to Louis, prince of Condé, and is assisted by him; recovers Gravelines and Dunkirk, 1652—defeated at Arras by Turenne, who again serves France, and takes Quesnoy, 1654—and Landrecy and other towns, 1655—don John of Austria, gov., 1657.

Cromwell projects the partition of the Netherlands with France; sends a force to co-operate with Turenne; Condé defeated in the battle of the Dunes; Dunkirk taken and given up to the English, 1658—by the peace of the Pyrenees the French acquire Artois and a line of fortresses; De Fromlata, gov., 1659—De Castel Rodrigo again gov., 1664—Louis XIV. claims and seizes a great part of the Netherlands, 1667—many of the people emigrate to England; the duke de Feria, Spanish gov.; by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Lisle, Tournay, and other towns are ceded to France, 1668—Vauban employed to fortify them, 1671—Louis marches through the Netherlands to attack the United Provinces, 1672—takes Maestricht and retreats, 1673—battle of Senef; Oudenarde and Grave besieged, 1674—Luxemburg makes many conquests, 1676—takes Valenciennes, Cambray, and St. Omer, 1677—by the treaty of Nimwegen, Maubeuge, Cambray, and other places are given up to France, 1678—Louis makes new claims, 1680—forcibly occupies Luxemburg, Courtrai and Dixmude, 1684—for the subsequent campaigns see LUXEMBURG, Francis de Montmorency, marshal; WILLIAM III., statholder, and K. of Great Britain; and MARLBOROUGH, John Churchill, duke of.

Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, gov., 1692—De Bedmar, 1701—the elector of Bavaria again, 1702—he retires there when expelled from his own States, 1704—is driven out by Marlborough, who conquers the whole of the Netherlands, 1706—by the peace of Utrecht they are given to the emperor Chas. VI., and again become part of the Austrian dominions, 1714—invaded by Louis XV., 1744—he gains the battle of Fontenoy, and makes great progress, 1745—takes Brussels, Antwerp, and Namur, and the whole country, 1746—restores it by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—revolt against the emperor Joseph II., 1787—declaration of independence issued; suppressed by Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, 1790—conquered

by the French gen., Dumourier, 1792—abandoned by him, 1793—reconquered by Pichegru, 1794—annexed, to the French republic, and divided into nine departments, 1795—recovered by the allies, and united with Holland to form the kingdom of the Netherlands; William I. k., 1814—campaign of 1815. See WELLINGTON, Arthur, duke of.—The bishops protest against equality of religious rights, 1815—claim the general direction of education, 1817—revolt of the southern provinces, and division of the new kingdom, 1830. See HOLLAND and BELGIUM.

NEUBURG, the count palatine of, claims the States of the deceased John William, duke of Cleves, who leaves no heir, 1610—the dispute settled by treaty, when Juliers and Berg are assigned to Neuburg, 1686.

NEUCHÂTEL, battle of; the Austrian gen., count Von Fürstenberg, retreating to Lorraine, defeated by the duke of Guise, 1523—the duchess of Nemours, princess of, d. June 16; her inheritance is awarded by the Swiss Diet to Frederic I., k. of Prussia, 1707—given by Napoleon I. to marshal Berthier, with the title of prince, 1806—restored to Prussia, but made a canton of the new Swiss Federation, 1814—a revolt against Prussian sovereignty suppressed, 1831—joins the league of Sarnen, and desires to be detached from the Swiss Union, 1833—renounces allegiance to the k. of Prussia, 1848—an attempt made to restore his authority, 1856—set free by him through the mediation of Great Britain and France, June 11, 1857.

NEUHAUSEL, in Hungary, taken by the Turks, 1663—recovered by the duke of Lorraine, 1685.

NEUHOF, baron, a Prussian, arrives in Corsica, and is elected k. by the title of Theodore I., 1736—expelled by a French army, 1738—imprisoned in London for debt, 1751—d. 1756.

NEUMARCK, battle of; Bernadotte defeated by the archduke Charles, Aug. 23, 1796.

NEUMARK, a district on the right bank of the Oder, sold to the Teutonic knights by Sigismund, k. of Hungary, 1402—laid waste by the Poles, 1422—mortgaged by the knights to Fred. II., elector of Brandenburg, 1456—ceded to Joachim I., 1519.

NEUSTADT taken by Matthias Corvinus, 1485.

NEUSTRIA, or West France, at first the kingdom of Soissons, allotted to Chlotair I. as his portion of the dominions of his father Clovis, 511. See CHLOTAIR I.

KINGS OF NEUSTRIA.

For events, see their respective names, and FRANKS.

Chlotair I., 511—561.

Chilperic I., 561—584.

Chlotair II., 584—628.

Dagobert I., 628—638.

Clovis II., 638—656.

Chlotair III., 656—670.

Thierry, or Dietrich III., 670—691.

Clovis III., 691—695.

Childebert III., 695—711.

Dagobert III., 711—715.

Chilperic II., 715—720.

Thierry or Dietrich IV., 720—737.

Pepin, the Short, governs Neustria without the title of k., sets up Childeric III., 742; deposes him, 752.

Pepin, k. of the Franks, 752—768.

Carloman, k. of Neustria and Burgundy, 768—770.

Comprised in the empire of Charlemagne, 771.

Given by Louis I. to his son Charles, the Bald, with whom it forms part of the kingdom of France, 837. See FRANCE.

NEUTRALITY LAWS, alleged by the U. S. to have been violated by Great Britain, 1856.

NEVA, battle of the; Alexander Newski defeats the Swedes, and takes his surname from it, 1241—inundation of the, devastates St. Petersburg, Nov. 19, 1824.

NEVERS, John Tristan, duke of, son of Louis IX., accompanies his father in his crusade against Tunis, and d. there of the plague, 1270.

NEVERS, duke de. See GONZAGA, Louis, and CHARLES I.

NEVILLE, Anne. See ANNE NEVILLE.

NEVILLE, Charles. See WESTMORELAND, Charles, earl of.

NEVILLE, Edward, marries Elizabeth Beauchamp, heiress of the Abergavenny family, and is created baron Abergavenny, Sept. 5, 1450.

NEVILLE, George, 17th baron Abergavenny, created viscount Neville and earl of Abergavenny, May 17, 1784.

NEVILLE, George, created baron Latimer, 1432.

NEVILLE, George, brother of Richard, earl of Warwick, bp. of Exeter, 1456—lord chancellor, and chancellor of Oxford, 1460—archbp. of York, 1465—gov. of London, admits Edward IV., 1471—d. 1476.

NEVILLE, Isabella. See ISABELLA NEVILLE.

NEVILLE, John. See MONTAGU, John, lord.

NEVILLE, Ralph. See WESTMORELAND, Ralph, earl of.

NEVILLE, Richard, eldest son of Richard, earl of Salisbury, marries Anne Beauchamp, heiress of the Warwick family, and is created, by Henry VI., earl of Warwick, 1449—attaches himself to Richard, duke of York, and sup-

ports his claim to the crown, 1451—appointed gov. of Calais, 1455—escapes a plot of the Lancastrians to seize his person, and retires to Calais, 1457—brings over his forces from Calais; the Yorkists assemble at Ludlow; on the desertion of sir Andrew Trollop they disperse, and Warwick retires to Calais, 1459—lands in Kent with another army; defeats the Lancastrians at Northampton, July 10, 1460—defeated by them at the second battle of St. Alban's, Feb. 17, 1461—is sent to negotiate a treaty of marriage between Edward IV. and the princess Bona of Savoy, 1464—takes offence at the king's marriage with Elizabeth Woodville, 1465—George, duke of Clarence, attaches himself to Warwick, and marries his daughter Isabel, 1466—Warwick comes from Calais, and offers his services to Edward against an insurrection in Yorkshire, who accepts them, 1469—escapes to France, and enters into a league with Louis XI. and qu. Margaret; marriage of his daughter, Anne Neville, to prince Edward, son of Henry VI., 1470—he lands at Dartmouth, in Sept., with a French army, and puts Edward to flight; restores Henry VI.; is called the *King-maker*, and appointed regent, Oct. 9, 1470—deserted by the duke of Clarence; defeated and slain at the battle of Barnet, Easter day, April 14, 1471.

NEVILLE, Richard. See SALISBURY, Richard, earl of.

NEVILLE, Wm., a younger son of Ralph, earl of Westmoreland, marries the heiress of the Fauconberg family, and is created baron Fauconberg, 1429—earl of Kent, 1462—*d.* 1463.

NEVILLE'S CROSS, near Durham, battle of; David II., k. of Scotland, totally defeated and taken prisoner, by qu. Philippa, Oct. 17, 1346.

NEVIS colonized by the British, 1628—taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782—restored to the British, 1783.

NEVITTA, consul of Rome, 362.

NEW ALBION, on the western coast of North America, discovered by sir F. Drake, 1578.

NEW AMSTERDAM, or MANHATTAN. See NEW YORK.

NEWARK, k. John retires to, and *d.* 1216—defended by prince Rupert against a parliamentary force under sir John Meldrum, 1644—besieged by the Scotch, Oct. 1645—Charles arrives in their camp and gives himself up to them, May 5, 1646.

NEWBURN, battle of; the Scotch rout the forces of Charles I., commanded by Edward, viscount Conway, Aug. 20, 1640.

NEWSBURY, first battle of; Essex repulses

an attack made by the royal army, Sept. 20, 1643—second battle of; Charles I. defeated by the earl of Manchester; retreats to Wallingford, Oct. 27, 1644.

NEWCASTLE, the eastern termination of Hadrian's wall, 121—fortified by Wm. II., 1090—coal first discovered in its neighbourhood, 1233. See COAL.—John Balliol does homage to Edward I. at, 1292—occupied by the Scotch, 1640—again, 1644—Lambert marches to, against Monk, and is deserted by his men, Nov. 13, 1650—many warehouses burnt by a fire, communicated from Gateshead, Oct. 6, 1854—Railways opened to Carlisle and North Shields, 1839; from York, and to Berwick, 1847; to Darlington, April 15, 1844; North Staffordshire, 1852.

NEWCASTLE, Ludovic Stuart, created earl of, 1623. See LEWIS, Ludovic Stuart, duke of. Title extinct, 1624.

NEWCASTLE, William Cavendish, b. 1592—made earl of, by Charles I., March 7, 1628—secures the town of Newcastle for the king, 1642—defeats the parliamentary general, lord Fairfax, at Bramham Moor, March 29, 1643—again defeats him on Atherton Moor, June 24; besieges Hull, and is driven from his trenches by the garrison, Oct. 12; created marquis, Oct. 27, 1643—after the defeat at Marston Moor, retires to Holland with his family, 1644—privy councillor to Charles II. at Breda, 1650—returns to England, is created duke of Newcastle, March 16, 1664—*d.* 1676.

NEWCASTLE, Henry Cavendish, duke of, declines to take the oath to William and Mary, and absents himself from parliament, 1689—*d.* 1691. Title extinct.

NEWCASTLE, John Holles, earl of Clare, created duke of, by William III., 1694—lord privy seal, 1706—*d.* 1711. Title extinct.

NEWCASTLE, Thomas Holles Pelham, b. 1693—created duke of, by Geo. I., Aug. 2, 1715—lord chamberlain, 1717—secretary of State, 1724—resigns, and is recalled to office, 1746—lord high treasurer, 1754—created duke of Newcastle under Lyme, Nov. 13, 1756—resigns, Nov. 16—reappointed, July 2, 1757—resigns, and is succeeded by lord Bute, 1762—*d.* 1768.

NEWCASTLE under Lyme, Henry, duke of. See LINCOLN, Henry Fiennes Clinton, earl of.

NEWCASTLE, the duke of, b. 1785—*d.* 1851.

NEWCASTLE, Henry Pelham, duke of. See LINCOLN, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, earl of.—While earl of Lincoln, a junior lord of the Treasury, 1835—first commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1841—secretary for Ireland, Feb. 14, 1846—resigns, July 6—succeeds as duke of Newcastle, 1851—secretary of State for

- War and Colonies, 1852—his office divided; he takes the War department, 1854—resigns, 1856.
- NEW COLLEGE**, Oxford (first called St. Mary of Winchester), founded by Wm. of Wykeham, 1375.
- NEW ENGLAND**, the first name given to a large district in North America, colonized by Puritan emigrants from 1607 to 1640; now divided into the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.
- NEW FOREST**, planted by William I., 1079—William II. is accidentally slain in it, 1100.
- NEFOUNDLAND**, discovered by Cabot, 1497—the sovereignty claimed by Elizabeth, and St. John's fortified, 1583—its fisheries begin to prosper, 1627—the sovereignty of Great Britain recognized by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713—its fishery prohibited to the American colonists by Act of parliament, March 30, 1775—made a bishopric, 1839—receives a constitution, with a legislative council of 13, and a House of Assembly of 30 members; population 98,614, in 1845—fire at St. John's, June 9, 1846.
- NEWGATE**, used as a State prison, 1218—Owen Tudor confined in, 1436—destroyed by the fire of London, 1666—rebuilt immediately; Alex. Murray committed to, by the House of Commons; reported to the magistrates as infectious, 1751—first stone of a new prison laid, 1770—completed by George Dance, the architect, 1776—burnt by the rioters, 1780—repaired, 1781—sheriffs Scholey and Domville committed by the House of Commons, 1806; J. Gale Jones, 1810; J. C. Hobhouse, 1819—the interior reconstructed, 1851.
- NEW GRANADA**. See **GRANADA**, New, and **COLOMBIA**.
- NEW GUINEA**, ascertained by capt. Cook to be an island, 1770.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE** colonized, 1629. See **NEW ENGLAND**.—Declares for the Parliament, 1645—one of the first Thirteen U.S., 1774.
- NEW HARMONY**. See **INDIANA**, and **OWEN**, Robert.
- NEW HOLLAND**, discovered by the Dutch, 1606—the north-west coast explored by Dampier, 1699—the eastern by captain Cook, 1770. See **AUSTRALIA**, **BOTANY BAY**, **NEW SOUTH WALES**, and **VICTORIA**.
- NEW JERSEY**, one of the first Thirteen U.S., 1774—a body of Hessians captured in, by Washington, Dec. 25, 1776.
- NEWLAND**, Abraham, cashier of the Bank of England, b. 1730—commences his clerkship in the Bank, 1747—d. 1807.
- NEW LONDON**, in Connecticut, burnt by Arnold, Sept. 8, 1781.
- NEWMAN**, the rev. J. H., raises controversy in the church, which Dr. Howley, archbp. of Canterbury, writes a letter to allay, Jan. 11, 1845—soon afterwards joins the Roman Catholic church; prosecuted by Achilli for a libel, 1852—fined for it, Jan. 31, 1853.
- NEWMARKET**, Charles I., while a prisoner, is allowed to reside in the King's House there, June 8-24, 1647. See **RYN HOUSE PLOT**.
- NEW ORLEANS**, the capital of Louisiana, founded, 1718. See **LOUISIANA**.
- NEWPORT**, in the Isle of Wight, commissioners sent by the parliament open negotiations with Charles I., Sept. 18—the treaty broken off, Nov. 27, 1648.
- NEWPORT**, in Monmouthshire, Chartist insurrection at, Nov. 4, 1839.
- NEWPORT**, sir John, Irish chancellor of the Exchequer, 1806—resigns, 1807—his motion on the state of Ireland opposed by Peel, and negatived, April 23, 1816—comptroller general, 1834—retires on a pension, 1839.
- NEW RIVER**, first Act passed for it, 1606—Hugh Middleton begins to cut the channel, 1609—the water brought to London, 1614. See **MIDDLETON**, Hugh.
- NEWRY**, Lord, d. 1851.
- NEWSKI**, Alexander, son of Jaroslav. See **NEVA**, and **ALEXANDER I.**, grand duke of Russia.
- NEW SOUTH WALES**, the eastern side of New Holland, first explored by captain Cooke, 1770—the first party of convicts sails for, May 23, 1787—the colony founded on their arrival, Jan. 20, 1788—first legislative council appointed, 1829—first bishop, 1836—university opened at Sydney, Oct. 11, 1852—a new Constitution granted, with an Executive Council, a Legislative Council with 21 members, and an elected Legislative Assembly of 54 members, 1855—in 1856, population 269,722.
- NEWSPAPER**, the first English, printed, 1588—the "Public Intelligencer," of sir Roger L'Estrange, 1663—the first in France, "Journal des Savans," 1665—the first in Ireland, 1700—the "Public Ledger," established in London, 1759—the "Morning Chronicle," 1770—the "Times," 1788—the first printed at Constantinople, 1797.
- NEWSPAPERS** and Pamphlets, the publication of, without a licence, declared illegal, May 16, 1680—stamp duty first imposed on, 1712—causes the "Fall of the Leaf," English, prohibited in France, Jan. 1, 1785—duty on, increased, Aug. 21, 1789—war of the English and French papers; the former are again prohibited in France, 1802—reduction of the stamp duty voted by the House of Commons,

- March 15, 1836—comes into operation, Sept. 15—foreign, prohibited in France, Feb. 17, 1852—stamp duty on the English, repealed, 1855.
- NEW STYLE**, adopted in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark, 1582—in Germany, 1584—in Poland, 1596—in Hungary, 1587—introduced throughout the British dominions, by omitting eleven nominal days after Sept. 2, and dating the next day Sept. 14, instead of the third, 1752—adopted in Sweden, Mar. 1, 1753—another day omitted by making no leap year, Mar. 1, 1800. See **CALENDAR**.
- NEW TESTAMENT** translated into Danish, 1524. See **BIBLE**.
- NEWTON**, Isaac, b. 1642—publishes his "Principia," 1687—master of the Mint, 1699—president of the Royal Society, 1703—knighted by queen Anne, 1705—assays Wood's coinage, 1724—d. March 20, 1727—a marble statue of him by Roubiliac, placed in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, July 14, 1755.
- NEWTON RAILWAY** to Warrington opened, 1833.
- NEWTOWN BARRY**, fatal conflict at a seizure for tithes at, June 18, 1831.
- NEW WORLD**. See **AMERICA**.
- NEW YEAR'S DAY STORM**, Jan. 1, 1779.
- NEW YORK** (Manhattan, or New Amsterdam), founded by Dutch emigrants, 1624—taken by the British, and receives its present name, 1664—confirmed to England by the peace of Breda, Aug. 24, 1667—a state of the Union, 1774—captured by General Howe, Sept. 15, 1776—evacuated, Nov. 26, 1783—immense destruction by a fire, Dec. 16, 1835. See **FIRES**.—First arrival of the Great Britain, iron steam ship, at, Aug. 10, 1845—riot at, against Mr. Macready, May 10, 1849—Exhibition, opened, July 15, 1853.
- NEW ZEALAND**, discovered by Tasman, 1642—found to be an island by Capt. Cook, 1770—secured to Great Britain by the peace of 1814—government of the colony constituted, 1838—a new constitution granted, with a legislative council of fifteen appointed by the crown for life, and a house of representatives elected for five years, Jan. 30, 1852—made a bishopric, 1841—slightly convulsed by an earthquake, Jan. 23, 1855.
- NEY**, Michael, b. 1769—gains a victory at Elchingen, Oct. 14, 1805—made a marshal, and duke of Elchingen, 1808—takes Ciudad Rodrigo, July 10, 1810—defeated by Blücher on the Katzbach, Aug. 26, and at Dennewitz, by Charles John, Sept. 6, 1813—joins Napoleon, Mar. 17, 1815—attacks Wellington at Quatre Bras, and is repulsed, June 16; shot, Dec. 7, 1815—a statue is erected to him on the spot where he fell, and on the anniversary of his death, Dec. 7, 1853.
- NEZIB**, a castle in the principality of Edessa, acquired by Baldwin, 1097. See **EDESSA**. Battle of.—The Turks defeated, by Ibrahim, June 24, 1839.
- NIAGARA**, Fort, taken by the English, July 24, 1759. See **CAROLINE**, steam boat.
- NICÆA**, or Nice, in Bithynia, battle of; Pescennius Niger defeated by Sept. Severus, 194—plundered by the Goths, 259—the First General Council held at, 353. See **COUNCILS**.—Overthrown by an earthquake, Oct. 11, 368—besieged by the Saracens, and repulses them, 727—the Seventh General Council held at, 787. See **COUNCILS**.—Taken by Bardas Sclerus, 978—recovered by Bardas Phocas, 980—surrendered by Nicephorus Melissenus to the Seljukian sultan of Roum, Soltman, 1078—taken by the Crusaders, and given up to the Greek emperor, Alexius I., June 20, 1097—allotted by the Latin masters of Constantinople to Louis, count of Blois, with the title of duke, but never possessed by him; preserved by Theodore Lascaris as a remnant of the Greek empire, 1204.
- Emperors of Nicæa.
- Theodore I., 1204—1222. See **LASCARIS**, Theodore I.
- John III., 1222—1254. See **VATACHES**, John Ducas.
- Theodore II., 1254—1258. See **LASCARIS**, Theodore II.
- John IV., 1258—1259. See **LASCARIS**, John IV.
- Michael VIII., 1259. See **MICHAEL VIII**, *Palæologus*.
- The empire transferred to Constantinople, 1261—blockaded by Orhan, 1329—surrenders to him, and remains incorporated in the Ottoman empire, 1330.
- NICAGORAS**, the sophist, fl. 245.
- NICANDER**, Proclidan king of Lacedæmon, B.C. 821—788.
- NICANOR**, attempts to make himself master of Attica, and is frustrated by Polyperchon, regent of Macedon, B.C. 318.
- NICANOR**, the critic, fl. 127.
- NICARAGUA**, a state of Central America, separates from Mexico, and declares independence, Sept. 21, 1821—invaded by the American, Walker, 1855—expels him, 1857.
- NICATOR**, Demetrius. See **DEMETRIUS** **NICATOR**.
- NICATOR**, Seleucus. See **SELEUCUS** **NICATOR**.
- NICATOR**, Olympic victor, B.C. 276. See **IDÆUS**.
- NICE**, in Bithynia. See **NICÆA**.
- NICE**, in Piedmont, congress of, concludes a truce for ten years between the em-

peror Chas. V. and Francis I., 1538—besieged by the French, assisted by a Turkish fleet, 1543—taken by the French, Jan. 4, 1706—recovered from them by prince Eugene, the same year; taken by the Austrian general, Melas, May 11, 1800.

NICENE CREED, adopted by the First Gen. Council, and sanctioned by Constantine I., 325—the bishops of the West meet at Milan and declare their adherence to it, 346—approved by the majority of the council held at Sardica, 347—preached at C.P. by Gregory of Nazianzus, 379. See CREEDS.

NICENE FAITH. See HERMENEGILD.—Rescued and the Visigoths conform to it, 589—Agilulph and the Lombards, 602.

NICEPHORUS I., emperor of the East, grand treasurer, deposes the empress Irene, and usurps the throne, 802—makes a treaty with Charlemagne to decide the limits of their empires, and refuses to pay the tribute to the Saracens, 803—defeated by Haroun Al Raschid, and wounded; he agrees to an ignominious peace, 806—at war with Pepin, 807—oppresses his empire by taxes, and makes war, at first successfully, against Chunnu, k. of the Bulgarians, 809—concludes a treaty with Charlemagne, 810—defeated and slain by the Bulgarians, July 26, 811.

NICEPHORUS, son of Artavasdes, proclaimed emperor by his father, and called by some Nicephorus I., 741—taken prisoner by Constantine V., and blinded, 743.

NICEPHORUS, son of Constantine V., with his brothers conspires against their brother, Leo IV.; is detected and pardoned, 776—again, against his nephew, Constantine VI., and is deprived of his sight, 792.

NICEPHORUS II. *Phocas*, while general of the East, recovers Crete from the Saracens, 960—defeats them, and recovers the former provinces of the empire, as far as the Euphrates, 962—proclaimed emperor by the army, and marries Theophano, widow of Romanus II., 963—carries his arms into Syria, 965—refuses the marriage treaty proposed by Otho, emperor of the West, 968—assassinated, 969.

NICEPHORUS III. *Botaniates*, rebels against Michael VII., emperor of the East, and advances to CP., 1077—defeats Nicephorus *Bryennius*, and obtains the throne; excommunicated by pope Gregory VII., 1078—shut up in a monastery by Alexius Comnenus, 1081.

NICEPHORUS Bryennius, rebels against Michael VII., emperor of the East, and advances to attack CP., 1077—defeated by Nicephorus Botaniates, 1078.

NICEPHORUS Basilakes, rebels against Bo-

tanates, defeated by Alexius Comnenus, 1078.

NICEPHORUS, *Melissenus*, rebels, and obtains assistance from Solliman by giving up Nicea to him, 1078—lays down his arms and is made Caesar by Alexius I., 1081.

NICEPHORUS, secretary to the imperial commissioners at the Council of Nicea, 787—appointed patriarch of Constantinople by the emperor, Nicephorus I., 806—deposed by Leo V., 815—confined in a monastery, where he writes his History, and d. 828.

NICEPHORUS Gregoras, historian. See GREGORAS.

NICHRATUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 332 H. *see* Diod. Sic. See NICETES.

NICETAS conducts an army by land from Africa, to support the maritime expedition of Heraclius against the emperor Phocas; marries a daughter of Heraclius, 610.

NICETAS I., patriarch of Constantinople, 760—780—II., 1186—1190.

NICETAS Choniates, the historian, escapes from Constantinople and retires to Nicea, 1204—d. 1206.

NICETES, Athenian archon, B.C. 332 C. See NICHRATUS.

NICETES of Smyrna, is sent into Gaul by the emperor Nerva, at the suggestion of the consul, L. Virginus Rufus, 97.

NICHOLAS I., emperor of Russia, son of Paul, b. July 6, 1796—marries Frederica Louisa Charlotte Wilhelmina, daughter of Fred. Wm. III., k. of Prussia, July 13, 1817—his brother, Constantine, renounces the succession in his favour, 1822—in virtue of this treaty, he succeeds his brother, Alexander I., Dec. 1, 1825—crowned, Sept. 3, 1826—obtains the free navigation of the Black Sea by the treaty of Akerman; concurs in the treaty of London for the pacification of Greece, 1827—war with Turkey; his troops cross the Danube, take Varna, but are repulsed at Schumla, 1828—they take Silistria, cross the Balkan, and reach Adrianople, when a treaty of peace is concluded, and he renounces all his conquests, 1829—insurrection in Poland; the grand duke Constantine driven from Warsaw; a Diet assembles and appoints Khlopicki dictator; proclamation of Nicholas against this proceeding, Dec. 24, 1830—the insurrection quelled, Sept. 7, 1831—the grand duke d. of the cholera; Poland incorporated with Russia by ukase, Feb. 25, 1832—Nicholas invited by the sultan to assist him against the rebellious pashas of Servia and Egypt; his conduct excites the jealousy of Great Britain and France, 1833—his niece, Mary Frederica Amella of Oldenburg,

NICHOLAS I.—*continued.*

married to Otho, k. of Greece, Nov. 20, 1836—failure of an expedition to Khiva; Golovin defeated by the Circassians; persecution of the nuns of Minsk, 1840—the serfs of the Crown emancipated by an imperial ukase, 1842—Nicholas visits England, June 1, 1844—supports Denmark against Schleswig and Holstein, 1848.

1849. Is active everywhere to prevent revolution; puts his whole army on the war footing, March 4; meets the emperor of Austria at Warsaw, May 22; and sends troops on his invitation to assist him in Hungary; is at Breslau, June 14; his troops having done their work, are withdrawn from Hungary, Aug. 19; he joins Austria in requiring Turkey to give up Kossuth and the other fugitives, 23; his troops take the Circassian fort of Achulga, 29; he suspends diplomatic intercourse with the Porte, Sept. 17; Great Britain and France interpose; he lowers his demands, Oct. 17; accepts the propositions of the sultan, Dec. 19; completes the harbour of Sebastopol, Feb. 20, 1850—meets the emperor of Austria at Warsaw, Oct., and the k. of Prussia, May 17, 1851—visits Vienna, May 8, 1852, and Dresden, May 12.

1853. Concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Turkey to support demands which he makes, Jan. 7; Great Britain and France unite to protect Turkey, 28; sends Mentchikof to Constantinople, Mar. 2; his proposals rejected, Apr. 14; is advised by Austria to desist from his measures against Turkey, May 30; threatens to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia, 31; collects his Baltic fleet at Cronstadt, June 12; issues his manifesto, 28; sends his troops over the Pruth, July 3; Bucharest occupied, 28; war declared by Turkey, Sept. 18; the czar meets the emperor of Austria at Olmütz, 24; his fleet sails from Sebastopol, 29; he confers with the k. of Prussia at Berlin, Oct. 8; his army defeated by the Turks at Oltenitz, Nov. 4; his fleet destroys a Turkish flotilla at Sinope, 30; and is driven by the British and French admirals back to Sebastopol, Dec. 27.

1854. The Russian camp at Citate stormed by the Turks, Jan. 6; Nicholas recalls his ambassadors from Paris, Feb. 1; from London, 4; gives audience to Mr. Sturge and a company of quakers, who endeavour to dissuade him from war, 10; rejects the terms of peace offered to him, 18; his troops again defeated at Oltenitz, March 23; invest Silistria, 28; the British and French armies land at Gallipoli, Apr. 10; reli-

gious manifesto of the czar, 23; his troops retreat from Krajova, 24; are repulsed at Silistria, May 29; raise the siege, June 18; evacuate the Turkish territories, 24; fall in an attack on the Turks at Giurgevo, July 23; the allies land in the Crimea, Sept. 14; for the events of the campaign, see VICTORIA, qu. of Great Britain; and NAPOLEON III., emperor of the French.—Conferences opened at Vienna, Nov. 28.

1855. Duplicity of the Russian minister in the negotiations, Jan. 8; Nicholas releases lord Dunkellin, who had been made prisoner in the Crimea; d. March 2.

NICHOLAS, or Niels, k. of Denmark, usurps the throne on the death of Erik I., 1105—defeated by Erik II., 1134—expelled by him, 1135. See MAGNUS, the Strong.

NICHOLAS I., pope, consecrated, Apr. 27, 858—asserts the genuineness of the forged Decretals, and imposes them on the ignorance of the age, 859—Ignatius, patriarch of C.P., being deposed, appeals to him; he sends legates to inquire into the appointment of Photius, 860—condemns the marriage of Lothaire, son of Lothaire I., to Waldrada, 862—annuls it; excommunicates the archbishops of Cologne and Treves, deposes Photius and declares Ignatius patriarch, 863—asserts his exclusive right to appoint and depose bishops; the sovereigns and prelates of France and Germany resist his claims, 864—excommunicated by Photius; dies, leaving the church of Rome more powerful than ever before, 867—Anastasius, the librarian, writes the Life of, 868.

NICHOLAS II., Gerard, bp. of Florence, elected pope, Dec. 28, 1058—seeks the friendship of the Normans, gives Capua to Richard, count of Aversa; and the title of duke of Apulia and Calabria to Robert Guiscard; first disputes the right of the emperor to appoint the bishops of Germany, 1059—Tostig, earl of Northumberland, accompanies Aldred, archbp. of York, to Rome, and compels the pope to confirm his appointment to that see by threatening to stop the payment of Peter's pence; Nicholas d. 1061.

NICHOLAS III., John Gaetano Orsini, cardinal deacon of St. Nicholas, elected pope, Nov. 25, 1277—the exarchate of Ravenna restored to him by Rudolf of Habsburg, emperor of Germany; desires to check the progress of Charles, k. of Naples; forbids him to attack the Greek empire; and advances his relatives, the Orsini, 1278—proposes to erect kingdoms in Tuscany and Lombardy for two of his family; his projects are frustrated by his death, Aug. 22, 1280.

NICHOLAS IV., Girolamo, cardinal bp. of Palestrina, elected pope, Feb. 22, 1288—sends the Franciscan de Monte Corvino to Kublai; releases Chas. II. of Naples from all the obligations of the treaty by which he had regained his freedom, and authorizes Chas. de Valois to persist in his claim to the crown of Aragon, 1289—sets up Charles Martel as k. of Hungary, 1290—vainly tries to arouse Europe to another crusade, 1291—his efforts are stopped by his death, Apr. 4, 1292.

NICHOLAS V. (antipope), name taken by Peter da Corvara, set up by Louis of Bavaria in opposition to John XXII., May 12, 1328—abjures, and is imprisoned at Avignon—dies, d. 1332.

NICHOLAS V., Tommaso da Sarzana, cardinal bp. of Bologna, elected pope, Mar. 6, 1447—patronizes learning, and founds the library of the Vatican, 1447—makes a new Concordat with the emperor Fred. IV., 1448—the antipope, Felix V., resigns, 1449—mediates peace between Alfonso, k. of Naples, and the republics of Florence and Venice; jubilee at Rome, 200 persons smothered and drowned by the pressure of the crowd on the bridge of S. Angelo; the money collected is employed by Nicholas in works of charity and public improvements, 1450—his pacific spirit gives Italy the first year of quiet known there for ages: among his new edifices are the palace of S. Maria Maggiore, and the church of S. Theodore, 1451—places the imperial and the iron crown of Italy on Frederic, 1452—conspiracy of Porcario at Rome; forbearance of the pope; obstinacy of the conspirators, they are condemned and executed, 1453—kindness of Nicholas to the fugitives from Constantinople, 1458—he prevails on Alfonso of Naples to assent to the peace of Lodi, Jan. 26; and to join him, with Milan, Florence, Venice, and the other Italian States in a league for resisting the Ottomans; d. March 24, 1455.

NICHOLAS I.—IV. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, patriarchs of, 62, 70, 80 and 85.

NICHOLAS D'ESTE I., marquis of Ferrara, 1317—1344. See **FERRARA**.

NICHOLAS II., 1361—1369. See **FERRARA**.

NICHOLAS III., 1368—1433. See **FERRARA**.

NICHOLAS, duke of Lorraine, 1470—1473.

NICHOLAS, Francis, duke of Lorraine, 1624—1670. See **LORRRAINE**.

NICHOLAS SANUDO I., fifth duke of Naxos, 1235—d. 1306. See **SANUDO**.

NICHOLAS II., duke of Naxos, 1326—1345. See **SANUDO**.

NICHOLAS III., duke of Naxos, 1345—assassinated by Francis Crispo, 1381. See **SANUDO**.

NICHOLAS Fred. Peter, grand duke of

Oldenburg, b. July 8, 1827—succeeds Paul. Fred. Augustus, Feb. 27, 1863.

NICHOLAS GABRIEL. See **RIENZO**.

NICHOLS, John, editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, b. 1745—d. 1826.

NICHOLSON, colonel, takes the French settlement of Port Royal in Acadia, now Nova Scotia, and gives it the name of Annapolis, 1710.

NICHOLSON, Margaret, attempts to stab George III., Aug. 2, 1786.

NICHOLSON, William, b. 1758—commences his *Journal of Natural Philosophy*, 1789—d. 1815.

NICIAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 296.

NICIAS, an Athenian general, reduces Lesbos, B.C. 427—defeats the Lacedæmonians under Agis, at Tanagra, 428—inclines the Athenians to peace, but their overtures are rejected, 422—concludes the peace, or fifty years' truce, by which the Lacedæmonians engage to give up Amphipolis, 421—conducts the Athenian expedition to Sicily, 415—surrenders to the Syracusans, 413.

NIOCHARES writes comedies, fl. B.C. 388.

NIOCCLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 302.

NIOCCLES, Julian studies under, at Constantinople, 350.

NIOCRATES, Athenian archon, B.C. 383.

NIODEMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 468.

NICODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 814.

NICOLAS, sir N. Harris, b. 1799—d. 1848.

NICOLAUS, of Damascus, phil. and hist. fl., B.C. 16.

NICOLLS, sir Jasper, Lieut.-gen., Jan. 10, 1837—commander of the Madras army, Dec. 21, 1838—commander-in-chief in India, Aug. 14, 1839—retires, Aug. 11, 1843—d. 1849.

NICOLCHUS, commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet, blockaded in the Hellespont by Iphicrates, released by Antalcidas, B.C. 388.

NICOMACHUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 341.

NICOMEDES I., first known as k. of Bithynia, B.C. 278—d. 251. See **BITHYNIA**.

NICOMEDES II., k. of Bithynia, B.C. 149—put to death by his youngest son, Socrates, 91. See **BITHYNIA**.

NICOMEDES III., k. of Bithynia, B.C. 91—dispossessed by Mithridates, applies to Rome for redress, 90—d. and leaves Bithynia to the Romans, 74. See **BITHYNIA**.

NICOMEDIA. See **ASTACUS**.—Re-founded by Nicomedes, B.C. 264—destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 115—restored by the emperor Hadrian, 124—plundered by the Goths, 259—imperial residence of Diocletian, 285—Galerius winters there with him, 302—its church destroyed by his order, 303—Diocletian resigns the purple at, May 1, 306—Licinius resigns the imperial dignity at, to Con-

- stantine I. 323—residence of Julian, 350—nearly destroyed by earthquakes, 358 and 564—pillaged by the Paulicians, 888—surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1078—recovered by Alexius I., 1096—Othman invades the territory of, 1299—taken by Orchan, 1838.
- NIOON, Athenian archon, B.C. 379.
- NICOPEMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 361.
- NICOPEBON, comedian, fl., B.C. 388.
- NICOPOLIS, founded by Octavius on the gulf of Arta, to commemorate his victory at Actium, now Prevesa, B.C. 30.
- NICOPOLIS, founded by Trajan, near the Danube, about 106—taken by the Goths, 251—battle of; Sigismund, k. of Hungary, with a confederate army of French princes and nobles, other European chivalry and knights of Rhodes, defeated by Bajazet I., Sept. 8, 1396.
- NICOBAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 500.
- NICOLA, in Cyprus, conquered by the Turks, 1570.
- NICOSTRATUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 295.
- NICOSTRATUS, the rhetorician, fl. 164.
- NICOZELES, Athenian archon, B.C. 391.
- NIDDER, lord. See HOPE, John.—Succeeds as earl of Hopetoun, 1816—d. 1823.
- NIEBELUNGEN LIED (song of the Niebelungen), composed, 1227.
- NIEBUHR, B. G., b. 1776—his History of Rome published, 1812—d. 1831.
- NIEBUHR, Karsten, the traveller, d. 1815.
- NIELS. See NICHOLAS, k. of Denmark.
- NIEMEN, the river, a raft constructed on, for the conference of Napoleon with Alexander, June 22, 1807—crossed by Napoleon with his immense army to invade Russia, June 24, 1812—recrossed by the wreck of his army, Dec. 28.
- NIENTSCHANTZ, taken by the czar Peter I. of Russia, and Petersburg founded, 1703.
- NIEUPORT, besieged by prince Maurice; who raises the siege, 1600.
- NIGELLUS, Ermoldus, patronized by Charlemagne, 794—writes a poetical chronicle of his times, 817.
- NIGER, the African river, explored by a British Expedition, 1841.
- NIGER, consul of Rome, 117—138.
- NIGER, Pescennius, general of Commodus, settles commotions in Dacia, 188—defeats Maternus in Spain and Gaul, 189—proclaimed emperor by his troops in Syria; Septimus Severus proceeds against him, 193—Severus gains the victories of Nicæa and Issus over him; makes him prisoner and puts him to death, 194.
- NIGHTINGALE, Miss, with a band of English nurses, arrives at Scutari to attend the sick and wounded, Nov. 6, 1854—testimonial to her, Nov. 29, 1855.
- NIGRINIANUS, consul of Rome, 350.
- NIGRINUS, C. Pontius, consul of Rome, 37.
- NIKE, a violent contest of the circus-factions at Constantinople, 532. See BELLISARIUS and JUSTINIAN I.
- NILE, a Milesian factory established on its Bolbitic branch, B.C. 680—Ptolemy, the first husband of Cleopatra, drowned in it, 47; and Antinous, favourite of the emperor Hadrian, A.D. 180—its navigation improved by the emperor Probus, 279—a canal constructed from it to the Red Sea, by the Saracen gov. Amrou, 644—the caliph Merwan II. slain in a battle on its banks, 750—the canal of Amrou closed by Mohammed Ben Abdallah, 767—its inundation causes the failure of the Fifth Crusade, 1221—its statue, now in the Vatican, discovered at Rome, about 1430—its sources reached by Bruce, 1770—battle of the; the French fleet, which had conveyed the expedition under Bonaparte to Egypt, captured or destroyed by Nelson, Aug. 1, 1798—the inundation rises seven feet above its usual height of forty, 1829.
- NILOMETER, a new, erected by Asama, 716.
- NILUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 1379—1387.
- NIMEGUEM, or NIMWEGEN, the Noviomagus Batavorum of the Romans, 70—the residence of many early Frank monarchs; the Diet of, gives Bavaria and Bohemia to Louis, youngest son of Louis I., 821—another restores Louis I. when dethroned by his sons, 830—the empress Theophania d. at, June 16, 991—the imperial palace burnt during a rebellion, 1049—taken by the statholder Maurice, 1591—negotiations for peace commence at, 1675—treaty of, between the United Provinces and France, 1678—agreed to by the emperor Leopold I. and his allies, Feb. 5, 1679—defended by the earl of Athlone against marshal Boufflers, 1702—Marlborough arrives there, July 2—battles of; the duke of York sustains a defeat from the French, Oct. 23, 1794—repels another attack made by them, Nov. 8.
- NIMMO, Alex., an eminent civil engineer, b. 1782—d. 1832.
- NIMBOD. See BALUS, k. of Assyria.
- NINWEH. See ASSYRIA.—Jonah preaches at, B.C. 837—the waters of the river Zab brought to, by the canal of Negub, 800 (L.)—taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, 606—battle on the site of; Heraclius defeats and slays with his own hand the Persian gen. Rhazates, A.D. 627—antiquities from, deposited by Mr. Layard in the British Museum, Oct. 11, 1850—sculptures from, presented to the University of Oxford by Mr. Layard, Jan. 30, 1852.
- NINGPO, taken by the British forces, Oct.

- 13, 1841—Chinese attack on, repulsed, March 10, 1848.
- NINUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 2069 (2182 C.).
- NINUS II., or SARACUS, or SARDANAPALUS, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 628 (C.)—conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 606.
- NINYAS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1965 (2088 C.).
- NIPHON I. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of, 1313-1314.
- NISBET MOOR, battle of; the Scotch invaders defeated, May 7, 1402.
- NISIBIS, the Zobah of Scripture, a place of importance, B.C. 1100—taken by Lucullus, but not retained, 68—by Trajan, and made a frontier fortress, A.D. 116—by Sapor I., k. of Persia, 256—recovered from him by Odenathus, 284—submits to Aurelian on the fall of Zenobia, 273—meeting of Diocletian and Galerius, and peace concluded with Narses, k. of Persia, 296—besieged by Sapor II.; the bp. Jacobus distinguishes himself in its defence, 338—second ineffectual siege by Sapor, 346; third, 350—surrendered to him by Jovian, 363—the inhabitants retire to Amida; unsuccessful attempt of Ardashir to recover it, 420—taken by the Saracens and its walls razed, 640.
- NISMEZ, the Nemausus, or Colonia Augusta of the Romans, one of the seven cities of Septimania, 510—taken by Wamba from the revolted Gascons, 674—by Charles Martel, from the Saracen invader, Okbah, 737—the Pacification of, establishes religious liberty for the Huguenots, July 14, 1629.
- NISSA. See NAISSUS.—Taken from the Turks by John Huniades, 1443—taken by prince Louis of Baden, Sept. 24, 1689—recovered by the Turks, 1690.
- NITHARD, the Jesuit, governs the regent of Spain, Maria Anne of Austria, 1665—expelled by Don John of Austria, 1669.
- NITESDALE, Maxwell, earl of, condemned for participation in the earl of Mar's rebellion; escapes from the Tower, Feb. 23, 1716.
- NIVERNON, the duke de, arrives in London to treat for peace, Sept. 10, 1762.
- NIZAM, the, an Indian prince, joins the E.I. Company and the Mahrattas against Hyder Ali, 1767—leaves the alliance, 1768.
- NOAH. See DELUGE.
- NOAILLES, the duke de, commands the French army in Catalonia, and is repulsed by the Spanish gen. Villa Hermosa, 1689—commands there again, and takes Girona, Jan. 31, 1711.
- NOAILLES, the cardinal de, archbp. of Paris, resists the papal Bull *Unigenitus* against Jansenism, Sept. 10, 1713.
- NOAILLES, the duke de, defeated at Dettingen, June 16, 1743.
- NOBILIOR. See FULVIUS.
- NOBILITY made hereditary in France by Charles the Bald, at the Diet of Quiercy sur Oise, 877—first patent of, granted by Philip III. to his silversmith, 1272—the first in Germany, by the emperor Chas. IV., 1369—granted in Venice to thirty citizens, who had distinguished themselves in the defence of the city against the Genoese, 1381—a new, created in Denmark, 1672—abolished in France by the National Assembly, Aug. 4, 1789—a new, organized by Napoleon I., March 1, 1808—hereditary, confirmed in France, Oct. 18, Dec. 23, 1881—again abolished, 1848—restored, Jan. 25, 1852.
- NOCERA, anciently Nuceria, a Samnite town, taken by the Romans in the Second War, B.C. 306—by Papius Mutilus, in the Social War, 90—battle of; final defeat of Teias and the Ostrogoths by Narses, A.D. 552—taken by Manfred, regent of Sicily, 1254—by Charles of Anjou, its walls thrown down, and the Saracen population distributed in distant provinces, 1269—pope Urban VI. is besieged in, by Charles III., k. of Naples, 1385.
- "NOCTES ATTICÆ." See GELLIUS, Anlus.
- NOCTUA, Q. Cædicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 239.
- NOEBURG, on Lake Ladoga, taken by the czar Peter I., 1702.
- NOGARET, William de, surprises pope Boniface VIII. at Anagni, 1308.
- NOGAY TARTARS, defeat the Golden Horde at Bielawesch, 1481.
- NOIRMOUTIER, the island of, on the coast of Vendée, taken by the Danes, 846.
- NOLA, a town in Campania, assists in defending Neapolis against the Romans, B.C. 327—taken by them, 813—by Papius Mutilus in the Social War, 90—sacked by Spartacus in the Servile War, 73—bells introduced into its church by Paulinus, A.D. 402.
- NOLAN, capt., killed in the battle of Bala-klava, Oct. 25, 1854.
- NOLLEKENS, Joseph, b. 1737—d. 1823.
- "NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI," the declaration of the Parliament at Meriton, 1296.
- NOMENOL. See BRETAGNE.
- NOMINALIST heresy of Rascellinus, condemned by the council of Soissons, 1092.
- NOMUS, consul of Rome, 445.
- NON-CONFORMISTS, so called from their refusal to comply with the Act of Uniformity (2 & 3 Ed. VI. c. 1), 1549—a statute against them, 1593—ejected from their churches, 1662—some of the ministers of Charles II. desire to mitigate the laws against them, 1669—persecuted, and Act against conventicles passed, 1670. See DISSENTERS, and ENGLAND, church of.

NONIANUS, M. Servilius, consul of Rome, 35.
NON-JURING bishops, suspended, Oct. 13, 1639—deprived, Feb. 1, 1691.
"NON NOBIS DOMINE" composed by Wm. Bird, 1618.
NOOTKA SOUND, discovered by Cook, Jan. 15, 1778—misunderstanding with Spain respecting, May 6, 1790.
NO POPE riots at Edinburgh and Glasgow, Feb. 5, 1779—in London, June 2 to 9, 1780—Election cry raised by the Portland ministry, 1807.
NORA, in Phrygia, Eumenes besieged in, by Antigonius, B.C. 319—escapes from it, 318.
NORBANUS, C., consul of Rome, defeated by Sylla at Canusium, A.C. 83.
NORBERT founds the order of Premonstratensian canons, 1121.
NORBUR, John Toler, lord, b. 1746—solicitor gen. in Ireland, Aug. 8, 1789—his wife, Grace Toler, created baroness Norwood, 1797—attorney gen. in Ireland, June 26, 1798—chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland and baron Norbury, Dec. 20, 1800—created an earl; retires, 1827—d. 1831.
NORD, Du, the French railway, opened June 14, 1846.
NORDEN, in East Friesland, battle of; Hasting the Dane defeated by Charles the Fat, 882.
NORDLINGEN, battles of; the Swedish gen. Horn, defeated by archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Aug. 27, 1634—the Austrians defeated by Turenne and duke d'Eng-hien, 1645.
NORFOLK. See **EAST ANGLIA**.—The Flemings introduce the art of spinning wool, 1132. See **WORSTED**.—Insurrection of Kett, the Wymondham tanner, suppressed by the earl of Warwick, 1549—destructive inundations of the sea, 1614—a county meeting held, at which Cobbett carries his petition for an "equitable adjustment of contracts," and the repeal of taxes on the produce of the land, Jan. 3, 1823.
NORFOLK, Ralph Guader, or de Waher, created earl of, by William I., 1070—marries the daughter of William Fitz-osborne, and plots a rebellion at his wedding-feast in Norwich castle, 1075—detected; escapes to Flanders; his honours forfeited, 1080.
NORFOLK, Hugh Bigod, created earl of, by Hen. I.; the k. spends his Christmas with him in Norwich castle, 1123.
NORFOLK, Roger Bigod, earl of, inherits the dignity of earl marshal from his mother, Maud de Clare, daughter of Wm., earl of Pembroke, 1245—head of the deputation of English barons at the Council of Lyons, 1245. See **COUNCILS**,

Thirteenth General.—In the armed parliament, calls upon Henry III. to redress the national grievances, 1257—joins the king's party, 1263—d. 1270.
NORFOLK, Roger Bigod, earl of, and earl marshal, 1270—refuses to attend Edward I. to Flanders, because taxes had been levied without the consent of parliament, 1297—assists in obtaining from the k. a full confirmation of the charters, 1298. Title extinct, 1307.
NORFOLK, Thomas, son of Edward I., b. 1300—created earl of, by his half-brother, Edward II., Dec. 16, 1312—marries the daughter of Nicholas de Clifford, lord Segrave, and receives through her the dignity of earl marshal, 1315—joins qu. Isabella against the Despencers, 1325—d. 1338.
NORFOLK, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, created duchess of, for life, by Richard II., 1397—d. 1399.
NORFOLK, Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, created duke of, by Richard II. Sept. 29, 1397—quarrels with Henry, duke of Hereford, is banished, and his title forfeited, 1398—d. 1399.
NORFOLK, John Mowbray, son of Thomas, restored as duke of, by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, for Hen. VI., 1424. Title extinct, 1475.
NORFOLK, Richard, duke of York, second son of Edward IV., created duke of, by his father, 1477—murdered, 1483.
NORFOLK, John Howard, created duke of, by Richard III., June 28, 1483—earl marshal in right of his wife, Anne, dau. and heiress of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and widow of Richard, duke of York; slain at Bosworth, and his honours forfeited, 1485.
NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, duke of, son of John, created earl of Surrey by Richard III., 1483—attainted, 1485—restored by Henry VII., 1489—lord treasurer, 1501—gains the victory of Flodden Field, 1513—created duke of Norfolk by Henry VIII., Feb. 1, 1514—resigns his office of treasurer because the k. spends too much money, 1515—high steward for the trial of the duke of Buckingham, 1521—d. 1524.
NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, duke of, son of Thomas; becomes earl of Surrey, 1514—lord deputy of Ireland, 1520—appointed admiral to the emperor Charles V., and conducts him from Southampton to Spain, 1522—lord high treasurer, Dec. 4, 1522—commands the army against Scotland, repulses Albany, and takes Jedburgh, 1523—succeeds his father as duke of Norfolk, and appointed lieutenant of the Borders, 1524—attends Henry VIII. to meet Francis I. at Calais, 1532—ambassador to France, 1533—opposes the

- Reformation, 1536—presides at the trial of his niece, Anne Boleyn, 1536—suppresses insurrections in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and other parts, 1536-7—proposes the Bill of the Six Articles, 1539—arrests Cromwell, 1540—uses the influence of his niece, Katharine Howard, to incense the k. against the Protestants, 1541—commands the army against Scotland, and defeats James V. at Solway, 1542—commands in France, and besieges Montreuil, 1543—recalled, 1544—committed to the Tower, 1546—condemned, but saved by the death of the k., 1547—remains a prisoner during the reign of Edward VI.; released by qu. Mary, restored to his honours, made earl marshal, and presides at the trial of Northumberland, 1553—suppresses the rebellion of sir Thomas Wyatt, and d. soon afterwards, 1554.
- NORFOLK, the dowager duchess of, widow of the first Thomas, attainted for concealing the criminality of her granddaughter, Katharine Howard, 1541—pardoned, 1542.
- NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, duke of, son of Henry, earl of Surrey, succeeds his grandfather as duke and earl marshal, 1554—lieutenant of the North, 1559—recalled, 1560—one of qu. Elizabeth's commissioners at York, 1568—committed to the Tower for his projected marriage with Mary qu. of Scots, Oct. 11, 1569—released, after giving a solemn pledge to abandon his design, Aug. 4, 1570—renews it, and is again committed, Sept. 7, 1571—tried and condemned, Jan. 16, 1572—beheaded, June 2.
- NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, earl of, son of Philip, earl of Arundel, and grandson of the last duke Thomas, restored by Jas. I. as earl of Arundel and Surrey, 1603—created earl marshal, 1621—quarrels with lord Spencer, refuses satisfaction, and is committed to the Tower, 1621—released, 1626—commands the army against Scotland, and concludes the pacification of Dunse, 1639—created earl of Norfolk, June 6, 1644—d. 1646.
- NORFOLK, Henry Frederic Howard, earl of, and earl marshal, succeeds his father, 1646—d. 1652.
- NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, earl of, eldest son of Henry Frederic, succeeds his father, 1652—restored as duke of Norfolk by Act of Parliament, Dec. 29, 1660—d. 1677.
- NORFOLK, Henry Howard, duke of, second son of Henry Frederic, created baron Howard of Castle Rising, 1669—earl of Norwich and earl marshal, 1672—succeeds his brother as duke of Norfolk, 1677—d. 1684.
- NORFOLK, Henry Howard, duke of, and earl marshal, son of Henry, succeeds his father, 1684—privy councillor to Wm. and Mary, Feb. 14, 1689—d. 1701.
- NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, duke of, and earl marshal, nephew of Henry, succeeds, 1701—apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in Laver's plot, 1722—admitted to bail, 1723—d. 1732.
- NORFOLK, Edward Howard, duke of, and earl marshal, succeeds his brother, Thomas, 1732—d. 1777.
- NORFOLK, Charles Howard, duke of, and earl marshal, succeeds his cousin, Edw., 1777—d. 1786.
- NORFOLK, Charles Howard, duke of, and earl marshal, son of Charles, deputy marshal for his father, 1782—lord lieut. of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Jan. 22, 1783—succeeds his father, Aug. 31, 1786—dismissed from his office for having given the toast of "the Majesty of the People," Jan. 24, 1786—d. Dec. 16, 1815.
- NORFOLK, Bernard Edward Howard, duke of, and earl marshal, succeeds his cousin, Charles, 1815—takes his seat in the House of Lords after the passing of the Relief Act, April 28, 1829—made a privy councillor by William IV., June 23, 1830—d. 1842.
- NORFOLK, Henry Charles Howard, duke of, and earl marshal, son of Bernard Edw., appointed treasurer of the household and a privy councillor, July 19, 1837—made lord Maltravers, Aug. 11, 1841—succeeds his father, 1842—master of the horse, July 11, 1846—visited by queen Victoria at Arundel Castle, Dec. 1—leaves the church of Rome, Aug. 31, 1851—resigns his office, 1852—d. 1856.
- NORFOLK ISLAND, discovered by captain Cook, 1774—made a penal settlement, as part of New South Wales, 1789—abandoned, 1800—given to the colonists of Pitcairn's Island, 1856.
- NORHAM CASTLE, built 1100—taken by James IV., k. of Scotland, 1513.
- NORICUM. See AUSTRIA.—The Rugians defeated in, by Odoacer, 487.
- NORIS, the Veronese cardinal, one of the librarians of the Vatican, d. 1704.
- NORRKÖPING, Diet of, in Sweden, in which the French party prevails, 1769.
- NORKITTEN, battle of; the Russians defeated by the Prussian marshal, Lehwald, Aug. 13, 1757.
- NORMAL SCHOOL, at Paris, closed, 1822.
- NORMANBY, John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave, created marquiss of, 1694—struck out from the list of privy councillors, 1695—replaced by qu. Anne and made lord privy seal, 1702—created duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire, 1708—lord steward of the household, 1710—lord President of the Council, 1711—

dismissed by Geo. I., 1714—d. 1720. The titles extinct, 1735.

NORMANBY, Henry Phipps, viscount, 1812. See **MULGRAVE**, Henry, earl of.

NORMANBY, Constantine Henry, viscount, son of Henry, earl of Mulgrave, carries in the House of Commons, by 216 to 201, a resolution for one postmaster-general instead of two, May 2, 1822. See **MULGRAVE**, Constantine Henry, earl of. —Created marquis of Normanby, June 23, 1838—returns from Ireland and is appointed colonial secretary, Feb. 20, 1839—home secretary, Aug. 30—resigns, 1841—ambassador to France, Aug. 12, 1846—absents himself from the grand reception at the Tuileries, Nov. 6.

NORMANDY, a part of Neustria or West France, begins to receive its name after the settlement of the Normans in it under Rollo, 876. See **NORMANS**.—He consolidates his conquests there, 911—the province ceded to him by Charles the Simple, with the title of duke, 912. See **ROLLO**.—William Longuespée, son of Rollo, succeeds, 927–943. See **WILLIAM I.**, duke of Normandy.—Richard I., 943–996. See **RICHARD I.**, duke of Normandy.—Richard II., 996–1026. See **RICHARD II.**, duke of Normandy.—Richard III., 1026–1027.—Robert I., *le Diable*, 1027–1036. See **ROBERT I.**, duke of Normandy.—William II., 1036–1067. See **WILLIAM I.**, k. of England.—Robert II., 1067–1106. See **ROBERT II.**, d. of Normandy.—Annexed to England by Henry I., 1106—the disputed castle of Gisors causes war between France and England, 1109—the chief men swear allegiance to William, son of Henry, 1115—Henry re-establishes his ascendancy in, by his victory at Brenneville, 1119—war renewed in, by the rebellion of the barons, 1123—William, son of duke Robert II., claims Normandy, and is supported by Louis VII., 1124—peace concluded, 1125—Henry takes his prisoners to England, 1126—William foregoes his claim and receives Flanders, 1127—invaded by the empress Matilda, to resist the usurpation of Stephen, 1136—she retires there from England, 1143—submits to her son, prince Henry, 1146—immediate possession demanded by Henry, eldest son of Henry II., 1182—invaded during the absence of Richard I. by Philip Augustus, who is repulsed by the garrison of Bouen, 1192—Richard I. lands in, with a large army, 1194—declared by the French peers to have been forfeited by John, k. of England, 1203—submits to Philip Augustus, and is annexed to France, 1205—Henry III. claims the restitution of it from Louis VIII., 1223—given up to France by Edward I., 1278—Philip

VI., k. of France, treacherously seizes and puts to death some nobles of Normandy, 1344—invaded by Edw. III., 1346—and again, 1355—the marshals of, murdered by the insurrectionary peasants, 1358—attacked by Chas. II., k. of Navarre, whose army is defeated by Bertrand du Guesclin, 1364—conquered by Henry V., k. of England, 1418—the recovery of it begun by Charles VII., 1449—completed, 1450.

NORMANS, or Northmen (Danes), infest the coasts of the French empire, 808—assist Pepin, grandson of Louis I., to maintain his ground in Aquitaine, 850—under their leader, Hasting, carry their depredations as far as Paris, 856—establish themselves on the Oise, 858—despoil many inland districts in France, 859. See **NORMANDY**.—Make inroads up the Scheldt, and are defeated by the emperor Arnulf near Louvain, 891—overrun the northern provinces of France, 906—a fleet sent by them to invade England is repulsed by Edward the Elder, in the Severn, 918—Thurcytel goes over to France to join them, 920.

NORMANS, in Italy, a band of knights returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, assist to drive the Saracens from the siege of Salerno, 1016—others arrive, and are engaged by Melo to support his revolt in Apulia, 1017. See **APULIA**.—Basilio Bugiano is sent with a large force to oppose them, 1018—after three victories they are totally defeated at Canne, and enter the service of Guimar, duke of Salerno, 1019—Bugiano releases his Norman prisoners, taken in the fort of Garigliano, 1021—Pandulf employs them to gain possession of Capua, 1026—the emperor Conrad II. grants them a licence to defend Southern Italy against the Greeks, 1027—Sergius employs them to recover Naples, and grants them Aver-sa (the ancient Atella), with the title of count, to their leader, Rainulf, 1029—Pandulf of Capua engages their services, and gives them lands taken from the abbey of Monte Casino, 1030—Conrad confirms them in their fortress of Aver-sa, they are employed by the Greek general, Maniaces, in his invasion of Sicily, where William de Hauteville (*Bras de fer*) distinguishes himself, 1038—disappointed of their reward in Sicily, return into Italy, elect Arduin their leader, and take many places in Apulia, 1039—establish their head quarters at Melfi, 1040—defeat the Greek catapan, Dulchianus, near the river Labento, and at Canne, 1041—twelve chieftains divide Apulia among them, making Melfi their common capital; Maniaces again sent against them, 1042—he is expelled

NORMANS—continued.

by them from Italy, and William *Bras de fer* elected count, 1043—in the pay of Guimar, duke of Salerno and Capua, they invade Calabria, 1044—defeat the Greeks at Trani; on the death of William *Bras de fer* his brother, Drogo, is elected leader and count, 1046—the emperor, Henry III., confirms them in their possessions, 1047—pope Leo IX. visits Apulia to hear the complaints of the people against them, 1050—urges the emperor Constantine XII. to check them, who orders Argyrus, son of Melo, to oppose them; Drogo is assassinated; his brother, Humphrey, succeeds him as count of Apulia, 1051—Leo seeks the aid of the emperor Henry III. of Germany against them, 1052—pope Leo is defeated and made prisoner by Humphrey, Richard, count of Aversa, and Robert Guiscard, 1058. See GUISCARD, Robert.

Humphrey *d.*; Robert Guiscard assumes the command in Apulia, 1057—his brother, Roger, arrives, and they conquer Calabria, 1058. See GUISCARD, Roger.—Pope Nicholas II. seeks their friendship; gives Capua to Richard, count of Aversa; and the title of duke of Apulia and Calabria to Robert Guiscard, 1059—take Reggio, and complete the conquest of Calabria, 1060—invade Sicily, and take Messina; support pope Alexander II., 1061—discord between the two brothers appeased by the division of Calabria, 1062—Robert takes Tarentum, 1063—they subdue the greater part of Sicily, and besiege Palermo without success, 1064—Richard, count of Aversa, invades the papal States, and retires on the approach of Godfrey of Lorraine, with an army from Tuscany, 1066—Robert besieges Bari, 1067—victory of Roger at Michelmir, in Sicily, 1068—Bari surrenders, they extend their conquests in Italy, 1071—take Palermo, and reduce the Island, 1072—take Lissa, which is recovered by the Venetians, 1073—Robert takes Salerno, 1077—besieges Beneventum, 1078—invades the Eastern empire and defeats Alexius I. at Durazzo, 1081—takes Durazzo, Feb. 8, 1082. See BOHEMOND.—Robert relieves pope Gregory VII. when besieged in S. Angelo by the emperor Henry IV., 1084—*d.* 1085. See ROGER, count of Apulia; and ROGER II., count of Sicily.—Edgar Etheling retires among the Normans of Apulia, 1086—pope Pascal II. makes a treaty with the Norman princes of Apulia and Capua, 1110. See NAPLES and SICILY.

NORONHA, Portuguese viceroy at Goa, 1571.
NORRIS, Henry, executed for alleged criminal intercourse with Anne Boleyn, 1536.

NORRIS, John, second son of Henry, lord Norris, commands the English auxiliaries in the United Provinces, and repulses Don John of Austria at Rimenant, 1578—serves there under Leicester, 1585—proceeds with an expedition to support Don Antonio in Portugal, 1589—sent to Henry IV. with an army, 1592—assists him in recovering many strong places, 1594—sent against Tyrone in Ireland, 1596—*d.* 1598.

NORRIS, sir John, commodore of an expedition to Hudson's Bay, 1697—promoted to be admiral, 1706—after having defeated an attempt of the French to recover Sardinia, takes Cetta in Languedoc, but abandons the enterprise, July 2, 1710—sent with a fleet to the Baltic, 1715—again, June 7, 1719—and April 28, 1727—a lord of the admiralty, 1718 to 1733—to Lisbon, to compose a dispute between Spain and Portugal, May 27, 1735—the French squadron sails away from Dungeness on his approach, 1744—*d.* 1749.

NORTH, lord, opposes the Bill for the relief of quakers, 1721—accused of complicity in Layard's plot, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 29, 1722—*d.* 1734.

NORTH, Francis, lord, created earl of Guildford, Apr. 8, 1752—*d.* 1790.

NORTH, Frederic, lord, son of Francis, *b.* 1733—appointed a lord of the treasury, 1759—joint paymaster, 1766—becomes chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 1, 1767—first lord of the treasury; his ministry commences, Jan. 28, 1770—repeals the taxes on the American colonies except a duty on tea, March 5: brings in a Bill prohibiting all trade whatever with the revolted colonies, Nov. 20, 1775—introduces measures of concession to Ireland, Dec. 13, 1779—warm debate on his budget, March 7, 1781—resigns office, March 19, 1782—forms a coalition with Fox, and is home secretary, March, 1783—dismissed, Dec. 18; becomes earl of Guildford, 1790—*d.* 1792.

NORTH, Brownlow, *b.* 1741—dean of Canterbury; bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, 1771—of Worcester, 1774—of Winchester, 1781—*d.* 1820.

NORTHALLERTON, in Yorkshire, battle of, or battle of the Standard; David I., k. of Scotland, defeated by the earl of Albemarle, Aug. 22, 1138.

NORTHAMPTON burnt by the Danes, 1010—Henry III. attempts to found a university at, 1260—a parliament held at, by him, to which the pope's legate preaches a crusade, April, 1269—battle of; the Lancastrians are defeated by the earl of Warwick, July 10, 1460—Essex collects his army at, Sept. 2, 1642—the walls of, are destroyed by order of Chas. II.,

1662—railway from London. See BIRMINGHAM.—From Peterborough, opened, June 2, 1845.

NORTHAMPTON, Wm., lord Compton, created earl of, 1618—*d.* 1630.

NORTHAMPTON, Spencer Compton, earl of, succeeds his father, 1630—commands the royal army at Saltheath; slain there, March 19, 1643.

NORTHAMPTON, Chas. Compton, earl of; *b.* 1790—created marquis of, Sept. 7, 1812—president of the Royal Society, 1828—resigns, 1848—*d.* 1861.

"NORTH BARTON," the, commenced by John Wilkes, in opposition to the ministry of Lord Bute, 1762—proceedings commenced against the printers and publishers of No. 45, April 20, 1763—the printers obtain damages for false imprisonment, July 6; ordered by the House of Commons to be burnt by the hangman, Nov. 15; popular tumult to prevent the execution of the order.

NORTH CAPE, the passage round the, to Archangel discovered, 1553.

NORTH CAROLINA, settlement of, 1650—one of the original States of the Union, 1774.

NORTHOOTE, James, *b.* 1746—*d.* 1831.

NORTH FORELAND, naval battle off the; victory of the English under Monk over the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, June 2, 1653.

NORTHMEN discover Iceland, 860. See **NORMANS**.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the fifth, and northernmost kingdom of the Heptarchy, founded by Ida, 547—divided after his death into two kingdoms, Bernicia under Adda; and Deira under Ælla, 560.

Clappa succeeds Adda, 567—572.

Heodwulf, 572.

Freodwulf, 573—580.

Theodoric, 580—588.

On the death of Ælla and Theodoric, the kingdom of Northumberland reunites Bernicia and Deira, 568.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

For their transactions refer to their respective names.

Ethelric, 588-593.	Moll Ethelwald, 759-766.
Ethelfrid, 593-617.	Alfred, 766-774.
Edwin, 617-634.	Ethelred, 774-778.
Oswald, 634-642.	Alfwold, 778-789.
Oswy, 642-670.	Oswald, 789.
Egfrid, 670-685.	Ethelred <i>restored</i> , 789-794.
Alfrid, 685-705.	Erdulf, 794-806.
Oswald, 705-716.	Alfwold, 806-807.
Kenric, 716-718.	Erdulf <i>restored</i> , 808.
Osric, 718-729.	Eanred, 809.
Ceolwulf, 729-787.	
Eadbert, 737-757.	
Oswulf, 757. <i>Vacant.</i>	

Conquered by Egbert, 827—Eanred continues a tributary k. till his death, when

Northumberland is united to Egbert's kingdom, 842.

NORTHUMBERLAND, county of, molested by an incursion of the Danes, 873—they return, set up Ricgas as nominal k., and destroy Coldingham, Tynemouth, and Lindisfarne, 875—occupy the whole, 877—Guthred their ruler, 883. See **GUTHRED**.

—Ethelwold, son of Ethelbald, retires among them, 901. See **ETHELWOLD**.

Peace concluded, 906—broken by them; they are defeated at Tottenhall, 910—submit to Edw. *the Elder*, 924—league with the Scots and Irish; are defeated at Brunanburh, 937. See **ANLAF the Elder**, and **ANLAF**, son of Sihtric.—Reduced by Edmund I., 944—Edred enters with an army and receives oaths of submission, 947—Eric, son of Harold II., of Denmark, set up as k., and expelled by Edric, 948—slain with his son Henry and brother Regnald, by Osulf, who is created earl of Northumberland, 949—revolts against Edwy, and proclaims Edgar k., 958—invaded by Malcolm III., k. of Scotland, 1061—Godwin's son, Tostig, earl of, rebels, and takes flight to Baldwin V., in Flanders, 1065—James IV., of Scotland, and Perkin Warbeck make an inroad, but retreat before the English army, 1496; invaded by the Scots, who are defeated at Flodden, 1513.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Edwin and Morcar, joint earls of, on the flight of Tostig, 1065—deprived by Wm. I., 1066—rebel, 1071. See **EDWIN** and **MORCAR**.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Cospatrick, earl of, 1067. See **COSPATRICK**.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Waltheof, earl of, 1070. See **WALTHEROF**.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Robert de Mowbray, earl of, gains a victory over the Scots at Alnwick, in which their k., Malcolm *Cannmore*, is slain, 1093—falls in a projected rebellion against Wm. Rufus; is deprived of his honours, and confined in Windsor Castle, 1095—*d.* a prisoner, 1125.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Henry Percy, created earl of, by Richard II., July 18, 1377—defeats the Scots at Hamedon Hill, and is not allowed by Henry IV. to ransom his prisoners, 1402—releases his prisoner, Douglas; forms a conspiracy with Owen Glendower, to place Mortimer, earl of March, on the throne; defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 23, 1403—is pardoned by Henry; raises another rebellion, escapes into Scotland, his estates are confiscated, 1406—engages in another; defeated and slain at Bramham by sir Thomas Rokesby, 1407.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Henry Percy, earl of, restored by Henry V., Nov. 11, 1414—

supports the Lancastrians; killed at the first battle of St. Alban's, May 22, 1455

NORTHUMBERLAND, Henry Percy, earl of, killed at Towton, and title forfeited by attainder, 1461.

NORTHUMBERLAND, John Nevil, created earl of, May 27, 1464—relinquishes the title for that of marquis of Montague, 1470. See **MONTAGUE**, John Nevil, lord.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Henry Percy, created earl of, 1470—killed in a revolt, 1489.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Henry Percy, earl of, father-in-law of the duke of Buckingham; committed to the Tower, 1521—*d.* 1537. Title extinct.

NORTHUMBERLAND, John Dudley, created duke of, 1551. See **DUDLEY**, John.—Dissolves the parliament, 1552—obtains the regalities of the see of Durham, 1553—procures the settlement of the crown on lady Jane Grey, June 21; fails, is attainted and beheaded, Aug. 22.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Thomas Percy, son of sir Thomas. See **PERCY**, sir Thomas.—Created earl of, by qu. Mary, May 1, 1557—falls in an attempt to raise the North against qu. Elizabeth, and retires into Scotland, 1569—delivered up and beheaded, Aug. 22, 1572.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Henry Percy, earl of, succeeds his brother, Thomas, 1572—accused of participation in Throgmorton's conspiracy, committed to the Tower, and found dead by a pistol wound, 1585.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Henry Percy, earl of, succeeds his father, 1585—serves with Leicester in the United Provinces, 1586—made a privy councillor, 1603—confined in the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, 1605—released, July 18, 1621—*d.* 1632.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Algernon Percy, earl of, succeeds his father, 1632—lord admiral, 1642—has the custody of the duke of York, who escapes, 1648—privy councillor, 1680—*d.* 1668.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Josceline Percy, earl of, succeeds his father, 1668—*d.*, and the title expires, 1670.

NORTHUMBERLAND, George Fitzroy, nat. son of Chas. II., created earl of, Oct. 1, 1674—duke of, Apr. 6, 1683—title extinct, 1718.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset, created earl of, Oct. 2, 1749—*d.* 1750.

NORTHUMBERLAND, sir Hugh Smithson, takes the name of Percy, and becomes earl of, by marrying the daughter of the duke of Somerset; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1763—1765—created duke of Northumberland, Oct. 18, 1766.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Hugh, duke of, *b.* 1785—lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1829—1830—*d.* 1847.

NORTH WEST PASSAGE: for the attempts and discoveries made during the search for this Passage, refer to the following names:—

Corte Real, 1500.	Franklin, 1818—
Willoughby, Sir 1845.	
Hugh, 1563.	Ross, 1818—1849.
Frobisher, 1576.	Parry, 1818—1827.
Davis, 1585.	Lyon, 1821.
Hudson, 1603.	Back, 1835.
Baffin, 1616.	Belcher, 1852.
Phipps, 1773.	Rae, 1854.
Cook, 1778—1778.	M'Clure, 1850—
Vancouver, 1791.	1855.

Parliamentary reward first offered for its discovery, 1745—given to Capt. M'Clure, 1855.

NORTON, sir Fletcher, chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, 1770—his address to George III. on the subject of the Civil List Grant, May 7, 1777—his re-election as Speaker prevented by ministerial influence, Oct. 31, 1780—created lord Grantley, 1782—*d.* 1784.

NORTON v. Lord Melbourne. See **MELBOURNE**, Wm., viscount.

NORWAY, the Nordrige, or Northern kingdom, of ancient Scandinavia, when first known, divided among numerous petty chieftains, over whom Halfdan Swarte (*the Black*) obtains supremacy, 824—and reigns till his death, 863—from him descend the following

KINGS OF NORWAY.

See events under their respective names.

Harold, *Harfagr*, 863—933.

Erik I., 933—939

Haco I., *the Good*, 936—956.

Harold *Graafeld*, 950—962.

The history of Norway imperfectly known for several years; many pretenders strive for the throne; Haco, jarl of Thrand, pays tribute to Denmark, 962—becomes independent, 975—Greenland discovered, 962. See **GREENLAND**.

Olof I., *Trygvason*, 964—1000.

Divided between the jarls Erik and Sweyn.

Olof II., *the Saint*, 1017—1032.

Sweyn II., 1032—1036.

Magnus I., *the Good*, 1036—1047.

Harold IV., *Hardrada*, 1047—1066.

Magnus II., and Olof III., 1066—1068.

Olof III., *alone*, 1068—1087.

Magnus III., *Barvot*, 1087—1103.

Sigurd I., 1103—1130.

Magnus IV., and Harold V., 1130—1136.

Sigurd II., 1136—1164.

Magnus V., 1164—1184.

Sverrir, 1184—1202.

Haco IV., 1202—1204.

Thirteen years of anarchy.

Haco V., 1217—1263.

Magnus VII., *the Legislator*, 1263—1280

Erik II., *the Priest hater*, 1280—1299.

NORWAY—continued.

Haco VII., 1299—1819.

Magnus VIII., 1319—1843. See MAGNUS II., *Smek*, k. of Sweden.

Haco VIII., 1843—1860.

Olof IV., 1860—1887.

Erik III. See ERIK VII., the *Pomeranian*, k. of Denmark.

Norway united to Denmark, 1897—to Sweden, 1448—1450. See CHARLES VIII., *Cnutson*, k. of Sweden.

Reunited to Denmark by Christian I., 1450.

Union of Calmar renewed by John, 1458.

Invaded by Christian II. attempting to recover his throne, 1581—by Chas. XII., of Sweden, 1716—1718.

Ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14; attempted resistance; Charles Frederic of Denmark proclaimed k., May 17; withdraws by the convention of Moss, Aug. 14; the Union voted by the Storting of Christiania, Nov. 21, 1814.

NORWICH, the Northern *Vicus*, built at an early period for fishing and trading purposes, by the Saxo-Latin people of the neighbouring Caistor; the principal wool-mart resorted to by the Flemings, 960—burnt by the Danish k., Swein, 1004—marriage feast of Ralph Guader in the castle, and conspiracy hatched against Wm. I., 1076—the see removed to, from Thetford by Herbert Losinga; the Benedictine priory founded, and the cathedral commenced, 1091—the castle repaired and improved by Hugh Bigod; Henry I. spends his Christmas in it, and soon after gives a charter to the city, 1122—the manufacture of worsted stuffs introduced by the Flemings, 1182. See WORSTEAD.—The city fined by Hen. III., to repair the injury done to the priory in a conflict between the citizens and monks, 1272—the cathedral completed by bp. Middleton, 1280—the church of the Black Friars, now St. Andrew's Hall, built, 1415—great part of the city consumed by fire, 1566—Wm. Rugg, abbot of St. Benedict in the Holm, made bp. on his resigning the temporalities of the see to Henry VIII., and annexing to it the lands of the abbey, which was therefore never suppressed, 1536—besieged by the rebel Kett, 1549—visit of qu. Elizabeth, 1578—public library established, 1784—first musical festival, 1824—works commenced to restore the ancient passage to the sea by Lowestoff, 1827—opened, June 3, 1831—railways opened: to Yarmouth, May 1, 1844—from London by Cambridge, 1845—to Durham and Lynn; to Lowestoff, 1847—from London by Colchester and Ipswich, 1850.

NORWOOD, the gypsy establishment at, broken up, 1797.

NORWOOD TUNNEL, on the Chesterfield canal, opened, May 8, 1776.

NORWOOD, baroness. See NORBURY.

NOTABLES, assembly of. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1787 and 1788.

NOTHELM visits Rome, and obtains for Bede copies of the epistles of Gregory I., and other popes, 781—archbp. of Canterbury, 784—d. 741.

NOTRE DAME, the church of, founded at Paris, 1163—the Concordat for the restoration of the Roman Catholic church in France, inaugurated in, by the First Consul, Apr. 18, 1802—he is crowned emperor in, Dec. 2, 1804.

NORR, general, joined at Candahar by general England, May 9; recovers Ghuznee, Sept. 6, 1842.

NOTTINGHAM, taken by the Danes, and recovered by Ethelred, 868—one of the Five Burghs held by them, 877—taken from them by Edw. the Elder, 943—the castle fortified by Wm. I., 1067—qu. Isabella and Mortimer surprised in it, 1230—consultation of Richard II. with the Judges held there, 1387—Edw. IV. deserted at, by the marquis of Montague, escapes to Flanders, 1470—the royal standard set up at, by Chas. I., Aug. 22, 1642—the new charter forced on the town by Chas. II., resisted by the corporation, May 2, 1684—Luddite riots begin, Nov., 1811—tumults in consequence of the rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords; the castle, the property of the duke of Newcastle, destroyed, Oct. 10, 1831.

NOTTINGHAM, Wm. de Peverel, nat. son of Wm. I., created earl of, 1068—his dau., Margaret, conveys the title, by marriage, to Wm. de Ferrers, earl of Derby, 1133—Extinct, 1219.

NOTTINGHAM, earl of. See NORFOLK. Thos. Mowbray, duke of.

NOTTINGHAM, earl of, another title of Richard, duke of York, second son of Edw. IV., 1476.

NOTTINGHAM, earl of, a title of Wm., marquis of Berkeley.—Extinct, 1491.

NOTTINGHAM, earl of, a title of Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, nat. son of Henry VIII., 1525.—Extinct, 1536.

NOTTINGHAM, Charles, earl of. See HOWARD of Effingham, Charles, lord.—Extinct, 1681.

NOTTINGHAM, the countess of, wife of earl Charles, said to have secreted the ring intrusted to her by Essex to be given to qu. Elizabeth, 1602.

NOTTINGHAM, Heneage Finch, lord chancellor, created earl of, May 12, 1681—d. 1682. See FINCH, Heneage.

NOTTINGHAM, Daniel Finch, earl of, secre-

- tary of state, 1689—dismissed, March 4, 1694—re-appointed by qn. Anne, May 15, 1702—resigns, May 18, 1704—appointed lord president of the council by Geo. I., 1714—dismissed, 1715—opposes the motion of the duke of Devonshire for septennial parliaments, 1716—inherits the earldom of Winchilsea, and unites the two titles, 1729—*d.* 1730.
- NOTTINGHAM** and Winchilsea, Daniel Finch, earl of, lord president during the Rockingham administration, 1765.
- NOUREDDIN**, sultan of the Syrian Atabeks, succeeds his father, Zenghi, 1146—defeats the crusaders, near the Orontes, 1149—conquers Damascus, 1153—his generals, Shiracouh and Saladin, defeat the Christian invaders of Egypt, 1168—Saladin becomes supreme in Egypt, nominally as his representative, 1171—Noureddin *d.* 1174.
- "NOUVELLES de la République des Lettres." See **BAYLE**, Peter.
- NOVA CASTELLA**, Juan de, a Portuguese admiral, discovers the island of St. Helena, May 21, 1502.
- NOVALLESA**. See **ABBO**.
- NOVARA**. See **LANDO**, count.—Battle of, the French generals La Tremouille and Trivulce defeated by the Swiss in the pay of pope Leo X., June 6, 1513—the town taken by the French, 1527—battle of; Charles Albert defeated by Radetzky, March 23, 1840.
- NOVA SCOTIA**, a part of Canada, receives its name from some Scotchmen, who settle there, 1622—baronets of, created, 1629—afterwards included by the French in their colony of Acadia, and taken from them, 1710—ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Utrecht, 1713—discussions arise with France relative to the boundary line, 1750–1753—bishopric of, erected, Aug. 11, 1787—population of, in 1851, including Cape Breton, 226,629.
- NOVATIAN**, opposes the election of Cornelius to be bp. of Rome, 250.
- NOVATIAN CHURCH** at Constantinople. See **AGELIUS**.
- NOVATUS** of Carthage, originates the schism on the "Restoration of the Lapsed," 267.
- NOVELLE**. See **JUSTINIAN** I.
- NOVI**, battle of; the French gen., Joubert, defeated by Suvarof, Aug. 15, 1799—railway from Turin opened, Jan. 2, 1850.
- NOVOGOROD**, conquered by Rurik, 862—repels the Golden Horde, 1238—resists their attempt to register its people, 1263—joins the Hanseatic league and becomes an important seat of commerce, 1276. See **MOSAICS**.—Taken by Iwan III., and its republic subverted, 1478.
- "NOVUM ORGANUM." See **BACON**, Francis.
- NOY**, William, attorney-general, 1683—*d.* Aug. 9, 1684.
- NOYON**, treaty of, between Francis I., the emperor Maximilian I., and Charles, k. of Spain, 1516.
- NUBIAN GEOGRAPHY**. See **AL EDRISI**.
- NUCERIA**. See **NOGERA**.
- NUGENT**, Robert, a lord of the treasury, 1754—created baron Nugent (an Irish title), 1766—earl Nugent, 1778.
- NUGENT**, lord, *b.* 1789—opens the tomb of John Hampden, July 31, 1828—*d.* 1850.
- NUGENT**, Sir George, *b.* 1757—defeats the Irish rebels at Ballynahinch, and puts down the insurrection in Ulster, June 12, 1798—commander-in-chief in India, 1811—field marshal, 1846—*d.* 1840.
- NUMA POMPILIUS**, k. of Rome, B.C. 716–672.
- NUMANTIA** and Numantines. See **CELTIBERIAN**S.
- NUMANTIANUS**, Rutilius, writes the *Itinerarium*, 416.
- NUMERALS**, Arabian. See **GERBERT**.
- NUMERIANUS**, son of the emperor Carus, receives from his father the title of Caesar, 282—accompanies him into the East, 283—assassinated by Aper, 284.
- NUMIDIA**, first known to the Romans by Scipio's attempt to treat with Syphax, B.C. 206. See **SYPHAX**.—Masinissa made k. by them, 204. See **MASINISSA**.—Micipsa succeeds, 149. See **MICIPSA**.—Left by him at his death, to his two sons and his nephew, 118. See **ADHERBAL**, **HIEMSA**, and **JUGURTHA**.—The Romans send the consul L. Calpurnius Piso to commence the war against Jugurtha, 111—end of the war; part of Numidia added to the Roman province, part given to Bocchus, k. of Mauritania, and the rest left nominally independent to the descendants of Masinissa, 106—Juba, the k., joins Cato, and is killed in the battle of Thapsus; all Numidia made by Caesar, with Mauritania, a Roman province, 46. See **MAURITANIA**.—Conquered by the Mohammedans, A.D. 667.
- NUMIDICUS**, Metellus. See **METELLUS**, Qu. Cæcilius. — Outlawed, and retires to Rhodes, B.C. 100—honourably recalled to Rome, 99.
- NUNCIO**, a papal, sent by Innocent XI., arrives in London; the duke of Somerset dismissed for refusing to introduce him to James II., July 3, 1687.
- NUNCIOS**, papal, deprived of all authority in Germany by the emperor Joseph II., 1785.
- NUNEZ**, a Castilian count, slain in the battle of Ecija, 1275.
- NUNNERIES** of the Benedictine Order, twenty in Rome, 988.
- NUOVA**, Palma, a fortress constructed by the Venetians as a barrier against the Turks, 1598.
- NUREMBERG**, a free imperial city of Germany; Diet of, protests against the pa-

pal assumption of power in Germany, 1324—its burgrave, Fred. count of Hohenzollern, purchases Brandenburg, 1415—Diet of, sends to the pope a memorial of grievances, and demands a general council, 1522—secures religious liberty to the Protestants, 1632—League of, formed, by the emperor and the Roman Catholic princes of Germany, 1538—assembly of plenipotentiaries, to execute the treaty of Munster, 1649—1650.

NURSES, English. See NIGHTINGALE, Miss.
NUSHRWAN. See CHOSROES I., k. of Persia.
NYMPHIS, brings his History of Heracles down to B.C. 247.

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OAK, synod of the. See COUNCILS, Chalcedon.

OASIS, in the desert of Egypt; Juvenal supposed to have been the first banished to it, 94—Timasius, master-gen. of the army sent there, 396—Nestorius, 435.

OASTLER, Richard, and others, agitate against the New Poor-law, May, 1837.

OATES, Titus, vicar of Bobbing, in Kent, goes to Valladolid and St. Omer's, 1677—accuses the Jesuits of a conspiracy, called the "Popish Plot," Aug. 12, 1678—execution of persons convicted on his testimony, in which his perjury is detected, 1679—Lord Castlemaine accused by him, but acquitted, June 23, 1680—viscount Stafford convicted on his testimony, Nov. 30—Oates is turned out of Whitehall, and deprived of his pension, Aug. 30, 1681—condemned to a fine, pillory, and whipping, May 6, 1686—petitions Wm. III.; is pardoned, and pensioned £3 per week, 1689.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. See ALLEGIANCE, oath of.

OBADIAH, propheties, B.C. 588.

OBIDOLLAH, son of Ziyad, appointed by the caliph Abdalmelik lieutenant of Khorassan, penetrates into Bockhara, and defeats the Turks, 672—d. 686.

OBELERIO, doge of Venice, 804—deposed, 811—attempts to regain his power; slain, 830.

OBELISK, an Egyptian, presented to the city of Rome by the emperor Constantius II., 357—Cleopatra's Needle. See CRYSTAL PALACE.

OBERON. See WIELAND.

OBERTO, son of Albert Azzo of Canossa, and progenitor of the House of D'Este, appointed count of the palace by the emperor Otho I., 932.

OBIZZO I., marquis D'Este, father of Azzo

VI., joins the Guelph party against the emperor Frederic I., 1175—lord of Padua, attends the congress of Venice, 1177—receives from the emperor the titles of marquis of Genoa and Milan, 1184—marquis of Verona, 1186.

OBIZZO II., marquis D'Este, son of Rinaldo, elected on the death of his grandfather, Azzo VII., lord of Ferrara, 1264—perpetual lord of Modena, 1288—d. Feb. 13, 1293.

OBIZZO III., marquis D'Este, son of Aldrovandino II., invited to Ferrara with his brothers, 1317. See FERRARA—d. 1352.

OBIZZO IV., marquis D'Este, son of Aldrovandino III., on the death of his father, is superseded at Ferrara by his uncle, Nicholas I., 1361.

OBOTRITES, a Wendish or Slavonic tribe, first appear in Northern Germany, 690—attacked by Godfrey, k. of South Jutland, 804—assisted against him by Charlemagne, 806—repel his attack, 809—Louis I. sends an army of them to restore Harold in Jutland, 815—revolt against Otho II., 982—are overcome, 995—conquered by Waldemar II., k. of Denmark, and cease to be a distinct people, 1206.

O'BRIEN, William Smith, b. 1803—is committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms for refusing to serve on committees of the House of Commons, April 30, 1846—tried at Dublin for sedition, May, 1848—attempts rebellion on Boulagh common, near Ballingarry, is suppressed by the police, July 29; is arrested at Thurles, Aug. 5; convicted of high treason, Oct. 9; his sentence being commuted, he is embarked for transportation, July 9, 1849—pardoned and returns, 1856.

OBSERVATORY at Alexandria, built by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 298—at Cassel, by landgrave Philip, A.D. 1561—at Uranienborg, by Tycho Brahe, 1576—at Paris, by Louis XIV., 1667—at Greenwich, by Chas. II., 1671—where the following have been the astronomers royal:

John Flamsteed, 1675.

Dr. James Bradley, 1742.

Dr. N. Bliss, 1762.

Dr. Neville Maskelyne, 1765.

John Pond, 1811.

Geo. Biddell Airey, 1835.

—at Copenhagen, 1657—at Nuremberg,

1678—at Utrecht, 1690—at Berlin, by

Fred. I., under the direction of Leibnitz,

1711—at Bologna, 1714—at Petersburg,

by Katharine I., 1725—at Oxford, by Dr.

Radcliffe, 1772—at Edinburgh, on Cal-

ton Hill, July 22, 1776—at Dublin, by

Dr. Andrews, 1788—at Cambridge, 1824.

OCANA, battle of; the Spaniards defeated by Mortier, Nov. 19, 1809.

OCBA. See OKBA.

OCCAM, William, the Franciscan, writes in defence of Louis of Bavaria, and denies the temporal authority of the pope over Germany and other countries, 1327.

OCCULTATION. See JUPITER.—Of Jupiter again, July 23, and Nov. 3, 1856—of Aldebaran, Jan. 23, Mar. 19, Apr. 15, Sept. 26, 1850, and Feb. 10, 1851—of Regulus, May 19, and July 13, 1853.

OCEAN MONARCH, a ship conveying emigrants from Liverpool to America, burnt; 178 lives lost, Aug. 24, 1843.

OTHUS, or Artaxerxes III., k. of Persia, son of Artaxerxes Mnemon, succeeds his father, and murders all his relations, B.C. 350—rebellion of Artabazus, 355. See ARTABAZUS.—Conquest of Egypt, 350—submission of Artabazus and the satraps, 349—assassinated by his minister, Bagoas, 338. See BAGOAS.

OCKLEY, in Surrey, battle of; Roric, the Frisian, defeated by Ethelwulf, 851.

OCKLEY, Simon, d. 1768—publishes his History of the Saracens (1st part), 1708—Arabic professor at Cambridge, 1711—d. Aug. 9, 1720.

O'COIGLEY, an Irish rebel, apprehended at Margate, on his way to France, March 1, 1798—executed, May 21.

O'CONNELL, Daniel, b. 1775—moves for a repeal of the Union at a meeting at Dublin, Sept. 1, 1810—kills Mr. D'Esterre in a duel, Jan. 31, 1815—leader of the Catholic Association; a Bill of Indictment against him thrown out by the Grand Jury, 1835—agitates at the elections in Ireland, 1828—elected for the county of Clare, July 5, 1828—his election declared void, and a new writ issued, May 18, 1829—reelected, after the Emancipation Act, July 30; his expenses paid out of the Catholic Rent; he begins to demand repeal of the Union; his motion for the repeal of the Union, negatived by 535 to 23, April 27, 1834—declared by a committee not duly elected for Dublin, is returned for Kilkenny, April 16, 1836—lord mayor of Dublin, Oct. 25, 1841—calls Monster Meetings; he and his son held to bail on a charge of conspiracy, Oct. 14, 1843—trial, Feb. 12, 1844—sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of £2000, May 24; the judgment against him reversed by the House of Lords, Sept. 4; on his way to Rome, d. at Genoa, May 15, 1847.

O'CONNELL, John, d. 1858.

O'CONNELL, Maurice, d. 1853.

O'CONNOR, Arthur, an Irish rebel, apprehended at Margate, March 1, 1798—tried and acquitted, May 21; lord Thanet and R. Ferguson fined and imprisoned for attempting to rescue him, April 15, 1799.

O'CONNOR, David, son of the Irish exile, d. 1851.

O'CONNOR, Don, the, b. 1794—d. 1847.

O'CONNOR, Feargus, d. 1855.

OCTA, k. of Kent, 512.

OCTAI, second son of Deshingis-khan, on the death of his father, becomes supreme or great khan, 1227—conquers Northern China, 1234—d. 1241.

OCTAVIA, sister of Octavius, b. B.C. 65—married to Mark Antony, 40—divorced by him, 38—d. 11.

OCTAVIA, daughter of the emperor Claudius I., married to Nero, 53—put to death by him, 62.

OCTAVIAN, son of Alberic, inherits his father's authority in Rome, 954—elected pope, 956. See JOHN XII., pope of Rome.

OCTAVIAN LIBRARY. See LIBRARY.

OCTAVIANUS, C. Cæsar. See OCTAVIUS.

OCTAVIUS, Caius, son of C. Octavius and Attia, niece of Julius Cæsar, b. at Aricia, Sept. 23, B.C. 63—serves in Spain, 45—on the death of Julius Cæsar, arrives at Rome to claim his inheritance, which Antony attempts to detain from him, and for which they quarrel; he assumes the name of Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus, under which he serves the office of consul for the rest of the year, and his succeeding consulships, 44—after having defeated Antony, unites with him and Lepidus, to form the second triumvirate, 43—returns to Rome, 42—opposed by M. Antony's brother, Lucius, and his wife, Fulvia, he drives them from Rome, 41—takes, plunders, and burns Perusia; pardons Lucius, is reconciled to Mark Antony, and gives him his sister, Octavia, in marriage, 40—concludes the treaty of Misenum with Sextus Pompeius, 39—divorces Scribonia, and marries Livia; renews the war with Sextus Pompeius, is defeated in a naval battle, and loses all his fleet, 38—fits out another fleet, constructs the harbour of Misenum, meets Antony near Tarentum, concerting with him their operations against Sextus Pompeius, and agrees to a prolongation of their triumvirate, 37—Lepidus is ejected; Pompey totally defeated by Agrippa, 36—Octavius keeps in subjection the Iapydes, Liburnians, and other Illyrian tribes, 35—reduces the Dalmatians to obedience, 34—sends Octavia to reclaim Antony; consul II., 33—prepares for war with Antony, 32—gains the battle of Actium, Sept. 2, 31—called back to Italy by the news of discontent among the troops, pacifies them at Brundisium, and proceeds to Egypt; consul III., 31—founds Nicopolis; consul IV., 30—returns to Rome, celebrates his triumph, and closes the temple of Janus; consul V., 29—regulates the State, and adorns the city; censor and consul VI., 28—resigns his power, which is restored

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- to him with the titles of Imperator and Augustus; consul VII., 27. See AUGUSTUS, emperor.—Continues to serve his consulships as C. Caesar Octavianus, VIII., 26—IX., 25—X., 24—XI., 23—in his two last, he is styled C. Caesar Augustus XII., 5—XIII., 2.
- OCTAVIUS, son of George III., b. Feb. 23, 1779—d. May 3, 1783.
- OCTAVIUS, Cn., consul of Rome, B.C. 165—another, while consul, killed in a struggle occasioned by the deposition of his colleague, N. Corn. Cinna, 57—another, 76.
- OCTAVIUS, L., consul of Rome, B.C. 75.
- OCTAVIUS, duke of Parma. See FARNESE, Octavius.
- OCCZAKOW, or Otchakof, taken by the Russian general, Munich, 1737—the fortifications are demolished, and the place abandoned, 1738—again taken, and its inhabitants massacred, by Potemkin and Suvarof, Dec. 13, 1783—ceded to Russia Jan. 9, 1792—its fortifications destroyed, Oct. 18, 1855.
- ODELBERT, archbp. of Milan, writes a treatise on baptism, at the desire of Charlemagne, 813.
- ODEMATHUS, the husband of Zenobia, resists the attack of Sapor on Palmyra, 260—conquers Ballista, who had taken the imperial title at Edessa, 262—takes Nisibis, Carrhe, Ctesiphon, and other cities, acquires a powerful kingdom, and is declared Augustus, 264—expels some Gothic tribes from Asia, and is assassinated by his nephew, Maonius, 267.
- ODENBURG. See OEDENBURG.
- ODESSER, Canute II., k. of Denmark, slain at, by his revolted subjects, 1086—Diet of, establishes religious liberty in Denmark, 1537.
- ODESCALCHI, cardinal Benedetto, elected pope, 1676. See INNOCENT XI.
- ODESSA, built by Potemkin, 1784—the duke de Richelieu appointed governor, 1803—a flag of truce fired on, April 8, 1854—the place bombarded, April 22; the Tiger steamer lost near, May 12.
- ODESSUS, founded B.C. 562.
- ODEUM, at Athens, erected by Pericles, B.C. 442.
- ODEUM, at Rome, built, by the architect Apollodorus, about 113.
- ODO SEVERUS, bp. of Wilton, 920—archbp. of Canterbury, 984—separates Edwy and Elgiva, 958—d. 961.
- ODO, bp. of Bayeux and earl of Kent, arrested by his brother, William I., and his wealth seized, 1062—rebels in favour of Robert, duke of Normandy, is captured in Rochester Castle, by William II., and sent to Normandy, 1068.
- ODO, abbot of Clugny, 927—negotiates between Hugh, k. of Italy, and Alberic, 936—939.
- ODOACKER, with a promiscuous army, called Heruli, overthrows the Western empire, and makes himself k. of Italy, 476—relinquishes all beyond the Alps to Uric, k. of the Visigoths, preserves the Roman laws in Italy, and governs with prudence and humanity, 478—conquers Dalmatia, 481—defeats the Rugi in Noricum, and takes Feba, their chieftain, prisoner, 487—defeated by Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, at Aquileia, Aug. 28, and at Verona, Sept. 27, 489—again defeated, Aug. 11, on the banks of the Adda, and retires into Ravenna, 490—salles from Ravenna, and sustains another defeat, 491—surrenders, and is put to death, 493.
- O'DONNELL, a Spanish general, raises an insurrection at Pampeluna, 1841—supports the Spanish insurgents, 1864.
- O'DONOGHUE, takes part in the attempted insurrection on Boulagh Common, and shares the fate of the other leaders. See O'BRIEN, Wm. Smith.
- OECOLAMPADIUS, b. 1482—denies the pope's supremacy, 1519—completes the reformation at Basle, 1529—d. 1531.
- ECUMENICAL BISHOP, title of, assumed by John IV., bp. of C.P., 587—Cyriacus claims the title, but is opposed by Gregory I., 596.
- OEDENBURG, Diet of, held by the emperor Leopold I. to conciliate the Hungarians, 1681—battle of; the troops of the emperor of Austria defeated by the Hungarian insurgents, May 7, 1849.
- EDIPUS, k. of Thebes, B.C. 1236 (1250 C.)
- OEHLERSCHLÄGER, Adam, d. 1850.
- ORLAND, the island of, taken from the Swedes by Waldemar III., k. of Denmark, 1360.
- ENOPHYTA, battle of; the Athenians, under Myronides, gain a victory over the Boeotians, B.C. 466.
- ENOTRUS, leads a Pelasgian colony into South Italy, which takes the name of Enotria, B.C. 1710 (1416 C.)
- ORESTEN, the Danish professor, one of the teachers of electro-magnetism, d. 1851.
- ORSEL, the island of, taken by Peter the Great, 1710.
- O'FERRALL, Richard More, gov. of Malta, 1847.
- OFFA, k. of Essex, son of Sighere and St. Osyth, 700—abdicates and retires to Rome, 709.
- OFFA, k. of Mercia, descended from Eawa, brother of Penda, kills the usurper, Bernred, and takes the throne, 755—invades Kent, and defeats Alric at Otford, 773—gains new territories from the Britons, and constructs his Dyke from the Dee to the Wye, 775—invades Wessex; defeats its k., Cynewulf, at Bensington, and takes the town, 777—builds the ab-

- boy of Bath, and corresponds with Charlemagne, 793—murders Ethelbert, and annexes East Anglia to Mercia; in atonement for his crime, he levies a tax on his subjects to support the school of Ina at Rome, 793—founds the abbey of St. Alban's, 798—d. July 29, 796.
- OFFICES**, sale of, prohibited by an Order in Council, July 19, 1702—abolished, in Courts of Law, by Act of parliament, 1825.
- ODDER**, the leader of the Blanketeers, arrested on their march to London, March 11, 1817.
- OGHUSIAN TARTARS**, expelled from Khorsan, by Dechingsh-khan, 1220—Orthogrul obtains from Alaeddin, sultan of Iconium, a settlement between the Sangarius and Mount Olympus, for 400 families of them; from these descend the Ottomans, 1231.
- OGLE**, Sir Chaloner, proceeds with an expedition against Spanish America, 1740—admiral of the fleet; d. 1751.
- OGLE**, Sir Chaloner, b. 1727—admiral, 1780—d. 1816.
- OGELTHORPE**, James Edward, b. 1688—embarks with a colony for Georgia in America, Nov. 6, 1732—a general of the army, 1765—d. 1785.
- OGGIO**, battle of, the count Lando, a condottiere, employed by an Italian league against the Visconti of Milan, defeated by them, 1357.
- OGULNIAN LAW**, introduced by the tribunes, Cn. and Qu. Ogulnius, opens the priesthood at Rome to the Plebes, and increases the numbers of all orders of priests, B.C. 302.
- OGYGES**, k. of Attica, B.C. 1796 (1764 C.)—time of his flood, 1764.
- O'HIGGINS**, president of the congress of Chili held at Santiago, Feb. 12, 1817—resigns his power to a national council, 1822.
- OHIO**, state of, founded, Aug. 14, 1790—and admitted into the N. American Union, 1802.
- OHM**. See KIRCHHEIM.
- OHM**, the first political offender tried by a jury in Prussia, acquitted, Dec. 8, 1849.
- OHUD**, Mount, battle of. See MOHAMMED.
- OIAM**, the Normans establish themselves on the, 868.
- OJEDA**, with Amerigo Vespucci, discovers Brazil, 1499.
- OKBA**, or Ooba, a Saracen commander in Spain, 736—makes an effort to retrieve the disasters of the Saracens, and gains possession of Avignon, but is expelled by Charles Martel, and defeated in Languedoc, 737.
- OKRAH**. See AKRAH.
- O'KEEFE**, John, b. 1747—d. 1833.
- OKSEY**, a regicide, seized at Delft, in Holland, and brought to England, April 16; executed, April 19, 1663.
- OLAF III.** (the first of the name on record), k. of Denmark, 1066—1066.
- OLAF IV.**, k. of Denmark, son of Margaret and Haec VIII., of Norway, b. 1370—on the death of his grandfather, Waldemar III., his mother claims for him the throne of Denmark, and is opposed by Albert of Mecklenburg, 1375—chosen k. under the regency of his mother, 1376—succeeds his father in Norway, 1380—d. 1387.
- OLAF I.** Trygvason, k. of Norway, attacks London, and is repulsed by the citizens, 994—introduces Christianity, 996—builds Drontheim, 997—defeated and slain by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, at Swolden, 1000.
- OLAF II.**, k. of Norway, 1017—makes Drontheim his residence, 1019—conquers Greenland, 1023—the Faro Islands, 1026—tributary to Canute, 1028—d. 1030.
- OLAF III.**, k. of Norway, 1066. See MAGNUS II.—Builds Bergen and Stavanger, and promotes the commerce of Norway, 1070—d. 1087.
- OLAF IV.**, k. of Norway. See OLAF IV., k. of Denmark.
- OLAF**, k. of Sweden. See OLOF.
- OLBERS**, Dr., b. 1758—discovers the planet or asteroid, Vesta, March 29, 1807—d. 1840.
- OLD BAILEY**, the court house of Newgate, infected by the jail pestilence, 1750. See NEWGATE.—The new court built, 1773—improved, 1803.
- OLDCASTLE**, Sir John, lord Cobham, head of the Wickliffites, condemned to death by the bishops, escapes into Wales, 1413—engages in a conspiracy, which is detected; he again escapes, 1414—is apprehended and suffers death in Smithfield, Dec. 1418.
- OLDENBARNEVELD**, the grand pensionary, is imprisoned for his Arminian opinions by the Calvinistic authorities in Holland, 1618—beheaded, May 13, 1619.
- OLDENBURG**, in early times part of the great duchy of Saxony, afterwards an independent county; count Dietrich the *Fortunate* marries Adelheid, heiress of Delmenhorst; d. 1440—their son, Christian, inherits their lands, and annexes them to the crown of Denmark, when he is elected k., 1448. See CHRISTIAN I., k. of Denmark.—Christian VII. cedes them to Paul, great prince of Russia, in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, 1773—Paul gives them to Frederic Augustus, bp. of Lübeck, b. 1711, who founds the new duchy of Oldenburg, Dec. 14, 1773—d. July 6, 1786—Peter Fred. George, b. May 9, 1784—marries Katharine, daughter of Paul, emperor of Russia; his duchy seizes

- ed by Napoleon, and united to France, 1811—*d.* Dec. 27, 1812—the duchy restored, 1814—Paul Fred. Augustus, *b.* July 13, 1788—becomes duke, May 21, 1823—*d.* Feb. 27, 1863—Nicholas Fred. Peter, the present duke, *b.* July 8, 1827—succeeds, Feb. 27, 1863.
- OLDENBURG**, Katharina, duchess of, *b.* May 21, 1788—widow of duke Peter Fred. George, visits London, with her brother, the emperor Alexander, 1814—marries Wm. Fred. Charles, k. of Wirttemberg, Jan. 24, 1816—*d.* Jan. 9, 1819.
- OLDENBURG**, Henry, secretary of the Royal Society, and first publisher of the *Philosophical Transactions*; *d.* 1679.
- OLD FORT**, in the Crimea, the allies land at, Sept. 14, 1854.
- OLDHAM**, riots at, by the Trades Union, April 15, 1884.
- OLDHAM**, capt., slain in an encounter with the Caffres, Sept. 8, 1851.
- OLD MAN** of the mountains, a name given to the chief of the Assassins. See **ASSASSINS**.
- OLD MAN**, the ancient Roman Pharos, at Boulogne, so called during the siege by Henry VIII., 1544.
- OLEANDER**, brought into England, 1596.
- OLEG**, guardian of Igor I., son of Rurik, 879—takes Smolensk, 882—attacks Constantinople, and concludes a treaty of commerce with Leo VI., emperor of the East, 904—*d.* 913.
- OLEG**, son of Swatoslaus I., great prince of Russia, slain by his brother, Jaropolk I., 977.
- OLERON**, Isle of, the maritime laws of, promulgated by Richard I. of England, 1194—ceded to England by the treaty of Breigny, 1360.
- OLERON**, in Béarn, treaty of, mediated by Edward I. of England, between Alfonso III. of Aragon and Philip IV. of France, 1298.
- OLGA**, widow of Igor I., great prince of Russia, governs during the minority of her son, Swatoslaus I., 945—baptized at Constantinople, and takes the name of Helena, 957.
- OLIPHANT**, lord, taken prisoner at the battle of Solway, Nov. 24, 1542—sent home on condition of promoting the marriage of Edw. VI. to qu. Mary, Jan. 1, 1543.
- OLIVA**, Treaty of, between Denmark, Poland, and Sweden, concluded May 3, 1660.
- OLIVAREZ**, governs Philip IV. of Spain, 1621—disgrace and death of, 1643.
- OLIVENKA**, taken by the prince of Peace, May 20, 1801—and ceded by Portugal to Spain in the treaty of Badajoz, Sept. 29; taken by Soult, Jan. 22, 1811—restored to Portugal by the congress of Vienna, 1814—Ferdinand VII. refuses to give it up, 1815—its continued retention by Spain causes John VI. of Portugal to seize Montevideo, 1817.
- OLIVER**, Alderman, sets at liberty the printers who had been apprehended for publishing the *Parliamentary Debates*, Mar. 15, 1771—committed to the Tower, March 26; released, May 8; presented with a silver cup by the common council of London, Jan. 22, 1772.
- OLIVER**, a spy, his conduct brought under the notice of the House of Commons by sir Francis Burdett, June 16, 1817—Brandreth and others convicted on his testimony, Oct. 15.
- OLIVES**, brought into Greece from Egypt by Cecrops, and consecrated to Minerva, *b.c.* 1556—introduced into Italy, 562—first planted in Gaul by the Greeks of Marseilles, 586.
- OLIVETAN**, translates the Scriptures into French, 1535.
- OLLIVANT**, Dr. Alfred, bp. of Llandaff, 1849.
- OLMUTZ**, in Moravia, the Mongolians repulsed at, 1242—taken by the Swedish gen., Torstenson, 1642—besieged by Frederic the Great, 1758—La Fayette confined in; released from, 1797—the emperor Ferdinand II. resigns his crown at, to his nephew, Francis Joseph, Dec. 2, 1848.
- OLOF**, or Olaf, k. of Sweden, converted to Christianity by Ansgar, 853—conquers Courland, 854.
- O'LOGLIN**, Michael, solicitor-gen. for Ireland, Oct. 21, 1834—attorney-gen. for Ireland, Aug. 31, 1835—the first Roman Catholic judge, appointed since the Emancipation Act, Oct. 30, 1836—master of the Rolls in Ireland, Jan. 28, 1837—*d.* 1842.
- OLPÆ**, in Acarnania, battle of; Demosthenes, the Athenian gen., defeats the Lacedæmonians, *b.c.* 426.
- OLTENITZA**, battles of; the Russians defeated by Omar Pasha, Nov. 4, 1863—again, March 23, 1864.
- OLYBRIUS**, Fl. Anicius, the senator, marries Placidia, daughter of Valentinian III., 462—consul of Rome, 464—emperor of the West, 472—*d.* Oct. 23, 472—another, consul, 526.
- OLYBRIUS**, consul of Rome, 491.
- OLYBRIUS**, Q. Claudius Hermogenes, consul of Rome, 379.
- OLYBRIUS**, Sex. Anicius Hermogenianus, consul of Rome, 396.
- OLYMPIUM** of Athens erected by Hadrian, 125.
- OLYMPIA**, the temple of Jupiter erected at, *b.c.* 551—battle of; the Arcadians defeated by the people of Elis, 364.
- OLYMPIADS**, terms of four years each, by which the Greeks mark their dates, the first commencing with the year of the

- games in which Corosbus was conqueror, B.C. 776.
- OLYMPIAS, widow of Philip II., endeavours to acquire the sovereignty of Macedon, B.C. 317—besieged by Cassander in Pydna, 316—put to death by him, 315.
- OLYMPIC GAMES introduced by the Idæi Dactyli into Greece, B.C. 1458 (1850 H.)—restored at Elis by Iphitus, 884. See OLYMPIADS, 776.—Choral competition introduced, 506—Herodotus said to have recited parts of his History at, 456—celebrated at Antioch, A.D. 44—attended at Elis by Apollonius of Tyana, 61—revived at Antioch, 312—encouraged at Elis by the emperor Julian, 362—discontinued there after Alaric's invasion, 396—stopped at Antioch by a decree of the emperor Justin I., 520.
- OLYMPIC VICTORS gradually decline in importance, and their names cease to be used to mark the Olympiads after B.C. 252.
- OLYMPIC THEATRE, in London, built, 1806—conducted by Elliston, 1813—by Madame Vestris, 1839—burnt, March 29, 1849—rebuilt the same year.
- OLYMPIODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 294.
- OLYMPIODORUS commences his History, 407—sent as ambassador to the Huns, 412—concludes his History, 425.
- OLYMPIUS, exarch of Ravenna, ordered by Constans II. to enforce the adoption of his Type by the Western Church, 649—falls, and is recalled, 652.
- OLYMPIUS, See MOSAICS.
- OLYNTHEUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 622—II., 630.
- OLYNTHEUS, a town of Chalcidice on the gulf of Torone, maintains war against Lacedæmon and Macedon, B.C. 362—in the second campaign, Teleutias, the Lacedæmonian commander, is slain, 381—in the third, Agesipolis I., k. of Lacedæmon, d. 380—submits to Polybiades, 379—repulses Charidemus and Timotheus, who try to regain Amphipolis for the Athenians, 368—attacked by Philip II. of Macedon, solicits aid from Athens, 349—besieged by him, 348—falls, 347.
- OMAR I., succeeds Abu Bekr as caliph, 634—concludes a truce for a year with the emperor Heraclius, 635—renews the war; one of his armies destroys that of the empire in the battle of the Hieromax; another invades Persia, and defeats the Persians at Cadesia, 636—he goes to Jerusalem to settle the terms for its surrender with the patriarch Sophronius; his general, Said, crosses the Tigris, takes Ctesiphon, and defeats the Persians at Jaloulah, 637—Antioch, Cæsarea and Beroa taken, and all Syria subdued, 638—his gen., Amrou, invades Egypt, 639—Alexandria taken;
- Omar forbids the Mohammedans to navigate the sea, 640—defeat of the Persians at Nehavend, 642—Omar assassinated by a Persian, 644—his prohibition of maritime enterprise revoked by the caliph Moawiyah I., 668.
- OMAR II., caliph, 717—orders the siege of Constantinople to be abandoned, 718—poisoned by his own family for favouring the descendants and sect of Ali, 720.
- OMAR BEN HAFSUN, rebels against Muhammad, caliph of Spain, 862—treacherously massacres Zeid and his army, 866—his army is dispersed by Almondhir; he escapes and conceals himself in the mountains, 866—comes out of his retreat and recovers all the strong places on the river Segre, 876—slain at the battle of Aybar, 882.
- OMAR PASHA demands the evacuation of the principalities by the Russians, Oct. 4, 1853—defeats them at Oltenitza, Nov. 4; again, March 23, 1854—invested with the G. C. of the Bath, Aug. 11, 1855.
- O'MEARA, Barry, accompanies Napoleon I. to St. Helena, 1815—d. 1836.
- OMEYA, son of Abderahman II., caliph of Spain, defeats the insurgents of Toledo and Merida, near the Aliberche, 832.
- OMMIYADES, or Ommiyahs, the dynasty of, founded by Moawiyah I., or Ommia, 661—fourteen caliphs of this line rule in Arabia, till Merwan II. is defeated and slain by Abul Abbas, and all the family put to death, except Abderahman, who escapes, 750. See ARABIA, caliphs of.—Founded in Spain by Abderahman I., 755—eighteen caliphs of this line reign there, ending with Hixem III., who reigns to the Moor, Gehwar, 1031. See SPAIN, caliphs of Cordova.
- OMNIBUS; similar carriages, called Greenwich stages, ply between that place and London, 1799—introduced at Paris, 1828—in London by Shillibeer, July 4, 1829.
- OMOA, in the Bay of Honduras, plundered by the English, Oct. 16, 1779.
- O'MORE, Rory, ravages the east of Ireland, surprises Naas, destroys the village at Leighlin bridge, 1576—slain, 1578.
- O'MORE, Roger, excites the rebellion of Phelim O'Neale, 1640—shocked by his cruelty, withdraws to Flanders, 1641.
- OMORTAG, k. of the Bulgarians, 814—the emperor, Leo V., concludes peace with him, 816.
- OMRI, commander of the army, chosen by them k. of Israel after the murder of Elah, B.C. 880—builds Samaria, 928—d. 919.
- ONABINUS of Sparta, hist. and soph., fl. 309.
- O'NEALE, Connatus, created earl of Tyrone, in Ireland, by Hen. VIII., Oct. 1, 1542.
- O'NEALE, Shan, rebels in Ireland, 1560—

- submits, and is pardoned, 1562—rebels again, and is killed by some Scots, 1567.
- O'NEALE**, Hugh, confirmed in the earldom of Tyrone by qu. Elizabeth, May 10, 1587. See **TYRONE**, Hugh, earl of.
- O'NEALE**, Owen, leagues with the papal nuncio, Rinuccini, to set aside the peace of Kilkenny, 1646—drives him out of Ireland, 1647—opposes the marquis of Ormond, and concludes a treaty with gen. Monk, 1649—*d.* 1650.
- O'NEALE**, sir Phelim, rebels and massacres the English in Ireland, 1641—taken prisoner by Ireton, and executed, 1650.
- O'NEIL**, Miss, makes her first appearance at Covent Garden theatre in the character of Juliet, Oct. 6, 1814—retires from the stage, and marries Mr., now sir W. W. Beecher, 1819.
- ONE POUND NOTES** issued by the Bank of England, March 4, 1797—withdrawn from circulation in England, but allowed in Ireland, 1823—reissued for a short time, to relieve commercial distress, Dec. 16, 1852.
- ONESHIMUS**. See **MELITO**.
- ONIAS I.**, Jewish high priest, *B.C.* 324—300.
- ONIAS II.**, Jewish high priest, *B.C.* 233—219.
- ONIAS III.**, Jewish high priest, *B.C.* 195—deposed, 175.
- ONOD**, a diet held at, by the malcontents, declares the throne of Hungary vacant, 1707.
- ONOMARCHUS** becomes leader of the Phocians after the death of his brother, Philomelus, *B.C.* 353—defeated and killed while assisting Lycophron of Phæra against Philip II. of Macedon, 352.
- ONOMASTICON**, dedicated to Commodus, by Julius Pollux, the Athenian professor, 176.
- ONONDAGA** river, battle of the; col. Bradstreet defeats the French, July 3, 1756.
- ONORE**, in India, taken by the Portuguese viceroy, Luis de Alaide, 1566.
- ONSLow**, sir Richard, speaker of the House of Commons, 1708—chancellor of the Exchequer, 1714—teller of the Exchequer, 1715—created baron Onslow, June 25, 1716—*d.* 1718.
- ONSLow**, Arthur, *b.* 1692—speaker of the House of Commons, Jan. 23, 1728—treasurer of the navy, 1734—42—having held the speakership 33 years, retires on a pension, March 18, 1761—*d.* 1768.
- ONSLow**, George, a lord of the treasury, 1765—77—created baron Cranley, May 14, 1776—earl of Onslow, June 19, 1801—*d.* May 17, 1814.
- ONSLow**, sir Richard, promoted to the rank of Admiral, Feb. 1, 1798—second in command at the battle of Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797—*d.* 1817.
- ONTARIO**, fort, constructed on the river Onondaga by gen. Shirley, 1755—taken by the French gen., Montcalm, and destroyed, 1756.
- ORAMIAH**, or Thebarma, the birthplace of Zoroaster, taken by Heraclius, 623.
- O. P. (Old Prices)** riot. See **COVENT GARDEN** Theatre.
- OPDAM**, de Wassanaer, the Dutch admiral, perishes in his ship, blown up during the sea-fight off Harwich, June 8, 1663.
- OPERA HOUSE**, Italian, in the Haymarket, built, 1704—opened, Apr. 9, 1705—enlarged, 1720—burnt, Jan. 17, 1788—reopened, Sep. 22, 1791.
- OPERA HOUSE**, English. See **LYCEUM**.
- OPHRATESUS**, k. of Nineveh, or Assyria, *B.C.* 881.
- OPHRATESUS**, or Ephecheres, k. of Nineveh, or Assyria, *B.C.* 910.
- OPIE**, John, the painter, *b.* 1761—*d.* 1807.
- OPIE**, Mrs. See **ALDERSON**, Amelia.
- OPILIO**, consul of Rome, 458—another, 524.
- OPILIUS**, Aurelius, driven from Rome by the edict of the censors against rhetoricians, retires to Smyrna, and composes many works there, *B.C.* 92.
- OPIMIUS**, L., prætor of Rome, takes Fregellæ, and razes it to the ground, *B.C.* 126—consul, 121.
- OPIMIUS**, Qu., consul of Rome, *B.C.* 154.
- OPTUM**, seizure of. See **CHINA**, 1834.
- OPORTO**, the Calle of ancient times, at the mouth of the Douro, where Rechiarius makes a vain attempt to escape from the Visigoths, 456—the seat of the wine trade, prospers after the Methuen treaty, 1703—its wine company established, 1756—surrenders to the French under Soult, March 29, 1809—he is defeated there by sir Arthur Wellesley, May 11; abandoned by Massena, 1811—occupied by Don Pedro, who proclaims his daughter, Maria, there, July 8, 1823—unsuccessful siege of, by the forces of Don Miguel, 1832—3—the wine company abolished, 1834—restored, April 7, 1838—head-quarters of the duke de Saldanha, whence a British ship conveys him to displace the Thomar ministry at Lisbon, Apr. 27, 1851.
- OPPAS**, brother of Witiza, and archbp. of Toledo, conspires against Roderic, and assists the Saracens to conquer Spain, 711—joins Alchama in his attack on Pelago, is defeated and taken prisoner, 719.
- OPPELW**, a province in Silesia, ceded to Bethlem Gabor, prince of Transylvania, by the emperor Ferdinand II., 1624.
- OPPIAN**, of Cilicia, the poet, writes his "Halientica," 171.
- OPPIAN**, of Pella, or Apamea, dedicates a poem on hunting to Caracalla, 211.
- OPSLÖ**, battle of; the revolt of the Nor-

wegian nobles, suppressed by Christian, son of John, k. of Denmark, 1506.

OPTATUS, consul of Rome, 384.

OPTATUS, Afer, or Milevitanus, bp. of Milevium, writes against the Donatists, 371.

OPTICS. See **MICROSCOPES**; **TELESCOPES**; **NEWTON**, Isaac, &c.

ORAN taken by cardinal Ximenes, 1500—besieged by Dragut, and successfully defended by the Knights of Malta, 1563—successful expedition of the Spaniards against, 1782—ceded to Morocco, 1791.

ORANGE, the ancient Aransium, ceded by Gondemar, k. of the Burgundians, to Theodoric, k. of Italy, 528—taken by the Saracens of Africa; Charlemagne sends an army under Wm., count of Toulouse, who recovers it from them, 794—a principality enclosed within the Comtat Venaissin, but belonging to the counts of Chalon, 1450—Filibert of Chalon, prince of Orange, assists Francis II, duke of Brittany, and is taken prisoner at St. Aubin, July 28, 1488—released, to negotiate for the marriage of Anne of Brittany to Charles VIII., k. of France, 1489—serves in the army of Charles V., in Italy, and again made prisoner by the French before Villa France, 1524—released and restored to his principality by the treaty of Madrid, 1526—takes the command of the imperial army after the death of the duke of Bourbon, and occupies Rome, 1527—recovers the kingdom of Naples from the French, 1528—besieges Florence, 1529—killed before the city, 1530—by the marriage of his daughter, Claude, the principality of Orange is conveyed to René of Nassau, descended from the Geldrian line of that family, 1580. See **NASSAU**.

PRINCES OF ORANGE.

See events under their respective names.

René of Nassau, 1580—1544.

William I., 1544—1584.

Philip William, 1584—1618.

Maurice, 1618—1625.

Frederic Henry, 1625—1647.

William II., 1647—1690.

William III., 1690—1702. See **WILLIAM III.**, k. of Great Britain. The principality reverts to the crown of France; is claimed by Frederic I., k. of Prussia, 1702—a part of Gelderland given to him in compensation by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713—the claim finally renounced, 1732.

The title retained by the House of Nassau.

TITULAR PRINCES.

William IV., 1702—1711.

William V., 1711—1751.

William VI., 1751—1808.

William Frederic, 1806—1815. See **NETHERLANDS** and **HOLLAND**, kings of.

The title of prince of Orange retained by the eldest son of the king of Holland.

William Nicholas Alexander Frederic, now prince, son of Wm. VI., b. Sep. 4, 1840.

ORANGE clubs established in Ireland, 1796—lodges formed in Dublin, and their violence discouraged by the lord lieut., marquiss Cornwallis, 1798—their demonstrations checked by the government; they insult the lord lieut., marquiss Wellesley, at the theatre, Dec. 14, 1822—lodges in the army inquired into by a parliamentary committee, July, 1836—magistrates dismissed for having formed them, July 14, 1845.

ORANGE RIVER district, in South Africa, sir Harry Smith suppresses a rebellion in, Oct. 19, 1848—made a Free State, 1854.

ORANGES brought into Europe from China, 1548—first known in England, 1596.

ORATORIOS, introduced by Philip de Neri and Giovanni Animuccio, between 1550 and 1560. See **HANDEL**, **HAYDN**, and **BARTHOLOMEW**, Mendelssohn.

ORATORY, Fathers of the. See **FATHERS**.

ORBAZZANO, battle of. See **MARSAGLIA**.

ORBITELLO, Philip V. of Spain, and Carlo of Naples, collect an army at, and prepare to invade Milan, 1741.

ORCADES. See **ORKNEY** Islands.

ORCHAN, sultan of the Ottomans, son of Othman, b. 1298—succeeds his father, and takes Prusa, 1326—blockades Nicæa, and defeats Andronicus III. at Pelekanon, 1329. See **JANISSARIES**.—Takes Nicæa, and makes peace with Andronicus, 1330—Nicomedia surrenders, 1338—John Cantacuzene secures his friendship by giving him his daughter in marriage, 1346—is placed on the throne by him, 1347—John V. obtains his friendship, 1356—d. 1359.

ORCHIAN LAW, introduced by the tribune Orchius, B.C. 188—falls to repress the luxury of the Romans, 176.

ORCHOMENUS, a Boeotian State, joins the league under the supremacy of Thebes, B.C. 1123—destroyed by the Thebans, 368—restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354—given by him to Thebes, 346.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, hist., d. 1143.

ORDERS. See **KNIGHTS**, and **GUILD**.

ORDERS in Council, British. See **CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM**.—Revoked, as far as regards the U. S. of America, May 26, 1812.

ORDIFANOR, Cromwell's self-denying, Dec. 9, 1644.

ORDINANCES, unconstitutional, of Charles X. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION** of 1830.

ORDANANCE, master general of the; office

- created by Henry VIII., held (among others) by
 Robert, earl of Essex, 1596—1601.
 Frederic, duke of Schomberg, 1699.
 John, duke of Marlborough, 1702—1712—*again*, 1714—1722.
 John, lord Ligonier, 1759—1763.
 John, marquis of Granby, 1763—1772.
 George, viscount Townshend, 1772—1782—*again*, 1783.
 Charles, duke of Richmond, 1782—1783—*again*, 1783—1795.
 Charles, marquis Cornwallis, 1795—1801.
 John, earl of Chatham, 1801—1806—*again*, 1807—1810.
 Francis, earl of Moira, 1806—1807.
 Henry, lord Mulgrave, 1810—1819.
 Arthur, duke of Wellington, 1819—1827.
 Henry Wm., marquis of Anglesey, 1827—1828—*again*, 1846—1852.
 William, viscount Baresford, 1828—1830.
 Sir James Kempt, 1830—1834.
 Sir George Murray, 1834—1835—*again*, 1841—1846.
 Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, 1835—1841.
 James Henry, lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan, 1852—1855.
 The duties of the office transferred to the secretary of state for war, 1855.
- ORDNANCE**, lieut. general of the; the office abolished, 1831.
- ORDNANCE SURVEY** and maps. See **SURVEY**, Trigonometrical.
- ORDONIO I.**, k. of Leon, or Oviedo, succeeds Ramiro I., 850—fortifies the city of Leon, 855—defeats Musa at Albaida, and assists a revolt of Toledo, 852—strengthens his kingdom, 860—takes Salamanca and Coria, 861—*d.* Dec. 27, 862.
- ORDONIO II.**, son of Alfonso III., by the partition of his father's dominions, becomes k. of Galicia, 910—on the death of his brother, Garcias, reunites Galicia and Leon, translates his residence to Leon, invades Central Spain, and takes Talavera, 918—defeats the Saracens at St. Stephen's of Gormat, pursues them as far as Badajoz and Merida, and makes peace on his own terms, 918—defeated by Abderahman III. in the valley of Junquera; recruits his army and gains a victory, at Rivobriges (Rioja), 921—*d.* 923.
- ORDONIO III.**, k. of Leon, 950—makes inroads into Lusitania, as far as Lisbon, is repelled, and the Saracens pursue him over the Douro, at Setmanica, 950—they gain a victory over him at San Estavan; *d.* soon after, 955.
- OREBRO**, the Diet of, originates the Act of succession, afterwards confirmed at Westeraas, in favour of Gustavus Vasa, 1540—treaty of, between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, July 18, 1812.
- OREGON TERRITORY**, claimed by the U.S., 1845—the dispute settled by treaty, June 12, 1846.
- ORELLANA**, explores the river of the Amazonas, 1540.
- ORESTEA**. See **ÆSCHYLUS**.
- ORESTES**, son of Archelaus, k. of Macedon, under the guardianship of Æropus, *b.c.* 399—394.
- ORESTES**, k. of Mycenæ, *b.c.* 1176 (1175 C.)
- ORESTES**, transfers the Western empire to his son, Romulus, and deposes Julius Nepos, 475—defeated and slain by Odoacer, at Placentia, 476.
- ORESTES**, consul of Rome, 530.
- ORESTES**, Cn. Aufidius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 71.
- ORESTES**, L. Aurelius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 157—another, sent as consul to suppress a rebellion in Sardinia, 126—remains as proconsul, 125—another, consul, 103.
- ORESTES**. See **EURIPIDES**.
- ORFA**. See **EDRESSA**.
- ORFILA**, M., *b.* 1763—*d.* 1853.
- ORFITUS**, consul of Rome, 172—another, 270.
- ORFITUS**, M. Gavius, consul of Rome, 16.
- ORFITUS**, Ser. Cornel., consul of Rome, 515.
- ORFITUS**, Serv. Scipio, consul of Rome, 149.
- ORFITUS**, Solennus, consul of Rome, 110.
- ORFORD**, Edward, earl of. See **RUSSELL**, admiral Edward.—Again lord high admiral, 1709—displaced with the whig ministry, by qu. Anne, 1710—re-appointed by Geo. I., 1714—retires, 1717—*d.* 1727. Title extinct.
- ORFORD**, Robert, earl of. See **WALPOLE**, Robert.
- ORFORD**, Robert, second earl of, son of Robert; clerk of the Pells, 1721—auditor of the exchequer, 1739—inherits the title, 1745—*d.* 1751.
- ORFORD**, George, third earl of, son of Robert, the second earl, succeeds his father, 1751—*d.* 1791.
- ORFORD**, Horace, earl of, youngest son of Robert, the first earl. See **WALPOLE**, Horace.—Succeeds his nephew Geo., 1791—*d.* March 2, 1797. Title extinct.
- ORFORD**, Horace, baron Walpole, created earl of, Apr. 10, 1806.
- ORGAN**, the first known in France, sent to Pepin by Constantine V., emperor of the East, 757.
- ORGANS**, introduced into the churches of France, with the Gregorian chant, 787—in Germany, 878.
- ORIBASIVUS**, of Pergamus, med., *fl.* 355—friend and correspondent of the emperor Julian, 356—dedicates his "Epitomes of Galen" to him, 362.
- ORIEL COLLEGE**, Oxford, founded, 1337.
- ORIENTAL HERALD**. See **BUCKINGHAM**, Jas. Silk.
- ORIFLAMME** (*Auri flamma*), the banner of the abbey of St. Denys, first used by

- Louis VI. of France as the royal standard, 1124—lost at Agincourt, and the white flag substituted for it, 1415.
- ORLOX, son of Leander, *b.* at Alexandria, 185—his education directed by his father, 201—lectures at Alexandria, 203—a pupil of Ammonius Saccas, but a disciple of Clemens Alex., whose form of Platonism he adopts, 206—withdraws from Alexandria to Cæsarea, but is recalled by the bp., Demetrius, 215—has an interview with Mamea at Antioch, 226—composes many of his works at Alexandria; some of his opinions are condemned by Demetrius, 229—withdraws again to Cæsarea, 231—Theodorus (Gregory Thaumaturgus) and Athenodorus become his pupils, 232—Ambrosius, his friend and disciple, assists him, by paying clerks to copy for him, 235—Theodorus delivers an oration in his praise, 240—writes *cont. Celsum*, 246—*d.* 253—Methodius, bp. of Tyre, writes against him, 300—Eusebius, bp. of Cæsarea, and Pamphilus write Apologies for him, 306—disputes begin about his writings, which the orthodox condemn as heretical, 378—vindicated by Theodimus, bp. of Tomi, 394—the controversy grows more violent, 401—Rufinus, his admirer and defender, 402. See RUFINUS, of Aquileia.—Edict of Justinian I. against his followers, 544—condemned by the second council of Constantinople (fifth general), 553.
- "ORIGINES." See CATO, M. Porcius, *the Elder*.
- ORION, steam packet, on its voyage from Liverpool to Glasgow, strikes on a rock near Port Patrick, splits and sinks; fifty lives lost, June 18, 1850.
- ORIXA, ceded to the East India Company, by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765.
- ORNEY Islands, the ancient Orcades, conquered by Harold *Harfagr*, k. of Norway, about 900—again, by Magnus III., 1062—dowry of Margaret, daughter of Christian I. of Denmark, on her marriage to James III., and remain annexed to Scotland, 1469—Adam Bothwell, bp. of, 1562—marries qu. Mary to the earl of Bothwell, 1567. See BOTHWELL, James, earl of.—The see suppressed, 1639.
- ORNEY, the earl, captured by the Percies at Homedon Hill, 1402.
- ORLEANS, the Aurelianum of the Romans, besieged by Attila, and saved from him, 451—battle of, Ægidius defeats the Visigoths, 463—council of, 511. See COUNCILS.—Another, inflicts indignities on the Jews, 538—the kingdom of, given to Gontran, in the division of his father's dominions, 561. See BURGUNDY, or ORLEANS, kingdom of, and NEUSTRIA.—Council of, 1022. See COUNCILS.—The siege of, begun by Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury, who is killed, and continued by William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, 1423—Joan of Arc relieves the city, April 29; the siege raised, May 8, 1429—Condé and Coligny collect their forces at, 1562—siege of, by the duke of Guise, Feb. 24, 1563—terminated by the compromise of Amboise, March 19.
- ORLEANS, Philip, duke of, youngest son of Philip VI., k. of France, marries Blanche, daughter of Chas. IV., *d.* 1375.
- ORLEANS, Louis, duke of, second son of Chas. V., k. of France, marries Valentina, only dau. of John Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan, 1387. See LOUIS, duke of Orleans.
- ORLEANS, Charles, duke of, son of Louis, inherits the title after the assassination of his father, and his quarrel with John, duke of Burgundy, 1407—marries the daughter of the count d'Armagnac, 1410. See ARMAGNACS.—Courts the alliance of Hen. IV. of England, and is assisted by him, 1412—taken prisoner, at Agincourt, 1415—released for a ransom, 1440—on the death of Philip Maria, the last of the Visconti, claims the duchy of Milan, in virtue of his mother's right, 1447—*d.* 1465.
- ORLEANS, the Bastard of, illegitimate son of Louis. See DUNOIS, count of.
- ORLEANS, Louis, duke of, son of Charles, *b.* 1462—quarrels with the regent, Anne, and retires into Brittany, 1486—a war ensues, in which he is taken prisoner, 1488—on the failure of the house of Valois, succeeds as k. of France, when the title and lands merge in the crown, 1493. See LOUIS XII., k. of France.
- ORLEANS, Henry, duke of, second son of Francis I., k. of France, marries Katharine de' Medici, Oct. 27, 1533—his father demands Milan for him from the emperor Chas. V.; by the death of his elder brother, Francis, becomes dauphin, 1536—succeeds his father, 1547. See HENRY II., k. of France.
- ORLEANS, Charles, duke of, third son of Francis I., k. of France, receives the title on his brother, Henry, becoming dauphin, 1536—Milan promised to him by Chas. V., but not given, 1540—receives the same promise again, as the dowry of the emperor's daughter, Maria, but *d.* before the ratification, 1544.
- ORLEANS, Gaston John Baptiste, duke of See GASTON, John Baptiste.
- ORLEANS, Philip, duke of, the first of the present line, youngest son of Louis XIII., *b.* 1640. See BOURBON, Orleans branch.—Marries Henrietta, youngest daughter of Chas. I., of England, April 1, 1661. See HENRIETTA.—Defeats Wm., prince

of Orange, at Mount Cassel, 1677—*d.* 1701.

ORLEANS, Philip, duke of, son of the first Philip, *b.* 1673—commands the French army in Italy, and is defeated at Turin, 1706—takes the command in Spain, 1707—regent of France during the minority of Louis XV., 1715—makes the triple alliance with Great Britain and Holland, 1717—foils the plots of cardinal Alberoni, 1718—detects one in favour of the pretender, James Francis Edward, and discloses it to George I., May 8; appoints the cardinal Dubois, archbp. of Cambray, prime minister, 1722—on the death of Dubois fills the office himself to Louis XV., but dies, Dec. 2, 1723.

ORLEANS, Louis, duke of, son of the second Philip, *b.* 1703—*d.* 1752.

ORLEANS, Louis Philip, duke of, son of Louis, *b.* 1725—*d.* 1785.

ORLEANS, Louis Philip Joseph, duke of, son of Louis Philip, *b.* 1747—takes the name of Egalité; joins the Mountain party in the National Convention, 1792—votes for the execution of Louis XVI., after which he is himself guillotined, Nov. 6, 1793.

ORLEANS, Louis Philip, duke of. See **LOUIS PHILIP**, k. of the French; and **CHARTRES**, duke of.

ORLEANS, Ferdinand Philip, duke of, eldest son of Louis Philip, k. of the French, *b.* Sep. 3, 1810—marries the princess Helena, of Mecklenburg, 1837—killed by an accident, July 18, 1842.

ORLEANS, Louis Charles Philip Raphael, of, second son of Louis Philip, k. of the French. See **NEMOURS**, duke de.

ORLEANS, Francis Ferdinand, of, third son of Louis Philip. See **JOINVILLE**, prince de.

ORLEANS, Henry Eugene, of, fourth son of Louis Philip. See **AUMALE**, duke of.

ORLEANS, Antony Maria Philip, of. See **MONTPENSIER**, duke of.

ORLEANS, Louis Philip Albert, of, count of Paris, eldest son of Ferdinand Philip, *b.* Aug. 24, 1838.

ORLEANS, Robert Philip Louis Eugene Ferdinand, duke of Chartres, second son of Ferdinand Philip, *b.* Apr. 28, 1842.

ORLEANS, the dowager duchess of, mother of Louis Philip, *d.* 1821.

ORLEANS, Helena, duchess of. See **HELENA**, princess of Mecklenburg, *d.* 1858.

ORLEANS family, property of the, in France, confiscated, Jan. 28, 1852.

ORLEANS and Bourbon princes formally reconciled in an interview at Frohsdorf, Nov. 17, 1853.

ORLOFF, count, arrives at Vienna to join the conference, Jan. 28, 1854.

ORLOFF, the, assist in the deposition and murder of Peter III., of Russia, and in

placing Katharine II. on the throne, 1762.

ORME, Robert, the historian of Hindostan, *b.* 1728—*d.* 1801.

ORMISINDA, daughter of Pelayo, married to Alfonso, 722. See **ALFONSO**.

ORMOWD, James Butler, first earl of (in Ireland), created by Edw. III., Nov. 2, 1328—lord lieut., 1629.

ORMOWD, James Butler, earl of, L. J. of Ireland, 1877, 1898, 1405.

ORMOWD, James Butler, fourth earl of, serves with the forces sent to France by Hen. IV., 1412—lord lieut. of Ireland, 1419, 1424, 1428.

ORMOWD, James Butler, earl of, lord deputy of Ireland, Oct. 12, 1450.

ORMOWD, James Butler, earl of, and of Wiltshire; lord lieut. of Ireland, May 13, 1458—beheaded, 1461.

ORMOWD, Thomas Butler, earl of, acquires an English title, Oct. 14, 1496—which falls into abeyance, 1515.

ORMOWD, Pierce Butler, earl of, relinquishes the title in favour of sir Thos. Boleyn, and is created earl of Ossory, Nov. 29, 1537—is restored to the earldom of Ormond, Feb. 23, 1538—*d.* Aug. 26, 1539.

ORMOWD, Thomas Boleyn, earl of, (in Ireland), 1527—*d.* 1587.

ORMOWD AND OSSORY, Thomas Butler, earl of, appointed lord treasurer of Ireland by qu. Elizabeth, Aug. 26, 1559—quarrels with the earl of Desmond; takes him prisoner, 1566—gov. of Munster; defeats the Spanish invasion, 1580—receives Desmond's submission, 1583—L. J. for military affairs, 1597—continued in his office of treasurer by Jas. I., 1608—*d.* 1616.

ORMOWD, James Butler, earl of, *b.* 1607—created marquis of (Irish title), by Chas. I., Aug. 30, 1642—and lord lieut. of Ireland, Nov. 30, 1643—surrenders Dublin and Drogheda to the parliament, and retires to France, 1647—returns to Ireland, is appointed L. L. by Chas. II. in opposition to the parliament, and proclaims him there, March 19, 1649—overcome by Cromwell; withdraws again to France, 1650—accompanies Charles to Cologne, 1654—comes to London to head a rising in his favour; fails, and returns to him, 1656—attends his restoration, 1660—created by him duke of Ormond (Irish title), March 24, 1661—and lord high steward at his coronation, Apr. 20; lord lieut. of Ireland, 1662—1666—assaulted by Blood, 1670—goes again to Ireland, L. L., May 24, 1677—is made an English duke, Nov. 9, 1689—lord high steward at the coronation of Jas. II., Apr. 21, 1685—recalled from Ireland, 1686—disapproves the course pursued by the k. and d. of vexation, July 21, 1688.

ORMOND, James Butler, son of Thomas, earl of Ossory, inherits his grandfather's title, 1683—joins the prince of Orange on his landing; gentleman of the bed-chamber to Wm. III., and knight of the Garter, 1689—serves at the battle of the Boyne, 1690—wounded at Landen, 1696—chancellor of Oxford, 1696—falls in an attack on Cadix, 1702—L. J. of Ireland, 1708–1707—again, 1710—captain-gen. of the British army, Jan. 1; takes the command in the Netherlands, April 9; receives an order from the qu. not to engage in hostilities, May 10; separates his troops from the allied army, July 10, 1712—appointed governor of Dover castle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports, June 26, 1713—George I. refuses him an audience, and he is deprived of all his appointments, Sept. 19, 1714—retires to France; is impeached by the Commons, July 9, 1715—and an Act of attainder passed against him, Aug. 20; takes the command of an expedition which sails from Cadix to invade England, encounters violent storms, and abandons the enterprise, 1719—*d.* in exile, Nov. 16, 1745—his body is brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey, May 22, 1749.

ORMOND, James Butler, created baron of (an English title), 1821—marquis (Irish), 1825.

ORMUS, founded by Hormisdas II., k. of Persia, 306—tributary to Timour, 1380—a Portuguese settlement founded at, by Albuquerque, 1507—and a factory established, 1612—the Persians, assisted by the English, expel the Portuguese, 1614—its trade transferred to Gombroon by Shah Abbas, 1622.

ORODES I., or Arsaces XIV., k. of Parthia, is attacked by Crassus, B.C. 54—defeats and slays him at Carrhae, in Mesopotamia, 53—concludes peace with Rome, 51—sends an army under his son Pacorus to invade Syria, 40—defeated by Ventidius, 39—again defeated, and Pacorus slain, 38—Orodes murdered by his son, Phraates, 37.

ORODES II., k. of Parthia, son of Phraataces, kills his father to obtain the throne, 15—is himself put to death by the Parthians, 16.

ORONTES, the Syrian river, reached by an expedition of Ashurakhbal, k. of Assyria, B.C. 880, La.—Antioch built on its banks by Seleucus Nicator, 300—Seleucus, son of Antiochus Grypus, drowned in its stream, 94—battle of the; the Crusaders defeated by Nouredin, A.D. 1149.

OROPUS, a town of Boeotia, taken from the Athenians by Epaminondas, B.C. 366.

OROSUS, in his youth begins to be known, 306—writes against the doctrines of Pe-

lagius, 415—ends his *History*, 417—*d.* 471.

ORPHEUS, the supposed age of, B.C. 1281.

ORREERY, Roger Boyle, lord Broghill, b. 1621—created earl of, Sept. 5, 1690—lord deputy of Ireland till 1692—*d.* 1679.

ORREERY, Charles Boyle, earl of, receives the English title of baron Boyle, by which his descendants now sit in the House of Lords, Sept. 5; ambassador to the States General, 1711—editor of the *Epistles of Phalaris*; accused of implication in Layer's plot, and committed to the Tower, 1722—opposes in the House of Lords an increase of the Civil List, 1723—bequeaths his library and philosophical apparatus to Christ Church College, Oxford; *d.* 1731.

ORREERY, John, earl of, son of Charles, inherits the earldom of Cork, and unites the two titles, 1753.

ORREERY, the astronomical machine, invented by Geo. Graham, and named after his patron, Chas., earl of Orreery, about 1730.

ORSEOLO OTTONE, doge of Venice, 1009—deposed, 1026—recalled, 1031—*d.* still in exile, 1032. See **ORSO ORSEOLO**.

ORSEOLO, Pietro I., doge of Venice in the place of Pietro Candiano IV., who having attempted to introduce mercenary troops into the city, is slain, and his palace burnt, 976—Orseolo retires into a monastery, 978.

ORSEOLO, Pietro II., doge of Venice, 991—concludes treaties with the empires of the East and the West, that promote the interests of Venice, 992—extends the conquests of Venice to Ragusa, and styles himself duke of Dalmatia, 997—*d.* 1009.

ORSEOLO, Giovanni, his son, *d.* 1005.

ORSINI, or Ursini, family migrate from Spoleto to Rome, about 1150—are rivals of the Colonna, join the Guelph party, 1196—are advanced by their relative, pope Nicholas III., 1278—lose many of the offices in which they had been placed by him, 1280—patronised by Eugenius IV., 1431—and by pope Sixtus IV., 1454.

ORSINI, duchess, a favourite, rules the councils of Philip V. of Spain, 1708—dismissed, before his new queen, Isabella of Parma, will enter Madrid, 1714.

ORSINO, Giovanni Gaetano, cardinal, elected pope, 1277. See **NICHOLAS III.**, pope.

ORSINO, Vincenzo Marco, cardinal, elected pope, 1724. See **BENEDICT XIII.**, pope.

ORSINO, cardinal Napoleone, by order of Boniface VIII. besieges Gubbio, and expels the Ghibelins, 1300.

ORSIPPUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 720.

ORSO IPATO, doge of Venice, 736—killed in a popular tumult, 737.

ORSO PARTICIAO, doge of Venice, 864—861.

- ORSO PARTICIACO II.**, doge of Venice, 912—resigns the office, 932.
- ORSO ORSEOLO**, patriarch of Grado, acts as vice-doge of Venice for his brother, Ottone Orseolo, 1031.
- ORSOVA**, taken by the Turks, 1738—blockaded by Laudon, 1789—occupied by the Austrians, April 16, 1790.
- ORTOGAL**, cape, naval engagement off; commodore Fox captures forty French ships, June 16, 1747.
- ORTHEZ**, Charles, prince of Viana, is imprisoned and d. in the castle of, 1461, and his sister, Blanche, heiress of Navarre, is confined by her sister, Eleanor, and poisoned, 1462—truce concluded between Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain, Apr. 1, 1513—battle of; Soult defeated by Wellington, Feb. 27, 1814.
- ORTHOGRAPHY.** See **HYPERBOLUS** of Aelxandria.
- ORTHOGRUL**, leader of the Oghusian Tartars, obtains from Alaeddin, sultan of Iconium, a settlement between the Sangarius and Mount Olympus for 400 families who had been expelled from Khorasan by Dschingis Khan; from them the Ottomans descend, 1231.
- ORTHOPOLIS**, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1623 (1494 C.).
- OSTIZ** refounds and organizes Buenos Ayres, 1590.
- OSTOK**, a Turkman chief, seizes Jerusalem, 1098—his sons are expelled by Aphdal, the Egyptian Fatimite, 1096.
- OSVIETO**, league of, between pope Martin IV., Charles of Naples and Venice against the Greek empire, 1261—broken up by the Sicilian Vespers, 1282—pope Clement VII. escapes in disguise from S. Angelo, and reaches, 1527.
- OSWELL**, the Ipswich river, in which qu. Isabella arrives with her army from Hainault, Sept. 23, 1326; and from which Edward III. sails with a fleet of 500 ships, July 15, 1338.
- OSBORNE**, sir Thomas, b. 1631—created viscount Latimer, 1673—and earl of Danby, by Chas. II., 1674. See **DANBY**, earl of; and **LEEDS**, Thos., duke of.
- OSBORNE**, Henry, admiral, 1745—takes or destroys the squadron of the marquis Du Quesne off Carthage, Mar. 28, 1758—vice admiral, 1768—d. 1771.
- OSBORNE HOUSE**, the marine palace in the Isle of Wight, at which qu. Victoria arrives from France, Sept. 10, 1845—and from Belgium, Aug. 17, 1852.
- OSKYTEL**, archbp. of York, 956—971.
- OSKYTEL**, the Dane, establishes himself with Guthrum for a year at Cambridge, 875.
- OSMA**, or **UXAMA**, battle of; the Saracens defeated by Ramiro II., k. of Leon, 932—taken by Almanzor, 987—repaired by Alfonso VII., k. of Castile and Aragon, 1111.
- OSMAN**, or Othman, founder of the Ottoman empire. See **OTHTMAN**.
- OSMAN**, or Othman II., sultan of the Ottomans. See **OTHTMAN II.**
- OSMAN**, or Othman III., sultan of the Ottomans. See **OTHTMAN III.**
- OSMAN PASHA** represses a revolt in Crim Tartary, 1584.
- OSMAN PASWAN OGLU**, pasha of Widdin, revolts, 1792—1800.
- OSMOND**, lord chancellor, 1073—bp. of Salisbury, 1078—compiles the mass-book for his church, 1081—d. 1089.
- OSWABURG**, or **Osmabrick**, bishopric of, created by Charlemagne, 785—negotiations commence at, preparatory to the treaty of Munster, 1641—given by that treaty alternately to a Protestant and Catholic bp.; the former to be appointed by Hanover, 1648—Geo. I. d. at, June 11, 1727—the bishopric given by Geo. III. to his second son, Frederic, duke of York, 1780—secularized and incorporated with Hanover, 1802.
- OSOCHOR**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 924 (about 1000 B.).
- OSORKON I.**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 960 B.
- OSORTHON I.**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 853.
- OSORTHON II.**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 800 (920 B.).
- OSRED I.**, k. of Northumberland, son of Alfrid, b. 697—succeeds his father, 705—restores Wilfrid to his bishopric of York, 705—falls in battle, 716.
- OSRED II.**, k. of Northumberland, son of Alcred, on the death of Alfwold, obtains the throne, 789—expelled, 790—returns from exile, and is put to death, 792.
- OSRMOENE**, made a Roman province, by Caracalla, 216—fruitless attempt of the Persians to invade, 363.
- OSRIC**, nephew of Ælla, k. of Deira, on the death of Edwin agrees to divide Northumberland with Eanfrid, son of Ethelfrid, is defeated and slain by Cadwalla, 624.
- OSRIC**, k. of Northumberland, grandson of Edwin, succeeds Kenric, 716—d. 729.
- OSRIC**, ealdorman of Hampshire, repulses the Danes at Winchester, 860.
- OSSAT**, Arnold d', with the cardinal du Perron, negotiates a reconciliation between Henry IV. of France, and pope Clement VIII., 1595.
- OSSIAN**'s poems. See **CARACALLA**.
- OSSORY**, earl of. See **ORMOND**, Pierce, earl of.
- OSSORY**, Thomas, earl of, son of Jas., earl of Ormond, lord deputy of Ireland in his father's absence, 1664—serves as admiral against the Dutch, 1673.
- OSSUNA**, viceroy of Naples, 1615—disturbs Italy by his intrigues, 1618—suspected

- of a design to seize the sovereignty of Naples, and recalled, 1620—*d.* 1624.
- OSSUNA**, the duke d', negotiates for Philip V. of Spain at Utrecht, 1718.
- OSTADE**, Adrian Van, Dutch artist, *d.* 1685.
- OSTEND**, the siege of, commenced by the archduke Albert, 1601—taken by the marquis Spínola after a siege of three years, 1604—East India Company established at, 1719. See **CHARLES VI.**, emperor of Germany.—Declared a free port by Joseph II., 1782—attacked by an English expedition, the sluices and canals destroyed, May 19, 1798—*qu.* Victoria and prince Albert visit the *k.* of the Belgians at, Sep. 18, 1843—railway from Ghent opened, Sept. 2, 1838.
- OSTERMANN**, count, *b.* 1676, a Russian general, supplants Munich, annuls the treaty between Russia and Prussia, and induces the regent Anne to form an alliance with Maria Theresa, 1740—sent to Siberia, 1741—*d.* 1746.
- OSTERNA**, Poppo von, grand master of the Teutonic Knights in Prussia, 1251-1263. See **KNIGHTS**, Teutonic.
- OSTIA**, built by Ancus Martius, at the southern mouth of the Tiber, and its salt-works formed, *b.c.* 640—Portus, the harbour at the northern mouth, constructed by the emperor Claudius I., *A.D.* 50. See **PORTO**.—That of Centumcellæ, by Trajan, 103—occupied by Alaric, 409—defeat of the Saracens, 849—taken by the Genoese in the service of Robert, *k.* of Naples, 1327—by Ladislas, *k.* of Naples, 1413. See **CIVITA VECCHIA**.
- OSTORIUS**, P. Scapula, Roman governor of Britain, defeats the Iceni and the Silures, and sends Caractacus prisoner to Rome, 50.
- OSTROGOTHA**, daughter of Theodoric, *k.* of Italy, contracted to Sigismund, son of Gundibald, the Burgundian *k.*, 495.
- OSTROGOTHS**, or Eastern Goths, form a distinct division from their Western brethren (Visigoths) about 830—their *k.*, Geberich, defeats the Vandals at Marosch, and drives the Silingi into Pannonia, 335—Hermanrich reunites the two nations; separates them again by resigning the command of the Visigoths to Athanarich, 369—attacked by the Huns; force a passage for themselves, and join the Visigoths on the southern bank of the Danube, 376. See **GOTHS**.—Are settled in Phrygia and Lydia by the emperor Theodosius I., 382—revolt under Tribigild and ravage Phrygia, 389—brought into Europe again by Theodosius II., and settled on the lands left by the Visigoths in Thrace, 427—conquered by Attila, 448—after his death, defeat his son, Ellac, recover indepen-
- dence, and, under their three kings, Walamir, Theodemir, and Widimir, occupy Pannonia, 453—make a treaty with the emperor Leo I., to whom Theodoric, son of Theodemir, is given as a hostage, 483—Walamir leads his people to assist Anthemius, emperor of the West; is defeated and slain by Ricimer, 472—Widimir invades Italy, and joins the Visigoths in Gaul, 478. See **THEODORIC**, son of Theodemir, and **THEODORIC**, son of Triarius.—They ravage Thrace, take Epidamnus, and besiege Thessalonica, but are defeated by Sabinianus, 479—the whole submit to Theodoric, son of Theodemir, 481—and, under his guidance, establish the kingdom of the Ostrogoths in Italy, 493. For his successors, see **ITALY**, and the events under their respective names; see also **AMALASONTA**.—Fall of their kingdom, 553.
- OSTROLENKA**, battle of, between the Polish insurgents under Skrzynecki and the Russian general Diebitch; both claim the victory, May 28, 1831.
- OSULF** slays Eric, son of Harold II., *k.* of Denmark, his son, Henry, and brother, Regnald, in the wilds of Stanmore, and is created earl or ealdorman of Northumberland by Edred, 949.
- OSWALD**, *k.* of Northumberland, son of Ethelfrid, *b.* 604—on the death of Edwin, claims his inheritance, 633—recovers it (see **OSRIC**), and is the sixth Bretwalda, 634—marries a daughter of Cynegils, *k.* of Wessex, builds the first minster of stone at York, and gives Lindisfarne to be the see of bp. Aidan, 635—falls in battle against Penda, *k.* of Mercia, 642.
- OSWALD**, bp. of Worcester, 960—archbp. of York, 971—anoints Edgar at Bath, 972—*d.* 983.
- OSWALD**, E., *b.* 1778—*d.* 1838.
- OSWEGO**, two forts on the south-east side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river Onondaga; the smaller built by gen. Shirley, 1755—taken by the French under Montcalm and destroyed, Aug. 16, 1756—the larger retained by the British, and centre of their operations against the French, 1758.
- OSWIN**, son of Osric, claims the kingdom of Deiri, but being unable to contend with Oswy, he disbands his forces, and takes refuge with earl Hunwald, 644—murdered by Oswy at Ingethlingum (Gilling), 660.
- OSWULF**, *k.* of Northumberland, son of Eadbert, succeeds on his father's resignation, 757—slain, 758.
- OSWY**, *k.* of Northumberland, son of Ethelfrid, succeeds his brother, Oswald, and is the seventh Bretwalda, 642—murders Oswin at Ingethlingum (Gilling), 660—marries Eanfleda, daughter of Ed-

- win, 651—gains a great victory, at Winwidfeld, over Penda, k. of Mercia, and Ethelhere of East Anglia, 655—d. 670.
- OSYMANDIAS, the Conqueror, k. of Egypt, B.C. 3100—called Semempses, of the 1st dynasty. *Lepo.*
- OTAHUTE, an island in the Southern Pacific, first seen by Byron, June 18, 1765—discovered (or revisited) by Wallis, 1767—visited by Cook, 1768—its sugarcane brought to the West India Islands, 1792—occupied by the French, 1843—proceedings of their authorities there against Mr. Pritchard, the English consul, disavowed in France, Mar. 1, 1844.
- OTCHAKOF. See OZAKOW.
- OTFORD, battle of; Offa, k. of Mercia, defeats Alric of Kent, 773.
- OTHTMAN, elected caliph, succeeds Omar I., and recalls Amrou from Egypt, 644—his new viceroy, Abdallah, advances into Roman Africa and defeats the prefect, Gregory, 647—Cyprus conquered and Khorasan invaded, 648—Isauria subdued, 650—conquest of Persia completed, 651—Rhodes taken, 653—his secretary Merwan forges letters, 654, which cause Othman to be assassinated, June 18, 655.
- OTHTMAN, a Saracen commander in Spain, 737.
- OTHTMAN, or OSMAN, grandson of Orthogrul—(see ORTHOGRUL)—b. 1258—begins to be dangerous in Bithynia, 1281—takes Dorylaeum and Melangia, 1288—invades the territory of Nicomedia, the commencement of the Ottoman empire, 1299—defeats the emperor Andronicus II. at Baphseon, 1301—attempts to recover Rhodes, but fails, 1315—d. 1326.
- OTHTMAN, or OSMAN II., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Achmed I., b. 1610—raised to the throne by the Janissaries in the place of his uncle, Mustafa I., 1618—his army defeated in Persia; makes peace by ceding Georgia, 1618—unsuccessful invasion of Poland; peace restored; strangled by the Janissaries, 1622.
- OTHTMAN, or OSMAN III., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Mustafa II., b. 1699—succeeds his brother, Mahmud I., 1754—receives an ambassador from Prussia, 1756—d. 1757.
- OTHNIEL rescues the Israelites from subjugation to Cushan, k. of Mesopotamia, B.C. 1406 (1557 H., 1550 C.)
- OTHO, emperor of Rome, b. April 23, 32—a lover of Poppaea, is sent by Nero to command in Lusitania, 58—chosen emperor by the praetorian guards, after they had murdered Galba, Jan. 15, 69—defeated near Bedriacum by the German legions; kills himself, April 16.
- OTHO I., emperor of Germany, the Great, son of Henry the Fowler, b. 912—marries Eadgith, sister of Athelstan, k. of England, 930—becomes duke of Saxony and emperor, on the death of his father, 936—defeats the invasion of Lorraine by Louis IV. of France, and makes war on Boleslas, duke of Bohemia, 938—death of Eadgith, 948—victorious over the Slavonians and Bohemians; Boleslas tributary to him, 950—Adelaide, the widow of Lothaire, begs his protection against Berenger; he marches an army into Italy, rescues and marries her, 951—restores Italy to Berenger, who does him homage at the diet of Augsburg, and cedes the Marches of Verona and Aquileia, 952—on the birth of his son, by his second marriage, his eldest son, Ludolf, raises a civil war, 953—drives the Hungarians out of Germany; soon after, conquers the Slavonians; peace restored between him and his son, 955—sends Ludolf with an army to drive Berenger from the siege of Canossa, 956—Ludolf d. in Italy, 957—resigns Saxony to Hermann Billung; many nobles and prelates of Italy repair to Otho for protection against Berenger, 960—master of Italy, is elected and crowned k., 961—he and Adelaide crowned emperor and empress of the West, at Rome, by pope John XII.; silver mines opened in the Hartz mountains, 962—the pope plots against him, and is deposed, 963—Berenger and his queen, Willa, surrender to him, and are sent prisoners to Bamberg; besieges and takes Rome, 964—restores the new pope, John XIII., 966—establishes his supremacy over Beneventum and Capua, 967—sends Liutprand to propose a marriage between his son and the daughter of the late emperor of the East, Romanus II.; the refusal of Nicephorus II. causes Otho to attack the Greek provinces in Southern Italy; founds the archbishopric of Magdeburg, 968—defeats the Greeks in Calabria, 969—makes peace with John Zimisces, 970—and concludes with him the treaty for the proposed marriage, 971—defeats Harold II., k. of Denmark; marriage of his son to Theophania, 973—d. at Mansleben, May 7, 973.
- OTHO II., emperor of Germany, son of Otho I. and Adelaide, b. 968—titular k. of Italy, 962—first proposal of marriage with Theophania, daughter of the emperor Romanus, rejected, 968—a second, accepted, 971—married to her at Rome, 972—succeeds to the throne; the empress brings Greek civilization into Germany, 973—he destroys the Danawerk on the Kyder; Henry II., duke of Bavaria, leagues with the Bohemians and Poles

against him, 975—defeats and deposes Henry, duke of Bavaria, who takes refuge in Bohemia, 976—takes Passau, and reduces Henry to submission; war with Lothaire of France for Lorraine, 977—treaty of peace between them leaves Lorraine in Otho's possession; Theophania urges him to claim the Greek provinces in Italy; he advances with an army to Ravenna; birth of his son, Otho III., 980—he visits Rome with the empresses Adelaide and Theophania; advances into Southern Italy and takes Salerno, 981—the invitation of the Roman nobles to a feast, and their massacre by Otho, recorded by many chronologies this year (called by Muratori *fandonia*, lies), 981—opposed by the Saracens; battle of Basientello, July 18; total defeat of the Germans and Italians; Otho taken prisoner, escapes by swimming, 983—while raising another army, *d.* at Rome, Dec. 6, 983.

OTHO III., emperor of Germany, son of Otho II. and Theophania, *b.* 980—succeeds to the throne under the tutelage of his mother, 983—Henry II., duke of Bavaria, claims the wardship of, and seizes his person, but is compelled to relinquish his pretensions; Gerbert of Aurillac is appointed his preceptor, 984—his authority in Italy restored by his mother, 990—Hugh, duke of Tuscany, and Miseco, duke of Poland, visit their court during Easter, at Quedlinburg; Theophania *d.* at Nimwegen, June 14, 991—Otho relieves and protects Gerbert when expelled from his archbishopric of Rheims, 995—crowned emperor of the West and *k.* of Italy, 996—makes his chaplain, Bruno, pope, with the title of Gregory V., 996—subdues the Slavonians of Brandenburg, 997—conducts pope Gregory back to Rome, 998—death of his aunt, Matilda, 999—founds the archbishopric of Gnesna, in Poland, 1000—the citizens of Rome refuse to admit him within their walls, but, on the approach of his army, they open the gates, 1001—*d.* there, Jan. 23, 1002.

OTHO of Brunswick, emperor of Germany (Otho IV.), son of Henry the Lion, elected by the Guelph party, contends for the crowns of Germany and Italy with Philip of Suabia, who is supported by the Ghibellins, 1198—pope Innocent III. decides in his favour, 1201—defeated by Philip, and escapes to England, 1206—on the death of Philip, is unanimously acknowledged emperor by the Diets of Halberstadt and Francfort, 1206—marries Beatrice, daughter of his late rival, Philip, and cedes to the pope all the lands of the deceased countess, Matilda, 1209—is crowned at Rome and Milan;

his German attendants quarrel with the Romans, and jealousy arises between him and the pope, 1209—he claims Sicily, and retains some of the lands he had agreed to give up; is excommunicated, 1210—conquers Apulia, 1211—returns to Germany, 1212—battle of Bouvines; Otho, supported by an auxiliary force of English and Flemings, is defeated by Philip Augustus, *k.* of France, and retires into his hereditary States, 1214—*d.* 1218.

OTHO, k. of Greece, second son of Louis Chas. Augustus, *k.* of Bavaria, *b.* June 1, 1815—appointed *k.*, Oct. 5, 1832—arrives at Athens, and assumes the government, Feb. 8, 1833—marries Maria Frederica, Amelia, daughter of Peter Fred. Geo., prince of Oldenburg, and niece of the emperor Nicholas of Russia, Nov. 22, 1836—refuses reparation of injuries done to British subjects, Jan. 18, 1850—threatened with bombardment by adm. Parker, and yields to his demands, Apr. 27; prepares to act in concert with the czar against Turkey, Oct. 1853—assists the insurgents in Epirus, Apr.; required by the allies to desist, and returns an unsatisfactory answer; French troops land at the Piræus and compel him to submit, May 26, 1854.

OTHO of Nordheim, receives Bavaria from Agnes, empress of Hen. III., 1061—is deprived of it by Hen. IV., 1070.

OTHO I., of Wittelsbach, duke of Bavaria, 1180—1188. See **BAVARIA**.

OTHO II., duke of Bavaria, 1231—1253. See **BAVARIA**, and **PALATINATE** of the Rhine.

OTHO of Bavaria, grandson of Bela IV., claims the crown of Hungary, 1306—relinquishes his pretensions, 1308.

OTHO I., margrave of Brandenburg, 1170—1184.

OTHO II., margrave of Brandenburg, 1184—1203.

OTHO III., margrave of Brandenburg, 1221—1266. See **BRANDENBURG**.

OTHO IV., margrave of Brandenburg, 1262—1309.

OTHO V., margrave and elector of Brandenburg, 1367—1373. See **BRANDENBURG**.

OTHO of Brunswick. See **OTHO IV.**, emperor of Germany.

OTHO, the child, duke of Brunswick Lüneburg, 1235—1252.

OTHO of Brunswick marries Joanna I., *qu.* of Naples, 1376. See **BRUNSWICK**.

OTHO, duke of Burgundy, 956—965. See **BURGUNDY**, duchy of.

OTHO, duke of Franconia, 955—1004.

OTHO, duke of Lower Lorraine, 1001—1006.

OTHO, or Secondotto, marquis of Montferrat, 1372—1373. See **MONTFERRAT**.

OTHO, count palatine of the Rhine, 1227—
inherits Bavaria, 1231. See OTHO II.,
duke of Bavaria.

OTHO HENRY, count palatine of the Rhine,
1558—1559.

OTHO I., duke of Saxony, 880—receives
Thüringen from the emperor Louis III.,
909—refuses the crown of Germany, and
recommends Conrad, duke of Franconia,
to the electors, 911—*d.* 912—his son, Hen.
the Fowler, elected emperor, 918.

OTHO II., duke of Saxony, 936—960. See
OTHO I., emperor of Germany.

OTHO III., duke of Saxony, 1062—1073.

OTHO I., duke of Suabia, 973—983.

OTHO II., duke of Suabia, 1045—1047.

OTHO III., duke of Suabia, 1047—1057.

OTHO, marquis of Susa. See BERTHA, his
daughter.

OTHO, bp. of Bamberg, founds the bishopric
of Julin (Wollin) in Pomerania, 1126.

OTHO, bp. of Ostia, elected pope, March 8,
1088. See URBAN II., pope.

OTHO of Freisingen, the chronicler, de-
fends Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, when
reproached for the failure of the second
crusade, 1149—*d.* 1158.

OTHO DE LA ROCHE, grand sire, or duke of
Athens, one of the crusaders; obtains
this portion of the Eastern empire, 1205
—resigns in favour of his nephew, Guy
de Roy, 1226.

OTHO, or OTTONE, Visconte, appointed arch-
bp. of Milan by pope Urban IV., is re-
fused admission by the citizens, for which
they are excommunicated, 1263—estab-
lishes the power of his family in Milan,
1277—delegates his power to his nephew,
Matteo, 1284. See VISCONTI.

OTRANTO, the ancient Hydruntum, taken
by the troops of the emperor Basil I.,
and included in the Theme of Lombardia,
876—taken by Robert Guiscard, 1055—
Bohemond returns to, from the siege of
Durazzo, 1106—taken by Roger de Loria,
1297—stormed by the Turks, Aug. 21,
1480—recovered from them, Sept. 10,
1481—occupied by the Venetians, 1496—
surrendered by them to Ferdinand of
Spain, 1509.

OTRAA, on the Sihon, taken by Dschingis-
khan, 1218—Timour *d.* at, on his march
to attack China, Apr. 1, 1406.

OTTERBURN, or Chevy Chase, battle of;
a private feud between the Percy and
Douglas families: the event uncertain,
Aug. 15, 1388.

OTTO, M., begins conferences for peace with
lord Hawkesbury, March, 1801—signs
the preliminaries, Oct. 1; the definitive
treaty signed at Amiens, March 27, 1802.

OTTOBONI, Pietro, cardinal, chosen pope,
1689. See ALEXANDER VIII., pope.

OTTOBUONO DE' TERZI, lord of Parma and
Reggio, invades Modena, and is defeated

by Sforza de Cortignuola, 1408—over-
come by him and treacherously slain,
1409.

OTTOCAR I., or Premislas, k. of Bohemia,
1197—1230. See BOHEMIA.

OTTOCAR II., duke of Austria and Styria,
elected k. of Bohemia, 1263—1278. See
BOHEMIA.

OTTOMAN empire; origin of the Ottomans,
1231. See ORTHOGUL.—The empire es-
tablished by Othman, and takes its name
from him, 1299. See OTHMAN or Osman.

Sultans of the Ottoman empire, or
Turkey.

See events under their respective
names.

Othman, or Osman, *the Bone breaker*,
1299—1326.

Orchan, 1326—1359.

Amurath, or Murad I., 1359—1389.

Bajazet I., *Ilderim*, 1389—1402.

The empire, overthrown by Timour, is
rapidly restored by the civil wars of
his three sons.

Suleiman, or Soliman, killed, 1410.

Moussa, slain, 1413.

Mahomet I. reunites the whole, 1413—
1421.

Amurath, or Murad II., 1421—battle of
Varna, Nov. 10, 1444—*d.* 1451.

Mahomet II., 1451—takes Constantino-
ple, and makes it the seat of empire,
May 20, 1453—*d.* 1451.

Bajazet II., 1481—1512.

Selim I., 1512—1520.

Soliman II., 1520—1566.

Selim II., 1566—1574.

Amurath III., 1574—1595.

Mahomet III., 1595—1603.

Achmed, or Achmet I., 1603—1617.

Mustafa I., 1617—1618.

Othman, or Osman II., 1618—1622.

Mustafa I., *restored*, 1622—1623.

Amurath IV., 1623—1640.

Ibrahim, 1640—1648.

Mahomet IV., 1648—1687.

Soliman III., 1687—1691.

Achmet II., 1691—1695.

Mustafa II., 1695—1703.

Achmet III., 1703—defeat at Peterwar-
adin, 1716—Belgrade lost; the Ottoman
power declines, 1717—Achmet deposed,
1730.

Mahmud I., or Mahomet V., 1730—1754.

Osman III., 1754—1757.

Mustafa III., 1757—1774.

Abdul Ahmed, 1774—1789.

Selim III., 1789—1807.

Mustafa IV., 1807—1808.

Mahmud II., 1808—acknowledges the
independence of Greece, 1829—*d.* 1839.

Abdul Medjid, 1839—defended by Great
Britain, France, and Sardinia against
Russia, 1854—1856.

OTTOMAN MONITEUR, the first Turkish newspaper, commenced, 1831.

OTTONE, Visconte. See ORHO, Visconte.

OTWAY, Thomas, b. 1651—d. 1685—the subject of his "Venice Preserved" taken from the conspiracy of 1618. See BERMAR.

OUBAIL, M. d', the Russian ambassador, leaves Paris, Aug. 28, 1804.

OUDE, Soojah Dowlah, nabob of, defeated by Col. Munro at Buxar, Oct. 22, 1764—Asaf al Dowlah cedes Benares to the English, 1775—makes a treaty at Chunar with Warren Hastings, Sept. 19, 1781—ill-treatment of the Begums alleged against Warren Hastings, and moved by R. B. Sheridan, as an article in his impeachment, Feb. 7, 1787—a new treaty gives additional lands and more power to the E. I. Company, 1801—the whole annexed to the British dominions, and a pension of £130,000 a year voted to the ex-king, March 16, 1856—not accepted; the qu. arrives in London to protest, Aug. 20, 1856—Oude joins the Sepoy revolt; ex-king imprisoned on suspicion, 1857—Lucknow besieged and stormed by the British, Apr.; queen of, d. in Paris, 1858.

OUDEWARDE, Charles V. negotiates at, with sir Thomas Boleyn, preparatory to his meeting with Wolsey at Bruges, Oct. 1521—taken by the French, assisted by an English force, 1658—besieged by the statholder, Wm. III.; the siege raised, 1674—surrenders to Marlborough, 1706—battle of; the French defeated by Marlborough and prince Eugene, July 11, 1706.

OUDINOT, French gen., b. 1767—marshal and duke of Reggio, 1808—d. 1847.

OUDINOT, gen., embarks at Marseilles for an expedition against the Roman republic, April 17; lands at Civita Vecchia, April 25; is repulsed at Rome, April 30; concludes an armistice, May 17; renews hostilities, June 8; takes Rome, June 30, 1849.

OULART, battle of; the Cork militia defeated by Irish rebels, May 27, 1798.

OURIQUE, on the river Corbes, battle of; Alfonso, duke of Portugal, gains a great victory over the Moors, 1139.

OUTLAWE, or Uilagh, Roger, prior of Kilmaham, lord chancellor of Ireland, 1221—1225—again, 1226—chief justice, 1228—lord deputy, 1330—lord chancellor again, 1332—lord custos and lord chancellor, 1335—lord custos, 1336—lord chancellor a fifth time, 1339.

OVERBURY, sir Thomas, friend and instructor of Robert Carre, 1609—committed to the Tower, and there secretly poisoned, 1613—his murderers tried and condemned, 1615. See SOMERSET, Robert Carre, earl of.

OVERLAND MAIL. See WAGHORN, lieut.

OVERYSSEL, one of the Seven Provinces which contract the Union of Utrecht, 1579—conquered by Louis XIV., 1672—abandoned by him, 1673.

OVID, P. Ovidius Naso, b. B.C. March 21, 43—publishes his poem "De Arte Amandi," 2—exiled by Augustus to Tomi, Dec. A.D. 8—d. 18.

OVIEDO, founded by Froila, 757—adorned with palaces and churches by Alfonso II., 802—he d. there, 843—kingdom of. See LEON.

OWEN of Monmouth recognizes the supremacy of Athelstan, 926.

OWEN, Robert. See LANARK.—Propounds his system of social reform in England, 1819—founds his settlement of New Harmony in Indiana, 1824.

OWYHEE, discovered by capt. Cook, 1778—the natives kill him, Feb. 14, 1779.

OXBERRY, William, the comic actor, b. 1784—d. 1834.

OXENSTERN, Axel, b. 1583—prime minister of Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, 1611—regent for his daughter Christina, 1633—retires from office and d., 1654.

OXFORD, the Danish thanes, Sigeforth and Morcar, assassinated at, by Edric, ealdorman of Mercia, 1015—Canute holds a witenagemot, 1018—Harold I. d. at, 1039—Matilda besieged; escapes to Wallingford, 1142—the "mad parliament" is held at; the "Provisions" of, enacted, 1258—made the royal residence of Henry VIII. during the sweating sickness in London, 1518—bishopric of, founded by him, and endowed with the abbey lands of Abingdon and Osney, 1542—Ridley and Latimer burnt, Oct. 16, 1555—and Cranmer, March 21, 1556—fatal gaol distemper during the assizes, 1577—visit of qu. Elizabeth, 1592—the parliament sits at, to avoid the plague in London, Aug. 1, 1625—Charles I. winters at, with his army, 1642 and 1643—calls a parliament, Jan. 22; retreats from, May 22; returns, Nov. 1, 1644—surrendered to the parliament, 1646—parliament meets at, to avoid the plague, Oct. 9, 1665—parliament at, March 21; dissolved, March 28, 1681—visit of Geo. III., Aug. 16, 1786.

OXFORD, university of, said to be founded by Alfred the Great, 896—Vacarius teaches the Roman law, 1151—3000 students, 1201—University College founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, 1223—the students, being ill-treated by the townspeople, withdraw to Cambridge, 1240—foundation of Balliol College, by the father of John Balliol, k. of Scotland, 1263—Merton College founded, by Walter de Merton, afterwards lord chancellor and bp. of Rochester, 1264—St. Edmund's Hall

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founded, 1289—Roger Bacon forbidden to teach, 1289—Hertford College founded, 1312—Exeter College, by Walter Stapleton, bp. of Exeter, and afterwards lord treasurer, 1314—St. Mary's Hall, 1383—Oriel College, by Adam de Broma, 1387—Queen's College, by qu. Philippa's confessor, Robert de Eglesfield, 1340—has 6000 scholars, 1357—New College, by William of Wykeham, 1375—New Inn Hall, 1392—All Souls' College, by Henry Chicheley, archbp. of Canterbury, 1437—Lincoln College founded, 1427—completed by Thomas Scott alias Rotherham, bp. of Lincoln and lord chancellor, 1479—Magdalen College, by William de Waynflete, bp. of Winchester and lord chancellor, 1456—the Greek language introduced by Wm. Grocyn, about 1460—St. Mary Magdalen Hall, 1487—Erasmus visits, 1509—Brazen-Nose College, founded by William Smith, bp. of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, 1513—Corpus Christi College, by Richard Fox, bp. of Winchester and lord privy seal, 1516—Wolsey endows Cardinal's College (now Christ Church), 1525—additionally endowed by Henry VIII., 1532—St. Alban's Hall, refounded, 1547—the endowments are preserved by the intercession of qu. Katharine Parr, 1545—Trinity College founded by sir Thomas Pope, 1554—the college of St. John the Baptist, built by sir Thomas White, 1557—Jesus College, founded by Dr. Hugh Price, endowed by qu. Elizabeth, 1571—the Bodleian library, founded by sir Thomas Bodley, 1598—St. Mary Magdalen Hall refounded, 1602—Wadham College, founded by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, 1613—St. Mary's Hall refounded, 1616—Pembroke College, founded by Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick, 1624—the Theatre, gift of Gilbert Sheldon, archbp. of Canterbury, and built by sir Christopher Wren, opened, July 9, 1630—Worcester College, founded by sir Thomas Coke, 1714—George I. founds a professorship of modern history, 1724—lord Grenville elected chancellor, Dec. 11, 1809—R. Peel resigns his seat, and is defeated by sir R. H. Inglis, when proposed for re-election, Feb. 1829—the duke of Wellington chosen chancellor, Jan. 23, 1834; installed, June 10—the university condemns Puseyite tracts, March 15, 1841—persecutes Dr. Hampden, June 9, 1842—gives a degree to the American minister, Mr. Everett, June 23, 1843—deprives Mr. Ward of his academic honours, 1845—protests against the Royal Commission of Inquiry, May 20—addresses the qu. on the papal aggression, Dec. 10, 1850—the fellows vote to resist the Royal

Commission of Inquiry, May 23, 1851—sculptures from Nineveh presented by Mr. Layard, Jan. 30—the earl of Derby chosen chancellor, Oct. 12, 1862—Mr. Gladstone re-elected member, after a contest of 15 days, Jan. 20, 1863—the Oxford University Reform Act passed, July, 1854.

OXFORD, Aubrey de Vere created earl of, by the empress Maud, 1137—confirmed by Henry II., 1155.

OXFORD, Robert de Vere, earl of. See VERE, Robert de.—Created marquis of Dublin, 1385; and duke of Ireland, Mar. 18, 1387—retires to the Netherlands; his honours forfeited, 1388—d. 1392.

OXFORD, Aubrey de Vere, earl of, title restored, 1392.

OXFORD, John de Vere, earl of, beheaded and attainted for his adherence to the Lancastrian party, 1461.

OXFORD, John de Vere, earl of, restored, 1464—attainted, 1475—is Richmond's general at Bosworth, and again restored, 1485—d. 1514—title extinct, 1702.

OXFORD, Robert Harley, earl of. See HARLEY, Robert.—Has a rival in Bolingbroke, 1713—is dismissed from office, July 27, 1714—impeached by the Commons, July 9, 1715, and committed to the Tower, 16—his trial commences, June 24, 1717—is acquitted, July 1, and takes his seat again in the House of Lords, July 3—d. 1724—his collection of books and MSS. (a selection published as the "Harleian Miscellany") purchased of his daughter, the duchess of Portland, for the British Museum, 1753—title extinct, 1853.

OXFORD, Edward, fires at Queen Victoria, and is confined as a lunatic, June 10, 1840.

OXUS, a river of ancient Scythia, now the Sihon, crossed by Alexander, who drives the native Scythians or Goths from its banks, and founds there Greek colonies and cities, B.C. 329—crossed by the Sarmatians, A.D. 707. See TRANSOXIANA.—By Dschingis Khan, 1218—its banks the theatre of Timur's first exploits, 1359. See MAVERAUNNAHAR.

OXYATES, k. of Athens, B.C. 1149 (1150 H. 1148 C.)

OXYLUS, k. of Elis, B.C. 1103.

OXYTHEUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 732.

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PACATIANUS, consul of Rome, 392.

PACE, Richard, ambassador from Henry VIII. to the emperor Maximilian I., 1515—employed to negotiate for Henry's

- election as emperor of Germany, arrives too late, 1519—watches the duke of Bourbon in his camp before Marseilles, 1524.
- PACHCO**, marquis of Villena, conspires with the archbp. of Toledo and other grantees to maintain the rights of Alfonso and Isabella to the throne of Castile, 1464.
- PACHYMER**, the Byzantine historian, is sent with others to read the sentence of deposition to the patriarch Arsenius, 1266.
- PACIFIC OCEAN**, seen from America by Balboa, 1513.
- "**PACIFIC**" the steam-ship, arrives at Holyhead, having crossed the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, May 20, 1851.
- "**PACIFICATION** of Ghent," 1576. See **NETHERLANDS**.—Of Nismes, 1629. See **LOUIS XIII.**, k. of France.
- PACILUS**, C. Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 412—another, 251.
- PACORUS I.**, or Arsaces XXI., son of Volagases I., k. of Parthia, 90.
- PACORUS II.**, or Arsaces XXVI., son of Volagases III., k. of Parthia, 198—defeated by Sept. Severus, 199—d. 212.
- PACORUS**. See **ORODES I.**, k. of Parthia.
- PACUVIUS**, nephew of the poet Ennius, b. B.C. 219—distinguished as a painter and writer of tragedies, 154—still exhibits, 140—retires to Tarentum, where Attius visits him and reads to him his tragedy of Atreus, 139—d. about 131.
- PADDINGTON CANAL** opened, July 10, 1801.
- PADERBORN**, council and diet of, held by Charlemagne to promote Christianity among the Saxons, and regulate their government, 777—the bishopric of, created by him, 780—university founded, 1592.
- PADILLA**, Maria de, mistress of Peter the Cruel, k. of Castile, 1359—d. 1361.
- PADSTOW**, attacked by the Danes, 981.
- PADUA**, the people of, are compelled by the Venetians to restore the Brenta to the channel they had closed, 1143—at war with Verona and Vicenza, 1144—the university founded, 1222—attacked by Azzo VII., marquis of Este, who is repulsed by Eccellino da Romano, 1238—taken by the marquis, 1256—quarrels with Venice for some salt works on the banks of the lagunes, 1336—the Venetians obtain possession of the city, and give it to Marsilio da Carrara, 1357—taken by John Galeazzo Visconti, 1388—by Venice, 1406—by the confederates of the league of Cambray, and recovered from them by the Venetians, 1509. See **VENICE**.
- PÆONTIA**, a province of Macedonia, conquered by Megabazus, B.C. 506—by Philip II., 359.
- PÆTICUS**, C. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 364—II., 361—III., 355—IV., 353—V., 351.
- PÆTINUS**, M. Fulvius, consul of Rome, B.C. 299.
- PÆTINUS**, Serv. Fulvius. See **FULVIUS**.
- PÆTINUS**, Qu. Arrius, consul of Rome, 123.
- PÆTUS**, C. Ælius, consul of Rome, B.C. 286.
- PÆTUS**, Cæcina, d. 42. See **ABRIA**.
- PÆTUS**, C. Cæsonius, consul of Rome, B.C. 61.
- PÆTUS**, P. Ælius, consul of Rome, B.C. 337—another, 201—censor, 199.
- PÆTUS**, Qu. Ælius, consul of Rome, B.C. 167.
- PÆTUS**, Sex. Articuleius, consul of Rome, 101.
- PÆTUS**, Thrasea, the senator, put to death by Nero, 66—his life written by Arule-nus Rusticus, 88.
- PAEZ** rebels against Bolivar, Apr. 13, 1826—soon submits to him.
- PAGANINI**, b. 1780—gives his first concert in England, June 3, 1831—d. 1840.
- PAGANISM** renounced by the Roman senate, 394—its ceremonies revived in Christian churches, soon after 400—imputed to the classic enthusiasts of Rome, 1470. See **LÆTUS**, Pomponius.
- PAGANO**, sir Hugh de, founds the Order of Knights Templars, 1118.
- PAGASÆ**, a town of Magnesia in Thessaly, seized by Philip II. of Macedon, B.C. 353.
- PAGES**, Garnier, assists the revolution, 1830—joins Thiers and gen. Lamarque in opposing the ministry of Casimir Périer, 1831—d. 1841.
- PAGET**, William, one of the commissioners sent by Henry VIII. to obtain the opinions of foreign universities on the validity of his marriage, 1529—sent to Schmalkalden, 1537—secretary of state, 1543—negotiates with France, 1545—signs the treaty of peace at Campe between Ardres and Guisnes, June 7, 1546—created lord Paget, Dec. 8, 1549—d. 1563.
- PAGET**, Henry, lord, son of Wm., d. 1568.
- PAGET**, Thomas, lord, son of Wm., implicated in Throgmorton's plot, withdraws to France; his title forfeited, 1584.
- PAGET**, William, lord, title restored, 1603.
- PAGET**, Henry, created earl of Uxbridge, 1714.
- PAGET**, Henry William, created marquis of Anglesey, 1815. See **UXBRIDGE**, and **ANGLESEY**.
- PAINÉ**, Thomas, b. at Thetford in Norfolk, 1737—emigrates in early life to America; returns to England and publishes his "Rights of Man," 1790—a member of the French National Convention, prosecuted before lord Kenyon, and found guilty of a libel in his "Rights of Man," Dec. 18, 1792. See **MUR**, Thomas, and **ROBINSON**, Messrs.—Refuses to vote for the death of Louis XVI., and narrowly escapes being himself guillotined; is made a member of the committee of

- Public Safety in France, 1793—goes again to America, 1802—*d.* 1809.
- PAIVA, Alfonso, sent by prince Henry of Visen to India, 1460—*d.* there before 1469.
- PAKENHAM, sir Edward M., major gen., 1812—repulsed and killed in his attack on New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.
- PAKENHAM, sir Hercules Robert, lieut. gen., Nov. 9, 1846—*d.* 1850.
- PALACE COURT of Westminster, instituted under the presidency of the lord steward, to try causes relating to members of the royal household, 1664—abolished, 1849.
- PALACE of Westminster. See HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.
- PALACE YARD, Westminster, statue of George Canning placed in, 1832.
- PALÆOLOG, the family founded, 1081. See PALÆOLOGUS, George.—Extinct at Montferrat, 1533. See MONTFERRAT.—Ends at Constantinople about the same time. See PALÆOLOGUS, Andrew.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Andrew, eldest son of Thomas, despot of the Morea, retires with his father to Rome and receives a pension from pope Pius II., 1460—dying there, bequeaths to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain his ideal claim to the empire of the East, 1502.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Andrew, son of Manuel, second son of the despot Thomas, embraces Mohammedanism at Constantinople, takes the name of Mohammed, and terminates the family career about 1533.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Andronicus. See ANDRONICUS II., III., and IV., emperors of the East.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Andronicus, second son of the emperor Manuel II., made despot of Thessalonica by his father, sells it to the Venetians, 1425—*d.* 1430.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Constantine. See CONSTANTINE XIV., emperor of the East.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Demetrius. See DEMETRIUS PALÆOLOGUS.
- PALÆOLOGUS, George, assists in raising Alexius I. to the throne, and founds the greatness of the family. 1081—defends Dyrrachium against Robert Guiscard, 1081.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Graitzas, defends Salmeniko in the Morea against Mahomet II., 1460.
- PALÆOLOGUS, John. See JOHN V., and VI. or VII., emperor of the East.
- PALÆOLOGUS, John, son of Andronicus IV., imprisoned with his father in the tower of Anemas, 1376—escapes, 1378—shares the empire with his father and grandfather, 1381—rebels against his uncle, Manuel II., 1391—admitted to govern in his absence, 1399—dismissed to Lemnos on his uncle's return, 1403.
- PALÆOLOGUS, John Geo., last of the Montferrat line, *d.* 1533. See MONTFERRAT.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Manuel. See MANUEL II., emperor of the East.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Manuel, son of Michael IX., assassinated by his brother, Andronicus, 1320.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Manuel, son of the despot Thomas, accompanies his father to Rome, 1460—goes to C.P. and *d.* there.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Michael. See MICHAEL VIII. and IX., emperors of the East.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Michael, lieutenant of the emperor Manuel I., sent to assist the revolt of the Apulians against Wm. I., k. of Sicily, takes Bari, 1155—*d.* 1156.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Theodore, second son of the emperor Andronicus II. and Violante, inherits Montferrat, 1305. For him and his descendants, see MONTFERRAT.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Theodore, son of the emperor John V., despot of the Morea, 1388—attacked by Bajazet I., 1397—*d.* 1407.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Theodore, son of the emperor Manuel II., despot of the Morea, 1407—civil war with his brothers, Constantine and Thomas, 1436—retires into a monastery and takes the name of Isidore, 1443.
- PALÆOLOGUS, Thomas, youngest son of the emperor Manuel II., despot of part of the Morea, 1428—attempts to expel his brother, Theodore, 1436—attacked by Mahomet II., and pays him tribute, 1452—overcome by him, retires to Rome, 1460—*d.* there, 1465.
- PALÆOPOLIS. See NAPLES.
- PALAFIX, —, b. 1780—conducts the defence of Saragossa against the French, 1808—surrenders, Feb. 21, 1809—*d.* 1847.
- PALAIS ROYAL of Paris, built by Le Mercier, 1650.
- "PALAMÉDES." See EURIPIDES.
- PALANO, Pietro, doge of Venice, 1130—1143.
- PALASCH, the seventeenth of the Sassanides, and son of Firoza, k. of Persia, 482—*d.* 486.
- PALATINATE of the Rhine, with the Upper Palatinate (*Ober Pfalz*), forms part of the duchy of Franconia till it is alienated from the Hohenstaufen dominions by the emperor Fred. I., and given to Conrad, the first count palatine, 1156—Henry, second count, 1196—Otho, 1227—unites the palatinate to Bavaria, 1231. See BAVARIA. — Separated by Rodolf, first elector, 1294—Adolf, 1319—Rodolf II., 1327—Rupert I., 1363—the dignity of elector confirmed by the Golden Bull, with the vicariate of the empire, during a vacancy, 1356—Rupert II., 1390—Rupert III., 1398. See RUPERT I., k. of Germany.—Louis III. marries Blanche, daughter of Henry IV. of England, 1400—

succeeds, 1410—Louis IV., 1436—Frederic I., 1449—Philip, 1476—Louis V., 1508—Frederic II., 1544—joins the Protestants, 1546—Otho Henry, 1556—Frederic III., 1559—introduces his catechism, 1562—Louis VI., 1576—Frederic IV., 1583—Frederic V., 1610. See **FREDERIC V.**, elector palatine, and **SOPHIA**, duchess of Hanover. — Charles Louis, 1631. See **CHARLES LOUIS**, elector Palatine. — The Upper Palatinate separated and given to Bavaria by the peace of Westphalia, 1648—Charles II., 1680—Philip William, 1685—disputes respecting the succession lead to war between the empire and Louis XIV., 1686—his minister, Louvois, lays the Palatinate waste with fire and sword, 1688. See **HEIDELBERG**. — John William, 1690—the Upper Palatinate reannexed, 1706—emigration of the distressed people to England, 1709—the Whig ministry censured by the Tories for the relief afforded to them, 1710—Charles Philip, 1716—Charles Theodore, 1743—inherits Bavaria, and the two electorates remain united, 1778. See **BAVARIA**. — In the new division of the empire, Heidelberg, Mannheim, and the greater part of the Palatinate of the Rhine, are transferred to Baden, 1803.

PALATINATE, Upper. See **PALATINATE** of the Rhine.

PALATINE MOUNT, in Rome, so called because *paled in*, to be the residence of the first Patricians, B.C. 753.

PALATINE privileges, granted by Wm. I. to his nephew, Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, 1077—revert to the crown, 1244—granted to Durham. See **DURHAM**. — To the abbot of Ely, by k. Edgar, 963—restricted by Henry VIII., 1535—granted to Lancashire. See **LANCASHIRE**, and **LANCASTER**, duchy of.

PALENCIA, schools founded at, by Alfonso VIII., k. of Castile, 1200—removed to Salamanca by Ferdinand III., 1240.

PALERMO, the Panormus of antiquity, founded by Greeks; held by Carthaginians at the time of the expedition of Nicias, B.C. 415—taken from them by the Romans, 254—battle of; victory of Metellus over Hasdrubal, 250—Hamlicar takes a strong position near it, 246—recovered from the Ostrogoths by Belisarius, A.D. 535—subdued by the Saracens, 582—the naval forces of Pisa break into the harbour and carry off a rich booty, 1063—besieged by Roger the Norman, but without success, 1064—the Saracens convey intelligence to their besieged countrymen by carrier pigeons, 1068—taken by the Normans, 1072—Roger II. is crowned there k. of Sicily, 1130—the silk weavers of Greece are transported to, 1146—the people of,

release William I. from conspirators who had seized him, 1161—battle of; pope Innocent III. defeats Marquard, 1200—becomes, with the whole island, subject to Pedro of Aragon, 1282—besieged, without success, by Robert, k. of Naples, 1325—conquered by Niccolò Acciaiuoli for Louis, k. of Naples, 1354—recovered by Frederic, k. of Sicily, 1365—Palermo is made the seat of the Spanish viceroyalty, and of a tribunal of the Inquisition, 1513—an insurrection against Philip IV. of Spain suppressed, 1647—Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, is conducted to, by admiral Jennings, Oct. 10; and crowned there, Dec. 24, 1713—earthquake at, Sept. 1, 1736—another, 1740—revolt against the tyranny of Ferdinand II., Jan. 12, 1848—the English and French admirals mediate between the people and the king, March 6, 1849—the Sicilians reject the terms offered, 11—general Filangieri attacks Palermo, 29—the city surrenders, May 14.

PALESTINE. See **PHENICIA**, and **ABRAHAM**. — Kenites, Hittites, Amorites, Jebuzites, Canaanites, and other tribes, settled in, at least as early as B.C. 1965 (2068 C.). — Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed, 1897. See **JACOB**, **MOSES**, and **ISRAELITES**. — Invaded by the Assyrians under Pul, 769—again invaded by the Assyrians, 738, 730, 721, and 718—by Nebuchadnezzar, 606—conquered by him and added to Babylon, 567—by Cyrus and part of the Persian empire, 538. See **JEWS**. — Conquered by Alexander the Great, 332—by Ptolemy Soter, 302—by Antiochus Magnus, k. of Syria, 218—reconquered by Ptolemy Philopater, 217—conquered again by Antiochus, 198—restored to Egypt, 188—oppressed by Antiochus Epiphanes, 168. See **JEWS**. — protected by the Romans, 160—Jerusalem taken by Pompey, 63—the temple plundered by Crassus, 64—the Jews allies of Rome, 47—a destructive earthquake in, 31—Herod builds Casarea, Antipatris, and other cities, 10. For the Nativity of Jesus, see **CHRIST**.

Judea a Roman province, A.D. 6—in-surrection of Judas, the Gaulonite, in Judea, 7—Pontius Pilatus gov. 25—John the Baptist preaches, 28. For the close of the ministry of Jesus, see **CRUCIFIXION**. — Pontius Pilate deprived of his office and banished; Herod rules the greater part of Judea; martyrdom of Stephen, and flight of the disciples from Jerusalem to Antioch, 35—Peter imprisoned at Jerusalem, 42—Vespasian conquers many places in Judea; Josephus surrenders Jotapata to him, 67—Jerusalem a prey to intestine factions, 69—the Jewish war concluded by the capture of

PALESTINE—continued.

Jerusalem, Sept. 8, 70—Hadrian visits Palestine, 180—builds *Ælia Capitolina* out of the ruins of Jerusalem, and dedicates a temple to Jupiter in it; this provokes a rebellion of the Jews, 131—Barchochebas, their leader, maintains a fierce conflict with the Romans; Hadrian orders reinforcements to Judæa, 132—the war terminated; all the Jews are forbidden to approach the site of their former temple, 135—councils held in, to support Arius, 321—Helena, the mother of Constantine, visits Palestine and founds churches there, 326—Hilarion extends the monastic system in, 328—Palladius visits Palestine, 416.

Invaded by Saracens, 502—by Chosroes Purvis, k. of Persia, 607—recovered by Heraclius, 628—first invasion of Mohammed, 629—Jerusalem surrendered to Omar, 637—recovered by the Greek emperor, Nicephorus II., 966—the church of the sepulchre destroyed by the Fatimite, Hakem, 1010—conquered by Malek Shah's Lieutenant, Atsiz, 1076—by the Turk, Ortok, 1084—recovered by Aphdal, lieutenant of the Egyptian Fatimite, Al Mostali, 1096. See **CRUSADES** and **CRUSADERS**, **GODFREY** of Bouillon, and **JERUSALEM**.—Zenghi storms Edessa, 1144—Noureddin defeats the Christians near the Orontes, 1149—takes Damascus, 1153—Saladin attacks Jerusalem, but is repulsed by Baldwin, 1179. See **ZENGHI**, **NOUREDDIN**, **SALADIN**, and **RICHARD I.**, k. of England.—A great part occupied by the Mamelukes of Egypt, 1260—the Christian kingdom terminated by their sultan, Chalil, 1291—occupied by the Mongols, 1299—recovered by the Mamelukes, 1309—ravaged by Timour, 1400—conquered by Selim I., and added to the Ottoman empire, 1516. See **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**, and **SYRIA**.—Invaded by Ibrahim Pacha, 1831—restored to Turkey by the European alliance, 1840. See **HOLY PLACES**.—The rights of the Greek and Latin churches protected by a firman of sultan Abdul Medjid, May 4, 1853.

PALESTRINA, part of the ancient Præneste, the impregnable fortress of the Colonna, 1399. See **COLONNA FAMILY**.—Resists successfully Rienzo's attempts to take it, 1354.

PALESTRINA, the musical composer, b. 1529—d. 1594.

PALEY, William, b. 1743—his "Moral and Political Philosophy" published, 1785—his "Horæ Paulinæ," 1794—d. 1805.

PALLADIO, And., d. 1580.

PALLADIUS, bp. of Antioch, 488—498.

PALLADIUS, b. 387—becomes a monk, 388—bp. of Helenopolis, 400—supports Chrysostom, 403—writes his *Life*, 408—

writes his "*Historia Lausiaca*," 420—bp. of Aspona, 421—d. 430.

PALLADIUS. See **COUNCIL** of Aquileia, 381.

PALLADIUS, a notary, sent by Valentinian I. to investigate the charges against Romanus, gov. of Africa; betrays his trust, 366.

PALLADIUS, an archdeacon, sent by Cælestin, bp. of Rome, to oppose Pelagian doctrines in Scotland, 431.

PALLADIUS, Junius Quartus, consul of Rome, 416.

PALLADIUS, son of Petronius Maximus, marries the daughter of Valentinian III.; is proclaimed Cæsar by his father, and put to death with him, 455.

PALLAS, a freedman, governs the emperor Claudius I., 48—makes his brother, Felix, governor of Judæa, 52—dismissed from his offices and excluded from the palace, 55—condemned, and his wealth confiscated, 62.

PALLAS, professor, Peter Simon, b. 1741—d. 1811.

PALLAS, the asteroid, discovered by Dr. Olbers, March 29, 1802—Herschel's Observations on it, published in the *Phil. Trans.*, 1803.

PALLENE, naval battle of; a Turkish fleet destroyed by the Knights of Rhodes, 1844.

PALLISER, sir Hugh, b. 1721—admiral and junior lord of the admiralty, 1775—falls in his charge against admiral Keppel, of misconduct in the battle off Ushant, Feb. 11, 1779—resigns all his employments, 17—governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1780—d. 1796.

PALM, a bookseller of Nuremberg, shot by order of Napoleon, Aug. 28, 1806.

PALMA, cardinal, shot in a popular commotion at Rome, Nov. 16, 1848.

PALMA, A. Cornelius, consul of Rome, 99—conquers Petra and Bostra with the surrounding part of Arabia Petraea, 106—consul II., 109—put to death by Hadrian for a conspiracy, 118.

PALMELLA, the duke of, appointed minister, 1827—driven out of Portugal by Don Miguel, 1828—placed at the head of the regency in Terceira, 1830—becomes minister again, 1834—d. 1850.

PALMER, major John, devises the conveyance of letters by mail coaches, 1784.

PALMER, a Unitarian minister of Dundee, sentenced at Perth to seven years' transportation for his advocacy of parliamentary reform, Sept. 17, 1793.

PALMER, George, b. 1771—d. 1853.

PALMER, John, the actor, dies while performing at Liverpool, 1798.

PALMER, William, hanged at Stafford for poisoning J. P. Cooke by strychnine, June 14, 1856.

PALMERSTON, in the county of Dublin the

- lands of, granted by patent of Chas. II. to sir John Temple, July 29, 1666.
- PALMERSTON**, Henry Temple, created viscount, Feb. 4, 1722.
- PALMERSTON**, Henry John Temple, viscount, b. 1784—a junior lord of the admiralty, April 6, 1807—war secretary, 1809—holds the office till he quits the Wellington ministry, May 31, 1828—secretary for foreign affairs, Nov. 22, 1830—resigns, Nov. 15, 1834—reappointed, Apr. 18, 1835—resigns, Sept. 2, 1841—again appointed, July 6, 1846—advises the Spanish government to take a more liberal course of policy, March 16, 1848—retires from the Foreign Office, Dec. 1851—carries an amendment on the militia bill, Feb. 24, 1852—home secretary in the coalition ministry of the earl of Aberdeen, Dec. 28; resigns, but is prevailed on to resume office, Dec. 6, 1853—has a conference with the emperor Napoleon III., Nov. 17, 1854—first lord of the treasury, Feb. 7, 1855—resigns, 1858.
- PALMYRA**, attacked by Sapor unsuccessfully, 260—Zenobia retires into, 272—surrenders, 273—restored by Justinian I., 527—its ruins discovered, 1678—described by Wood, 1758.
- PALOS**, Columbus sails from, on his first voyage to the New World, Aug. 8, 1492.
- PAMIER**, the bp. of, appointed by pope Boniface VIII., and imprisoned by Philip IV. of France, 1301.
- PAMPELUNA**, taken by Charlemagne, and included in his Spanish March, 778—recovered by Al Hakem, 802—by the Franks, 806—repels an attack of the Saracens, 868—capital of the kingdom of Navarre, 978—besieged by Wellington, July 24; surrenders, Oct. 31, 1813—inurrection of O'Donnell at, 1841.
- PAMPHELIA** of Epidaurus, fl., 58.
- PAMPILIUS**, fl., 284—imprisoned during the persecution, 307—writes his Apology for Origen, 308.
- PAMPILIUS** of Macedon teaches Apelles to paint, B.C. 360.
- PAMPHLETS**. See **NEWSPAPERS**.
- PAMPHYLIA**, colonized from Rhodes, B.C. 687. See **LAGIUS**.—Naval victory of Cimón on its coast, 466. See **EURYMDON**.—Its pirates attacked by P. Servilius Vatia, 77—plundered by the Isaurians, A.D. 353—ravaged by them, 404.
- PAMPLONA**. See **PAMPELUNA**.
- PAN**, Mallet du, b. 1748—d. 1809.
- PANÆNUS**, brother of Phidias, adorns the Poikile at Athens with his paintings, B.C. 438.
- PANÆTIUS**, the Stoic, accompanies Scipio Africanus on his embassy to Egypt, B.C. 143.
- PANAMA**, isthmus of, reached by Columbus, 1502—the first Spanish settlement on the mainland founded there, 1510—treaty for the construction of a transit-way across the isthmus, June 28, 1850—railway opened to Gatun, Oct. 12, 1851—to Bugo Soldado, March 15, 1852.
- PANARETOS**, the imperial notary, writes his Chronicle of Trebizond, 1366.
- PANATHENÆA** games instituted at Athens, B.C. 1495.
- PANCRAATES**. See **ANTINOËION**.
- PANDATARIA**. See **JULIA**, daughter of Augustus.
- PANDECTS** of Justinian published, 529.
- PANDION**, k. of Athens, B.C. 1437 (1439 H.).
- PANDION II.**, k. of Athens, B.C. 1307 (1309 H., 1300 C.J.)
- PANDOSIA**, a city of Italy, founded by Grecian emigrants, B.C. 774—battle of: Alexander of Epirus defeated and slain by the Lucanians and Bruttians, 832.
- PANDULF IV.**, prince of Capua, expelled by the emperor Henry II., 1022—returns to Italy, and employs Norman auxiliaries to regain possession of Capua, 1026—surprises Naples, and expels its duke, Sergius, 1027—engages the services of the Normans, and gives them lands taken from the abbey of Monte Casino, 1030—the emperor Conrad II. takes Capua from him, 1038—restored to him by Hen. III., 1047—d. 1060.
- PANDULF**, the papal legate in England, receives the homage of k. John, 1213—becomes guardian to Henry III., 1216—bp. of Norwich, 1218—d. Aug. 16, 1226.
- PANGÆUS**, a mountain of Macedon, in which gold is discovered, B.C. 356.
- PANIC**, commercial, in London, caused by the bank of Neal, Fordyce and Co. stopping payment, June 16, 1772—by the breaking out of the war with France, Apr. 25, 1793—by speculations in South America, 1811—by speculations in foreign loans, mines, &c., 1825—by over-shipments to the U.S., 1837—by railway speculation, 1847—by the suspension of the U. S. Banks, 1857.
- PANIN**, count, minister of the empress Katharine II., d. 1784.
- PANIUM**, battle of: Antiochus Magnus, k. of Syria, defeats Scopas and the Etolian allies of Egypt, B.C. 198.
- PANMURE**, William Maule, lord, b. 1771—created a peer, Sept. 9, 1831—d. 1852.
- PANMURE**, lord. See **MAULE**, the hon. Fox.
- PANNONIA**, the northernmost province of Illyria, attacked by Tiberius, B.C. 11—subdued by Sex. Appuleius, 8—revolts, A.D. 5—maintains a severe contest against Tiberius, 6, 7—finally subdued, 8—a mutiny of the legions, in suppressed by Drusus, 15—invaded by barbarian tribes, 253—by Sarmatians and Quadi, 256—recovered by Aurelian, 271—the culture of vines encouraged by the em-

- peror Probus, 291—the three emperors (sons of Constantine) meet in, and settle the extent of their respective jurisdictions, 338—Aurelius Victor, pro-consul, 362—harassed by the Quadi and Sarmatians, 365—by the Huns, 377—by Alaric, 399—abandoned to the Huns by Ætius, 424—recovered from them by the generals of Theodosius II., 427—reoccupied by them, 432—Attila retires there after his defeat at Chalons, 451—his son driven from, by the Ostrogoths, 458—retained by Theodoric as a frontier province of his kingdom of Italy, 493—abandoned by the Ostrogoths, and occupied by the Gepidae, 535—the Longobardi follow and obtain possession, 567—which they give up to the Avars, 568. See AVARS.—Part of the empire of Charlemagne, 799—agitated by commotions, which Louis I. appeases, 819—first settlement of the Ungri or Hungarians, 892—receives from them the name of Hungary, 898. See HUNGARY.
- PANODORUS, the chronologist, *fl.*, 412.
- PANOPOLITES, Cyrtus, consul of Rome, 441. See CYRTUS, praetorian prefect.
- PANORAMA, the first, exhibited by Robert Barker at Edinburgh, 1788.
- PANORMUS. See PALERMO.
- PANSA, Cornelius, consul of Rome, 122.
- PANSA, C. Vibius, consul of Rome, defeats Antony at Mutina; *d.* of his wounds, B.C. 43.
- PANSA, Q. Apuleius, consul of Rome, B.C. 300.
- PANTAOLES, Olympic victor, B.C. 696—II., 692.
- PANTÆNUS, president of the Alexandrian school, travels in India, 190.
- PANTALEON, k. of Pisa, in the Peloponnese, joins the Messenians, B.C. 672. See MESSENIANS.
- PANTHEON, at Rome, built by M. Agrippa, B.C. 26—consecrated by Boniface IV. as the church of Sta. Maria ad Martyres, 608—Constans II. takes away its brazen tiles, 663.
- PANTHEON, at Paris, the church of St. Geneviève, so called by the National Assembly, 1791—Mirabeau interred, and the remains of Voltaire conveyed thither, July 11.
- PANTHEON THEATRE, in London, built, 1772—burnt, 1792—rebuilt, 1796—converted into a bazaar, 1834.
- PANTYAS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1298 (1266 C.).
- PANTYASIS, put to death by Lygdamis, B.C. 457. See LYGDAMIS.
- PAOLI, Giacinto, father of Pascal, takes the lead in erecting an independent republic in Corsica, 1735—after the flight of baron Neuhof, continues the war against the French, 1738.
- PAOLI, Pascal, *b.* 1725—heads a revolt in Corsica against the Genoese, 1754—assisted by Lord Hood, establishes the dominion of Great Britain in Corsica, June 18, 1794—takes refuge in England, is presented to the king, and receives a pension, 1796—*d.* 1807.
- PAOLO, Fra (Paul Sarpi), writes in vindication of the republic of Venice in its quarrel with pope Paul V., 1606—attempts made to assassinate him, 1607—invention of the thermometer ascribed to him, 1610.
- PAPACY and Papal Chair. See POPES of Rome.
- PAPAL AGGRESSION, indignation excited by, in England, Dec. 1850—checked in Holland by a law for religious liberty, Sept. 8, 1853.
- PAPAL BULL. See BULL.
- PAPAL STATES, originated by Pepin's donation of the exarchate of Ravenna, 754—incorporated with France, and Rome called the second city of the empire, Feb. 17, 1810—restored to the pope, 1814—occupied by Austrian troops to repress the popular attempt to form a federal republic, 1831—(except Ferrara) evacuated by them, 1838—again occupied by them and the French, 1849.
- PAPER, the manufacture of, introduced by the Mohammedans from Samarcand, 707—in England, by John Spillman, at Dartford, in Kent, 1590.
- PAPHELAGONIA, invaded by Agesilaus II., k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 395—annexed to Pontus by Mithridates III., 291—taken from Mithridates VI. during his minority by the Romans; is again acquired by him, 108—absorbed in the Roman empire, 47.
- PAPIAS, bp. of Hierapolis, in his "Explanations of the Oracles of our Lord," makes the earliest mention of the gospels of Matthew and Mark, 110.
- PAPINEAU, heads the disaffected in Canada, 1837. See CANADA.
- PAPINIAN, jurist, assists Sept. Severus in framing laws, 205—praetorian prefect, accompanies him into Britain, 208—put to death by Caracalla, 212.
- PAPIUS MUTILUS. See NOCERA, and NOLA.
- PAPPUS, geog., *fl.* 380.
- PAPUS, consul of Rome, 243.
- PAPUS, L. Æmilius, consul of Rome, gains a victory over the Celtic tribes at Telamon, B.C. 225.
- PAPUS, Q. Æmilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 232—II., 278—censor, 275.
- PAPYRUS, Ptolemy Philadelphus forbids the export of, from Egypt, B.C. 263.
- PABA, prince of Armenia, put to death by order of Valens, 374.
- PARACELSUS, Theophrastus, the mystic, *d.* 1541.
- PARACHUTE. See GARNIERIN.

PARACLETE. See ABELARD, and ELOISA.
"PARADISE LOST." See MILTON, John.

PARAGUAY, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1526—settled by the Spaniards, 1535—governed by the Jesuits, 1611—proclaims independence, 1811—France becomes president, or dictator, 1816. See **FRANCIA.**—Resigns; is succeeded by Guarany and Zapidas, Aug. 2, 1826—France resumes office, Nov. 4—Paraguay falls into anarchy on his death, when Vival succeeds him, 1840—Lopez president, 1844—recognized by Great Britain, 1858.

PARAPHRASES, poetical, of Scripture, written by Eudoxia, empress of Theodosius II., 425.

PAROEMENT, invented at Pergamus, B.C. 263. See **EUMENES I.**, k. of Pergamus.

PARGA, maintains itself against Ali Pasha, 1817—is given up to him by Sir Thomas Maitland, May 10, 1819, and the inhabitants conveyed to Corfu.

PARHAM, Sir Edward, joins Raleigh's conspiracy against Jas. I., 1603.

PARIAN, or Arundellian Marbles; first date on them, B.C. 1682—the record ends, 264—discovered, A.D. 1610—presented to the university of Oxford by Thos. lord Arundel, 1627.

PARIS, *Lutetia Parisiorum*, the favourite residence of Julian during his command in Gaul; he winters there, 358. See **COUNCILS.**—His troops proclaim him emperor there, 380—taken by Childeric I., k. of the Franks, 464—made the residence of Clovis I., 510—in the division of his territories, made the capital of a separate kingdom for his son, Childebert I., 511—568. See **FRANKS.**—Again a separate kingdom for Charibert, son of Clotaire, 561—which, on his death, is divided among his brothers, 569. See **FRANKS,** and **BURGUNDY** or **ORLEANS.**—A great part of the city destroyed by fire, 588—council of, against image-worship, 825—exposed to the depredations of Hasting the Dane, 866—besieged by the Danes and defended by Eudes and Robert; Charles the Fat pays a large sum, and the besiegers retire, 886—council of, 1050—the first stone of the church of Notre Dame laid by pope Alexander III., 1163—the university founded, 1206.

Council of, 1210, 1225 and 1303. See **COUNCILS.**—Another, condemns the Knights Templars, 1810—Molay, their grand master, burnt alive, 1814—Edward III. of England advances to the gates, 1380—insurrection of the Maillotins, 1382—the university attempts to heal the schism of the church; 1396—councils of, for the same purpose, 1396 and 1408. See **COUNCILS.**—Occupied by John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, 1408—atrocious

murders by the two factions, 1418—occupied by Henry V. of England, 1430—Henry VI. of England crowned at, Dec. 17, 1430—Paris retaken by the French, 1436—triumphal entry of Charles VII., 1437—printing introduced in the Sorbonne, 1470—the parliament forbids the intervention of the pope in the affairs of France, 1473—the Louvre founded by Francis I., 1522—council of, against Luther, 1523—Calvin begins to preach at, 1532—Ignatius Loyola's first religious society collected at, 1534—the Boulevards begun, 1538—and the Tuilleries, by Katharine de' Medici, 1564—massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572—first stone of the Pont Neuf laid by Henry III., 1578.

Cabal of the Sixteen at, 1587—besieged by Henry IV., 1590—the parliament of, declares against female succession, proposed by Philip II. of Spain, and foreign interference, 1593—opens its gates to Henry IV., 1594—the Order of the Fathers of the Oratory founded at, by Berulle, 1611—the parliament of, condemns a book by the Jesuit Suarez on the papal power, 1614—the palace of the Luxembourg built by the regent Mary de' Medici, 1615—the Spanish army advances towards, from the Netherlands, 1636—the Académie des Sciences founded, 1666—the observatory, 1667—and the Hôtel des Invalides, 1670—Exhibition of works of art at, 1678—the archbp. and parliament resist the Bull of pope Clement XI. against the Jansenists, 1708—the Ecole Militaire established at, 1751—Treaty of, between Gt. Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, signed Feb. 10, 1763—parliament of, banished by Louis XV., 1771—visit of the emperor Joseph II., 1777.

See **FRENCH REVOLUTION** for events in Paris from 1787 to 1804, and **NAPOLEON I.** for those from 1804 to 1814.—Occupied by the allies, March 31, 1814. See **LOUIS XVIII.**—Invested by Wellington and Blücher, June 29, surrendered to them by Davoust, July 3, 1815—first lighted with gas, 1817—Geographical Society of, founded by Malta-Brun, 1821—the faculty of medicine suppressed by a royal ordinance, 1822. See **CHARLES X.**, **FRENCH REVOLUTION** of 1830, and **LOUIS PHILIP.**—Law passed for the construction of a railway to St. Germain's, 1835—the construction of a circle of forts first proposed and discussed in the Chambers, 1838—commenced, 1841—railways opened to Orleans and Rouen, May 3, 1843. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION** of 1848—Meeting of the Peace Society at, Aug. 23, 1849—railway to Strasbourg opened, July 18,

1852. See NAPOLEON III.—Electric telegraph to Bastia, Nov. 12, 1854—Exhibition opened, May 15, 1855—closed, Nov. 15. See NAPOLEON III., emperor.
- PARIS, count of. See ORLEANS, Louis Philip Albert, of.
- PARIS, Matthew, monk of St. Alban's, writes his History, 1243.
- PARK, Mungo, b. 1771—sets out to explore Africa, May 22, 1795—again, June 30, 1804—d. 1805.
- PARKER, Christopher, promoted to be admiral, June 1, 1795—d. 1804.
- PARKER, George, viscount, comptroller of the Household, April 21, 1791—succeeds his father as earl of Macclesfield, 1795.
- PARKER, sir George, b. 1766—made admiral, June 4, 1814—d. 1847.
- PARKER, sir Hyde, promoted to be admiral, 1778—serves in the West Indies, 1780—defeats the Dutch off the Dogger Bank, Aug. 5, 1781—appointed to command in India, sails in the *Cato*, 1782, and is never heard of afterwards.
- PARKER, sir Hyde, the son, adm., Feb. 1, 1793—under adm. Hotham, defeats the French, March 23, 1795—commands in chief the expedition against Copenhagen, April, 1801—d. 1807.
- PARKER, Hyde, serves in the expedition against Copenhagen, Sept. 1807—promoted to be admiral, Nov. 23, 1841—a junior lord of the admiralty, 1852—d. 1854.
- PARKER, John, created baron Boringdon, May 18, 1784—John, the second lord, created earl of Morley, Nov. 30, 1815.
- PARKER, Matthew, archbp. of Canterbury, 1558—assists in translating the Bishops' Bible, 1568—d. 1575.
- PARKER, sir Peter, b. 1716—adm., 1777—admiral of the fleet, 1799—d. 1811.
- PARKER, sir Thomas. See MACCOLESFIELD, earl of.
- PARKER, sir William, shares, as captain of the *Audacious*, in lord Howe's victory of June 1, 1794—made adm., July 4—d. 1804.
- PARKER, sir William, assists in taking the French ships, *Marengo* and *Belle Poule*, 1806—promoted to be adm., July 22, 1830—a junior lord of the admiralty, 1834—commands in the East Indies, and directs the maritime operations against China, 1841—42—appointed to the Mediterranean station, Feb. 27, 1845—demands reparation for injuries sustained by British subjects in Greece, Jan. 18, 1850—threatens to bombard the Piræus, and obtains satisfaction, April 27—returns to Malta, May 4—comes home, 1852.
- PARKER, colonel, engages in a plot to assassinate Wm. III., 1692—indicted for high treason, makes his escape, Aug. 11, 1694.

PARKER, Richard, heads the mutiny of the fleet at the Nore, May 22, 1797—given up by his partisans, June 12—executed, June 30.

PARKS, public, of London; St. James's, inclosed, 1537—improved, 1663—peace jubilee and fireworks, Aug. 1, 1814—ornamentally planted and opened to the public, 1827. See HYDE PARK.—Green park, part of St. James's, 1537—the reservoir filled up, 1856—Regent's park, improvement of, commenced, 1814—Victoria park, lands purchased for it on the East of London, 1841—completed and opened, 1845—Battersea park, first Act passed for its formation, 1846—of Manchester, commenced, Aug. 8, 1844—opened, Aug. 23, 1846.

PARLIAMENT, the French term (*Parlement*) applied after the Norman Conquest to the councils of barons and prelates, occasionally convened by the k. for a *speaking or talking* on matters of State. See LORDS, House of.—Origin of the House of Commons, 1258. See COMMONS, House of.—This becomes a distinct branch of the legislature, and from this time PARLIAMENT means the three Estates of KING, LORDS, and COMMONS, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to any enactment, 1265. Their meetings are for some time irregular; separate proceedings of the two houses may be found under the heads of LORDS and COMMONS; of the most important of their united measures, the following is an epitome in the reign of each sovereign:—

HENRY III. A parliament held at Kenilworth confiscates the estates of De Montfort and some other rebellious barons, 1266—in Nov., at Marlborough, enacts many new laws, 1267—at Northampton, at which the pope's legate preaches the crusade, April, 1268.

EDW. I. The first statute of mortmain enacted, 1279—held Nov. 7, 1290, passes the *Quo Warranto* act—held at Worcester, 1281—all the boroughs send deputies and vote supplies, 1295—the Act *Confirmatio Cartarum* decrees that no taxes shall be raised without the consent of the knights, citizens, and burgesses in parliament assembled, and receives the king's assent, Aug. 1, 1297—denies the pope's right to interfere in the affairs of Scotland, 1301—votes supplies in return for another confirmation of the charters, 1305.

EDW. II. Held at Westminster, banishes Gaveston, 1306—consents to his return, 1306—banishes him again, and appoints a commission to exercise royal power, 1310—confirms the ordinances of the commission, and makes a law (5 Edw.

PARLIAMENT—continued.

II. c. 9) that a parliament shall be held once in the year, or twice if need be, 1311—votes a subsidy of a twentieth of all moveables, 1313—the same, 1314—fixes by statute the prices of provisions, 1315—repeals it, 1316—the lords alone attain the Despencers, 1321—reversed on a petition presented, 1322—summoned by qu. Isabella, deposes the k., 1327. Fifteen held in this reign.

EDW. III. Passes an Act of Indemnity, 1327—dissolved, Oct. 19, 1330—a new one meets, Nov. 26, and impeaches Mortimer; held at Westminster, Sept. 30, 1331—Act passed to prohibit the exportation of English coin, 1335—gives the k. the estates of the Lombard merchants and revenues of Alien Priories; forbids the exportation of English wool, and settles the duchy of Cornwall on the king's eldest son, Mar. 1337—obtains redress of grievances, and grants a subsidy of a tenth, 1339—of a ninth, 1340—gives large supplies, and passes an Act limiting the king's prerogative, which he annuls by a proclamation, Apr. 23, 1341—passes the statute of Provisors against the pope's interference in bestowing English benefices, and confirms Magna Charta again, Apr. 23, 1344—grants large supplies for the war with France, 1345—gives the k. the revenues of all foreign ecclesiastics drawn from England, 1346—held Jan. 15, 1348—another soon after; both make liberal grants; a special Act passed to define the law of high treason, 1351—reverses Mortimer's attainder; and, by a statute of *Præmunire*, limits still more the papal power in England, 1352—held at Westminster, approves the treaty of Bretigni, Jan. 20, 1361—grants a tax on wool, and orders the French language to be discontinued in law pleadings and documents, and English to be used in all the courts, 1362—meets Mar. 30, and by Act 40 Edw. III. resists the tribute claimed by pope Urban V., and declares the concessions of k. John illegal and invalid, 1366—grants taxes on wool and leather, and urges the k. to take the title of k. of France, 1369—meets, Feb. 24, 1371—petitions the k. to employ no churchmen in offices of State; and lays a tax, erroneously calculated, on land; to correct the error, another is held in June; imposes a duty on every tun of wine and pound of foreign merchandize; the origin of *tunnage* and *poundage*, 1372—demands the removal of Alice Pierce and the duke of Lancaster from court, 1376—levies a poll-tax, Apr. 25, 1377. Thirty-seven parliaments during this reign.

RICHARD II. Appoints a council of

regency; banishes Alice Pierce; confiscates her property, and places its subsidies under the management of two aldermen of London, Oct. 13, 1377—meets at Gloucester, Oct., 1378, recognizes Urban VI. as pope; held at Westminster, levies a poll-tax, April 25, 1379—excludes foreign ecclesiastics, and inquires into the disposal of the revenue of the crown, Jan. 17, 1380—an Act surreptitiously obtained against heretics, 1381—repealed, 1382—receives from Wickliffe a statement of his doctrines, Feb. 24, 1383—another, held Nov. 12, grants a large supply, and reverses the Act against Alice Pierce; called to grant a supply; complains of the king's favourites; and, under the influence of the duke of Gloucester, appoints a commission of fourteen to exercise sovereign power for a year, 1386—grants tunnage and poundage, 1387—attains the ministers and some of the judges, 1388—grants tunnage and poundage again, 1390—confirms the Act of Provisors; restrains the papal power still more by other Acts, and votes the k. a subsidy, 1392—another, to repress the rebellion in Ireland, Jan. 22, 1393—grants tunnage and poundage for three years, 1394—other supplies, Jan. 22, 1397—another meets, Sept. 17; adjourns, 29—assembles again at Shrewsbury; very subservient to the k., Jan. 28, 1398—called by the duke of Lancaster in the name of the k., deposes him, Sept. 30, 1399. Twenty-six parliaments in this reign.

HEN. IV. The same members, summoned again, called a new parliament, which reverses all recent Acts, Oct. 6, 1399—grants tunnage and poundage, and passes an Act for the punishment of heretics, 1401—another, to restrict the dealings of *merchant strangers* who visit England; imposes a tax on wool for three years, and tunnage and poundage, 1403—other taxes, 1404—on wool and leather, with tunnage and poundage; and enacts that persons not possessing twenty shillings a-year in land, may not apprentice their sons to any trade, 1405—continues the taxes, and appropriates a part to the defence of the seas, 1406—regulates the government offices and the king's household, 1407—provides against the exercise of undue influence in the election of the Commons, 1410. Ten parliaments held in this reign, during which their power steadily advances.

HEN. V. Meets, May 15; continues the taxes, and enacts that every representative of the Commons shall be a resident among his constituents, 1413—makes the law against heretics more severe, 1414—summoned by Humphrey,

PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

duke of Gloucester, as regent, Dec. 2, 1420. Eleven parliaments, chiefly occupied with providing for the expenses of the war.

HEN. VI. Nominates the members of the council and officers of State, Nov. 10, 1422—prohibits the exportation of money, except for the purposes of the war, 1423—meets at Leicester, Feb. 18, 1426—adds a tax on land to that on wool, tunnage and poundage, 1429—enacts that every knight of the shire and every elector shall have forty shillings a-year freehold, 1431—that a justice of the peace must have £20 a-year from land; adds a house tax to the others, 1439—regulates the election of members, and enacts that no sheriff shall hold his office more than one year, 1444—passes the first Act for the establishment of grammar schools, 1447—taxes alien housekeepers and foreign merchants, 1448—limits the number of attorneys in Norfolk and Suffolk, 1451—meets at Coventry after the battle of Wakefield, and attaints the Yorkists, 1460. Twenty-two parliaments make further progress during the troubles of this reign.

EDW. IV. Confirms the king's title and attaints the Lancastrians, Nov. 6, 1461—prohibits the importation of all such manufactures as are made in England, and restrains luxury in dress, 1464—grants the k. tunnage and poundage for his life, 1465. Only five parliaments held.

EDW. V. None called.

RICH. III. Only one parliament, which gives him tunnage and poundage for life, and prohibits his raising money by loan or benevolence, Jan. 23, 1484.

HEN. VII. Recognizes his title; grants him tunnage and poundage for life, and reverses all attainders, but inflicts others on some leading supporters of Rich. III., Nov. 7, 1485—meets, Jan. 13, 1490—grants subsidies for a war with France, Oct. 27, 1492—authorizes a benevolence, and regulates weights and measures, Oct. 1496—votes a subsidy for war with Scotland, Jan. 1497—votes a subsidy, Jan. 25, 1504. Eight parliaments held.

HEN. VIII. 1510. Meets, Jan. 21; corrects many abuses; attaints Empson and Dudley, and declares their inquisitions invalid.

1511. Meets Feb. 4; dismissed, Feb. 23; votes supplies for war with France; adjourns, and meets again for the same, Jan. 26, 1512—again, Nov. 4; dissolved, March 4, 1513.

1514. Meets Feb. 5; raises additional money by a poll-tax; passes an Act to

excuse medical men from juries and parish offices; dissolved, Dec. 22, 1515.

1523. Meets, April 15; grants supplies reluctantly; dismissed, Aug. 23.

1529. Meets, Nov. 8; impeaches Wolsey; releases the king from his debts; adjourns; meets again; passes Acts to reform the clergy; to levy rates for the repair of bridges, and for the expulsion of gypsies, 1530—meets again, Jan. 16, 1531—levies rates for building jails, and gives defendants costs when plaintiffs are non-suited; meets, Jan. 15, 1532—prohibits the payment of first-fruits to the see of Rome; meets, Feb. 4, 1533—forbids all appeals to Rome, April 12; meets, Jan. 15, 1534—confirms all Cramer's sentences, and settles the succession on the offspring of Anne Boleyn, Mar. 30; meets again, Nov. 3; declares the k. to be supreme head of the English church; meets again, Feb. 4, 1536—gives the lesser monasteries to the k.; wholly abolishes the power of the pope in England; dissolved, April 14.

1536. Meets, June 8; passes an Act of attainder against Anne Boleyn; again settles the succession to the crown; dissolved, July 18.

1539. Meets, April 23; confirms the surrender of the greater monasteries, provides for the new bishoprics, and passes the law of the Six Articles; adjourns, and meets again, April 12, 1540—confirms all Henry's acts, and suppresses the Knights Hospitaliers in England; dissolved, July 24.

1541. Meets, Jan. 16; again, Jan. 6, 1542—erects Ireland into a kingdom; passes Acts of attainder against queen Katharine Howard and lady Rochford, and gives representatives to the county and city of Chester; meets again, Jan. 22, 1543—gives representatives to Wales, and enacts that the king's book, "The Erudition of a Christian Man," is to be received as the standard of faith; meets again, Jan. 14, 1544—restores the princesses, Mary and Elizabeth, to the succession; relaxes the law of the Six Articles, and releases the k. from repayment of a loan; dissolved, March 29.

1545. Meets, Nov. 23; votes a subsidy, and places the revenues of the universities and all similar institutions at the king's disposal; meets again, Jan. 14, 1547—attaints the duke of Norfolk; dissolved by the king's death, Jan. 28. Nine new parliaments during this reign, and sixteen adjournments.

EDW. VI. Meets, Nov. 4, 1547—repeals the law of the Six Articles and other arbitrary measures of the late reign; grants tunnage and poundage, with the duties on wool and leather, for the king's

PARLIAMENT—continued.

life; meets again, Nov. 4, 1548—attaints lord Thomas Seymour, March, 1549—passes Acts adopting the Book of Common Prayer, and allowing the clergy to marry; another session, Nov. 4, 1548—passes the Riot Act, and one to allow the eldest sons of peers to sit in the House of Commons; meets again, Jan. 23, 1552—makes provision for paupers; refuses to concur in some of Northumberland's measures, and is dissolved, April 15.

1553. Meets, March 1; votes a subsidy; divides the bishopric of Durham; dissolved, March 31. Two parliaments and three adjournments.

MARY I. Meets, Oct. 5, 1553—mass performed at its opening in violation of the existing law; passes an Act to repeal all those of the last reign respecting religion; remonstrates against Mary's proposed marriage, and is dissolved, Dec. 6.

1554. Meets, April 5; reunites the bishopric of Durham; refuses to revive the law of the Six Articles, and those against heresy, and is dissolved, May 5.

1554. Another meets, Nov. 12; allows cardinal Pole to reconcile England to the pope, but stipulates that no church property shall be reclaimed; refuses to allow Philip to be crowned or to have any share in the government; dissolved, Jan. 16, 1555.

1555. Meets, Oct. 21; refuses a subsidy, and rejects bills for facilitating persecution; dissolved, Dec. 9.

1558. Meets, Jan. 20; votes supplies for the war against France; dissolved by Mary's death, Nov. 17. Five parliaments; no adjournments.

ELIZ. Meets, Jan. 25, 1559—great preponderance of Protestants; restores the religious institutions of Edw. VI.; votes a subsidy and is dissolved, May 8.

1563. Meets, Jan. 12; grants supplies to pay the troops in France; imposes the oath of supremacy; passes an Act against witchcraft and gypsies; requests the qu. to marry or settle the succession, which she evades; after six prorogations, meets, Sept. 30, 1566—votes supplies, part of which the qu. refuses; urges again a settlement of the crown, which she reproves; dissolved, Jan. 2, 1567.

1571. Meets, Apr. 2; makes the Thirty-nine Articles the rule of the church; forbids the publication of papal Bulls, and passes severe laws against the Romanists; dissolved, May 29.

1572. Meets, May 8; urges the execution of the duke of Norfolk; prorogued, June 20; second session, Feb. 8, 1576—votes a subsidy; prorogued, March 15;

third session, Jan. 16, 1581—grants a supply; imposes a fine of £20 per month on such as absent themselves from church; prorogued, March; fourth session, Nov. 23, 1584—banishes Jesuits, and punishes conspirators; votes a subsidy; prorogued, March 29, 1585—dissolved, Sept. 15, 1586.

1586. Meets, Oct. 29; ratifies the sentence on the qu. of Scots, and requests that it may be put in execution; dissolved, March 23, 1587.

1589. Meets, Feb. 4; grants large supplies; dissolved, Mar. 29.

1593. Meets, Feb. 19; passes arbitrary laws, dictated by the qu., against Puritans and Roman Catholics; grants a supply; dissolved, Apr. 10.

1597. Meets, Oct. 24; makes an Act for the relief of the poor; votes subsidies; dissolved, Feb. 9, 1598.

1601. Meets, Oct. 27; increases its grants; protests against monopolies; enacts the Poor Law, 43 Eliz. c. 2; dissolved, Dec. 19. Nine parliaments and ten prorogations.

JAMES I. Meets, Mar. 19, 1604—recognizes the title of James I., and shews much spirit in asserting its own privileges and the liberties of the people; prorogued, July 7; meets Nov. 6, 1605, and adjourns to Jan. 22, 1606—frames a new oath of allegiance, and grants a supply; meets again, Nov. 18; prorogued, July, 1607—meets again, Feb. 19, 1610. See COMMONS, House of.—Dissolved, Feb. 12, 1612.

1614. Meets, April 5; dissolved by the k. in anger, June 6. None held for seven years.

1621. Meets, Jan. 30; votes supplies; obtains reform of abuses; adjourned by the k., June; meets again, Nov. 14; quarrels with the k.; abruptly dissolved, Jan. 6, 1622.

1624. Meets, Feb. 29; has a better understanding with the k.; urges him to war with Spain; abolishes monopolies; prorogued, May 29; dissolved by the death of James I., March 27, 1625. Four parliaments, and five prorogations and adjournments.

PARLIAMENT is the term often applied after this time to the House of COMMONS. The separate proceedings of that assembly may be found under their proper heads, only those of the collective legislature are here given.

CHARLES I. Meets, June 18, 1625—adjourns to Oxford on account of the plague, Aug. 1; passes Acts for the observance of Sunday, and against tipping in ale-houses; offends the k., and is dissolved, Aug. 12.

1628. Meets, Feb. 6; protects the earl

PARLIAMENT—continued.

of Bristol, and impeaches Buckingham; dissolved, June 11.

1628. Meets, March 17; the Petition of Right against the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, made a law, 8 Car. I. c. 1; supplies voted; prorogued, June 26; meets again, Jan. 20, 1629—suddenly prorogued and dissolved, to prevent discussion on tannage and poundage, March 10. Charles determines to govern without a parliament.

1640. Meets, April 13; votes no supplies; to stop complaint of grievances, dissolved, May 5.

1640. The Long Parliament meets, Nov. 3; Act for Triennial Parliaments passed, Feb. 16, 1641—grants subsidies; abolishes ship-money and the Star-chamber, Aug. 7; passes Bill of attainder against Strafford; adjourns, Sept. 9; reassembles, Oct. 20; attempt of the k. to arrest lord Kimbolton and five commons, Jan. 4, 1642—the House of Commons and a minority of the Lords assume the powers of parliament, and call out the militia, May 5; appoint the earl of Essex commander of the army, and the earl of Northumberland admiral of the fleet.

For the events of the civil war, see CHARLES I., k. of Great Britain. Five parliaments in this reign: one prorogation; the Long Parliament not dissolved. The k. gives the name of Parliament to a meeting held at Oxford, Jan. 22, 1644; it gains no authority, and is dismissed, April 16.

COMMONWEALTH. The Long Parliament continues to sit; the Commons abolish the Upper House, and vote themselves competent to govern the country, Feb. 6, 1649—broken up by Cromwell, Apr. 20, 1653—an assembly summoned by him, called the Barebones Parliament, meets, July 4; passes an Act for the solemnization of marriage by justices of the peace, Aug. 24; resigns its power to a council of officers, Dec. 12; who appoint Cromwell protector, 16.

1654. A parliament called by him meets, Sept. 3; proves refractory, and is dissolved, Jan. 22, 1655.

1656. Another meets, Sept. 17; makes it treason to attempt the life of the protector; debates on offering him the title of k., and punishes James Naylor, a quaker, for blasphemy; offers the crown to Cromwell, which he refuses, May 8, 1657—a new House of Lords created by him, Dec. 11; the two Houses assemble, Jan. 20; dissolved, Feb. 4, 1658.

1659. Meets, Jan. 27; divided by cabals of republicans, the army and royal-

ists; dissolved by Richard Cromwell, Apr. 22.

1659. The remaining members of the Long, now called the "Rump parliament," reassemble, May 6; Richard Cromwell resigns his power to them, 25; Lambert attempts to depose them, Oct. 13; Monk declares for them, Nov. 2; and Fairfax, Dec. 24; resume power, 26; the Presbyterian members restored to their places, and Monk appointed captain-gen., Feb. 21, 1660—and issue writs for a new parliament, and dissolve themselves, March 18.

1660. The New, or Convention, Parliament, with the restored House of Lords, meets, Apr. 25; receives Letters from Chas. II., and acknowledges him as k., May 1.

CHAS. II. The convention constituted a parliament, June 1, 1660—passes an act of indemnity, July 27; dissolved, Dec. 29.

1661. New parliament meets, May 8; the members ordered to receive the sacrament; many Acts of the late parliament are burnt by the hangman in Westminster Hall, May 23; prorogued, Dec. 20; meets again, Jan. 10, 1662—passes an Act for removal of paupers; and the Act of Uniformity, 14 Chas. II. c. 4; prorogued, May 17; meets, Feb. 18, 1663—votes subsidies, and gives the profits of the post office and wine licences to the duke of York; prorogued, July 27; meets, March 16, 1664; passes the Conventicle Act; repeals the Triennial Act, Apr. 6; prorogued, May 17; a new session to raise supplies for war, Nov. 24; includes the clergy in the general taxation of the people, and gives them the right to vote for members of the Commons; prorogued, after having voted large supplies for the war now declared against the Dutch, May 30, 1665—meets at Oxford, on account of the plague in London; Oct. 9; passes the Five Mile Act; prorogued, 31; meets, Sept. 21, 1666—both Houses address the k. to enforce the law against priests and papists; passes an Act for rebuilding London, aided by a tax of twelve-pence on every ton of coals brought into the city, Jan. 18, 1667; prorogued, Feb. 8; meets, Oct. 10; banishes the earl of Clarendon, Dec. 10—after a long recess, meets again, Feb. 8, 1669—addresses the k. for a proclamation against conventicles; prorogued, May; meets, Oct. 9; passes new laws against them; votes supplies, and is prorogued, Dec. 11; assembles, Feb. 14, 1670—lays heavy duties on French and Spanish wines; passes another Conventicle Act, April 11; prorogued and meets again, Oct. 24; the k.

PARLIAMENT—continued.

obtains large supplies on pretence of carrying out the Triple Alliance; passes the Coventry Act, March 6, 1671—prorogued before passing other money bills, April 22; after repeated prorogations in 1672, meets, Feb. 5, 1673—passes the Test Act, and obliges the k. to withdraw his declaration of Indulgence; suddenly prorogued, Nov. 4; assembles, Jan. 7, 1674—manifests hostility to the court, and advises peace with Holland; prorogued, Feb. 11; meets, April 13, 1675—disputes between the Houses cause a prorogation, June 9; meets again, Oct. 14; prorogation for 15 months, Nov. 23; reassembles, Feb. 15, 1677—when a discussion arises as to its legality, Buckingham and others contending that the long prorogation amounts to a dissolution; prorogued, June 8; meets, Jan. 28, 1678—when supplies are voted, and an army raised; inquires into the popish plot—meets, Oct. 21; passes an Act to exclude Romanists from both Houses of parliament, Nov. 30; prorogued, Dec. 30, and dissolved, Jan. 24, 1679—a new parliament summoned, Jan. 25; the anti-pope party displays great zeal in the elections.

1679. Meets, March 6; prorogued, 13; meets again, 15; passes the Habeas Corpus Act; prorogued, May 27; dissolved, July 10.

1680. Meets, Jan. 26; prorogued the same day; assembles, Oct. 21; endeavours to exclude the duke of York from the throne; prorogued, Jan. 10, 1681—dissolved, Jan. 18.

1681. Meets at Oxford, March 21; to stop the Exclusion Bill, is dissolved, March 28.

Five parliaments in this reign, with many prorogations and adjournments; that of 1661 has nineteen sessions.

JAS. II. The only parliament called by him, May 19, 1685—having voted supplies, is adjourned, July 2; meets, Nov. 9; prorogued, 20; meets, Feb. 20, 1686—many private conferences held with individual members, to gain their concurrence in the king's views; they resist, and are dissolved, July 2, 1687.

WM. AND MARY. The Convention Parliament assembles, Jan. 22, 1689—votes the throne vacant; and gives it to the prince and princess of Orange, Feb. 13; Act passed, declaring the convention a parliament, Feb. 23; pays £600,000 to the States General for the expenses of their expedition, Aug. 20, 1689—makes the Bill of Rights an Act, Dec. 16; dissolved, Feb. 6, 1690.

1690. Meets, March 20; close of the session, May 21; meets again, Oct. 2; large supplies voted, Oct. 9—adjourns,

Jan. 5, 1691—meets, Oct. 23, 1691—adjourns, Feb. 24, 1692—assembles, Nov. 4; passes an Act for triennial parliaments, to which William refuses his assent; prorogued, March 14, 1693—meets again, Nov. 7; passes an Act to exclude placemen from parliament, which he likewise refuses; session closed, Apr. 25, 1694—opened again, Nov. 12; passes the Triennial Act; prorogued, May 3, 1695—dissolved, Oct. 11.

Two parliaments; six adjournments, or prorogations.

WM. III. 1695. Meets, Nov. 22; passes an Act for the security of William's person and government; regulates trials for treason; prorogued, April 27, 1696—meets, Oct. 20; condemns sir John Fenwick by a bill of attainder; also passes an Act for completing St. Paul's Cathedral; session closed, April 18, 1697—meets, Dec. 8; reduces the army; fixes the civil list; prorogued, July 8, 1698—dissolved, July 7.

1698. Assembles, Dec. 9; refuses to allow William to retain his Dutch guards; prorogued, May 4, 1699; meets, Nov. 16; inquires into the disposal of the Irish forfeited estates—is suddenly prorogued, April 11, 1700—dissolved, July 19.

1701. Meets, Feb. 10; passes an Act for the settlement of the crown; condemns the Partition Treaties, and impeaches the Ministers; prorogued, June 24; dissolved, Nov. 11; violent struggle of the two political parties, and great bribery in the elections.

1701. Meets, Dec. 30; patriotic speech of the k., and loyal addresses of the two Houses; Acts passed to settle the crown on Sophia of Hanover, and attain the pretended prince of Wales. Four parliaments: four prorogations.

ANNE. The last parliament continues to sit; in her first speech she recommends the union between England and Scotland, March 11, 1702; prorogued, May 25; dissolved, July 2.

1702. Meets, Oct. 20; disputes between the Houses respecting the public accounts—prorogued, Feb. 27, 1703; meets, Nov. 9—prorogued, April 3, 1704; meets, Oct. 22; presents Woodstock to the duke of Marlborough—prorogued, March 14, 1705; dissolved, April 5.

1705. Meets, Oct. 25; assures the qu. that the church is not in danger, as stated by the Tories and Jacobites, Dec. 14—prorogued, March 19, 1706; meets, Dec. 8—passes an Act for the security of the English church in contemplation of union with Scotland; also the Act of union, 6 Anne, c. 53, March 6, 1707; prorogued, April 24.

The first United Parliament meets,

PARLIAMENT—continued.

Oct. 23, 1707—passes Acts to render the union more complete, and to secure the Hanoverian succession; prorogued, Apr. 1, 1708; dissolved, 11.

1706. Assemblies, Nov. 18—the two Houses address the qu., requesting her to marry again, which she declines, Jan. 28, 1706; prorogued, April 21; meets, Nov. 15; impeaches Dr. Sacheverell—prorogued, Apr. 5, 1710; dissolved, Sep. 28.

1710. Meets, Nov. 25; the property and other qualifications of members settled (9 Anne, c. 5); censures the late ministry—prorogued, June 12, 1711; meets, Dec. 7—rival address of the two Houses on the terms of the proposed peace, Feb. 16, March 4, 1712; prorogued, June 21—meets, but adjourns, Jan. 8; 1713; second adjournment, Feb. 17; assemblies, and both Houses approve the articles of the treaty laid before them by the qu., April 9; prorogued, July 16; dissolved, Aug. 8.

1713. Assemblies, Dec. 11; opening deferred by the queen's illness—opened by the qu., March 2, 1714; prorogued, July 9. Six parliaments. Eight sessions after prorogation.

Geo. I. The parliament assembles pursuant to Act, on the death of qu. Anne, and takes the oath of allegiance, Aug. 1, 1714; prorogued, 25—dissolved, Jan. 5, 1715.

1715. Opened by the k., March 21; Riot Act passed, and Habeas Corpus suspended; prorogued, Sept. 21—meets, Jan. 9, 1716; Septennial Act passed, May 7; prorogued, June 26—meets, Feb. 20, 1717; adjourns, April 16; meets, May 6; prorogued, July 15; assemblies, Nov. 21—prorogued, March 21, 1718; meets, Nov. 11—prorogued, April 18, 1719; meets, Nov. 23—prorogued, June 11, 1720; meets, Dec. 8—inquires into the proceedings of the South Sea Company; prorogued, Aug. 10, 1721; assemblies, Oct. 18—prorogued, March 7, 1722; dissolved, 10.

1722. Assemblies, Oct. 9; the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, 11; Act passed to prohibit the subscription of English subjects to the Ostend company—prorogued, May 27, 1723—meets, Jan. 9, 1724; prorogued, April 24; meets, Nov. 12—prorogued, May 31, 1725—meets, Jan. 20, 1726; prorogued, May 24—opening of parliament, Jan. 17, 1727; prorogued, May 15. Three parliaments, and eleven sessions after prorogation.

Geo. II. Assemblies, June 27, 1727; prorogued, July 17; dissolved, Aug. 7.

1728. Meets, Jan. 23; prorogued, May 28—meets, Jan. 21, 1729; prorogued, May 14—meets, Jan. 13, 1730; pro-

rogued, May 15—opened, Jan. 21, 1731; prorogued, May 7—opened, by a pacific speech from the k., Jan. 13, 1732; prorogued, June 1—meets, Jan. 16, 1733; prorogued, June 11—meets, Jan. 17, 1734; motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act negatived, March 13; prorogued, April 11; dissolved, 18.

1735. Assemblies, Jan. 14; a petition against the return of the Scotch peers dismissed, Feb. 10; prorogued, Aug. 1—meets, Jan. 15, 1736; prorogued, May 18—meets, Feb. 1, 1737; prorogued, June 2—meets, Jan. 24, 1738; debate on Spanish depredations, and address to the k., March 28; prorogued, May 20—meets, Feb. 1, 1739; the Spanish convention approved by a small majority, March 4; secession of the leaders of the opposition: resolved by the Commons that the publication of their debates is a breach of privilege, April 20; prorogued, June 14; called together, Nov. 15—prorogued, April 29, 1740; meets, Nov. 18—prorogued, April 25, 1741; dissolved, 28.

1741. Meets, Dec. 4; defeat, and resignation of Walpole—adjourns for fifteen days, Feb. 3, 1742; prorogued, July 15; re-assembles, Nov. 16—prorogued, April 20, 1743; meets, Dec. 1—prorogued, May 12, 1744; meets, Nov. 27; motion for annual parliaments negatived—prorogued, May 2, 1745; meets, Oct. 18—called upon by the k. to assist the Dutch, Jan. 14, 1746—prorogued, Aug. 12; re-assembles, Nov. 18—prorogued, June 17, 1747; dissolved, 18.

1747. Meets, Nov. 10; prorogued, May 13, 1748; opened, Nov. 29—prorogued, June 13, 1749; meets again, Nov. 16—prorogued, April 12, 1750—meets, Jan. 17, 1751; passes Act 24 Geo. II., c. 23, to alter the calendar; prorogued, June 24; assemblies, Nov. 14—prorogued, Mar. 26, 1752—meets, Jan. 11, 1753; Act passed for naturalizing Jews; prorogued, June; opened, Nov. 16; the Jew Act repealed—prorogued, April 6, 1754; dissolved, 8.

1754. Meets, Nov. 14—prorogued, Apr. 25, 1755; assemblies, Nov. 18; sanctions the treaties entered into by the k.; votes £100,000 for the sufferers at Lisbon, 28—prorogued, July 18, 1756; meets, Dec. 2—prorogued, July 4, 1757; opened, Dec. 1—close of the session, June 20, 1758; meets, Nov. 23—prorogued, June 2, 1759; meets, Nov. 13—prorogued, May 22, 1760. Six parliaments and thirty sessions after prorogation.

Geo. III.—Parliament called together and opened by a memorable speech from the king, Nov. 13, 1760—prorogued, Mar. 18, 1761; dissolved, 21.

1761. Assemblies, Nov. 8—prorogued, June 2, 1762; meets, Nov. 25—prorogued,

PARLIAMENT—continued.

April 19, 1763; opened, Nov. 15—expulsion of John Wilkes, Jan. 20, 1764; debates on General Warrants, Feb. 15; Act passed for taxing the American colonies, April 5; prorogued, April 19—meets, Jan. 10, 1765; passes the American Stamp Act, March 23; prorogued, May 25; meets, Dec. 17; prorogued, Dec. 29—meets, Jan. 14, 1766; repeals the American Stamp Act, March 8; prorogued, June 6; meets, Nov. 11; prorogued, July 2, 1767; meets, Nov. 24—prorogued, Mar. 10, 1768; dissolved, 12.

1768. Meets, May 10; exclusion of strangers enforced—prorogued, 21; meets, Nov. 8—the expulsion and re-election of Wilkes occupy a great part of the session; an Act passed to regulate the government of India; prorogued, May 9, 1769—meets, Jan. 9, 1770; warm debates on the Middlesex election; repeals the American taxes, except that on tea, March 5; prorogued, May 18; meets, Nov. 13—makes a last attempt to prevent the publication of its debates; prorogued, May 8, 1771—meets, Jan. 21, 1772; passes the royal marriage Act; prorogued, June 9—meets, Jan. 19, 1773; refuses to shorten the duration of parliaments—regulates the government of India—prorogued, July 1—meets, Jan. 13, 1774; passes Acts to improve the state of prisons, and closes the port of Boston in America; prorogued, June 23; dissolved, Sept. 30.

1774. Meets, Nov. 29—prorogued, May 26, 1775; meets, Oct. 26—prorogued, May 23, 1776—opened, Oct. 31—prorogued, June 6, 1777—meets, Nov. 20—suspends the Habeas Corpus Act; mitigates the laws against Roman Catholics—prorogued, June 3, 1779; meets, Nov. 26—passes an Act to relieve Protestant dissenters; prorogued, July 3, 1779; meets, Nov. 25—prorogued, July 8, 1780—dissolved, Sept. 1.

1780. Meets, Oct. 31—prorogued, July 18, 1781; meets, Nov. 27—prorogued, July 11, 1782; meets, Dec. 5—prorogued, July 6, 1783; meets, Nov. 11—variance of the two houses; the Lords support, the Commons oppose, the ministry of W. Pitt—prorogued, March 24, 1784; dissolved, 25.

1784. Meets, May 18; Pitt supported by large majorities—his India Bill carried; prorogued, July 18—meets, Jan. 25, 1785; prorogued, Sept. 30—meets, Jan. 24, 1786; impeachment of Hastings. See HASTINGS, WARREN.—Prorogued, July 11—meets, Jan. 23, 1787; prorogued, May 30—opened, Nov. 27—session ends, July 12, 1788; meets, Dec. 4—illness of the k.—debates on the regency—recovery of

the k.—prorogued, June 9, 1789—opened, Jan. 21, 1790; prorogued, June 10; dissolved, 12.

1790. Meets, Nov. 26—prorogued, June 10, 1791—meets, Jan. 31, 1792; passes Fox's Libel Act; prorogued, June 15; called together three weeks before the appointed time, Dec. 13; approves the preparations made for war against France—prorogued, June 21, 1793—meets, Jan. 21, 1794; votes subsidies to foreign governments, and suspends the Habeas Corpus Act—prorogued, July 11; opened, Dec. 30—prorogued, June 27, 1795; assemblies, Oct. 29—prorogued, May 19, 1796; dissolved, 12.

1796. Meets, Oct. 6—passes Bank Restriction Act—prorogued, July 20, 1797; meets, Nov. 2—prorogued, June 29, 1798; meets, Nov. 20—prorogued, July 12, 1799; assemblies, Sept. 24—approves the rejection of the French overtures of peace, Jan. 22, 1800; passes the Act for the Union with Ireland, July 2; prorogued, 29; meets, Nov. 9; session closes, Dec. 31.

PARLIAMENT, the first UNITED OF IMPERIAL—meets, Jan. 22, 1801; suspends the Habeas Corpus Act, and passes others against seditious meetings—prorogued, July 2; meets, Oct. 29—renews the Bank Restriction Act—approves the treaty of peace with France, May 13, 1802; prorogued, June 23; dissolved, 29.

1802. Meets, Nov. 16—continues the Restriction Act, Feb. 7, 1803; approves the renewal of war with France, May 23; prorogued, Aug. 12; meets, Nov. 23—prorogued, July 31, 1804; meets, Jan. 15, 1805; impeachment of lord Melville. See MELVILLE, Henry viscount.—Prorogued, July 12; meets, Jan. 12, 1806, votes the Abolition of the Slave-trade, June 10; prorogued, Oct. 19; dissolved, 24.

1806. Meets, Dec. 15—passes the Act for Abolition of the Slave-trade, March 25, 1807; dissolved, April 29.

1807. Meets, June 24; prorogued, Aug. 14—meets, Jan. 21, 1808; prorogued, July 4—meets, Jan. 19, 1809; prorogued, June 21—opened, Jan. 23, 1810; closes, June 21; meets, in consequence of the king's illness, and deliberates on the appointment of a regency, Nov. 1—opened by a commission under the great seal, Jan. 15, 1811; passes the Act constituting the prince of Wales regent, Feb. 1.

Regency. The parliament continues to sit, and after a speech from the regent, proceeds to general business, Feb. 5, 1811; prorogued, July 26—assembled, Jan. 12, 1812; prorogued, July 30—dissolved, Sept. 29.

1812. Meets, Nov. 24—prorogued, July

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PARLIAMENT—continued.

22, 1818; meets, Nov. 4; adjourns till March, Dec. 20—re-assembles, March 21, 1814; prorogued, July 30; opened, Nov. 8—adjourns, and meets for business, Feb. 9, 1815; decides to oppose the restoration of Napoleon; prorogued, July 11—opened, Feb. 1, 1816; prorogued, July 2—meets, Jan. 28, 1817; examines the "Green Bag" documents, suspends the Habeas Corpus Act, and passes others to repress sedition; prorogued, July 12—meets, Jan. 27, 1818; prorogued and dissolved, June 10.

1819. Meets, Jan. 14; opened, 21; passes Peel's Currency Act; session closes, July 13; meets, Nov. 23—passes the "Six Acts." Thirteen Parliaments, and Fifty-two Sessions after prorogation.

GEO. IV.—The parliament continues its sittings, and is dissolved, Feb. 29, 1820.

1820. Opened, April 27, for the trial of *qu. Carolina*. See *Lords*, House of.—Prorogued, without a speech from the throne, Nov. 28—meets, Jan. 23, 1821; prorogued, July 11—meets, Feb. 5, 1822; prorogued, Aug. 6—meets, Feb. 4, 1823; prorogued, July 18—meets, Feb. 3, 1824; prorogued, June 25—meets, Feb. 3, 1825; abolishes lotteries, repeals Combination laws; debates on the Catholic question, prorogued, July 6—meets, Feb. 2, 1826; prorogued, May 31; dissolved, June 2.

1826. Meets, Nov. 14; reforms the Criminal Law; adjourns, and re-assembles, Feb. 8, 1827; prorogued, July 2—meets, Jan. 29, 1828; repeals the Corporation and Test Acts; regulates the duty on corn by a "sliding scale;" prorogued, July 28—meets, Feb. 25, 1829; passes the Catholic Relief Bill, April 15; and the Metropolitan Police Act; prorogued, June 24—meets, Feb. 4, 1830. Three Parliaments, and Nine Sessions after prorogation.

WM. IV.—Parliament prorogued, July 23; dissolved, 24.

1830. Assembles, Oct. 26; opened by the *k.*, Nov. 2; reduces taxation; warm debates on the Reform Bill; prorogued, April 22, 1831; dissolved, 23.

1831. Meets, June 14; the *k.* in his speech recommends Reform, 21; the Bill again discussed, and lost in the *ho.* of *Lords*, Oct. 7; prorogued, 20; meets again, Dec. 6—after adjournment, resumes its sittings, Jan. 17, 1832; after a long struggle, the Reform Act finally passed, June 7; others follow, for Scotland, July 17, and Ireland, Aug. 7; dissolved, Dec. 8.

1833. The first Reformed Parliament meets, Jan. 29; opened by the *k.*, Feb. 5; reforms the Irish church, and abolishes colonial slavery; regulates the

employment of children in factories; opens the trade to China, and renews the Bank Charter; prorogued, Aug. 29—meets, Feb. 4, 1834; establishes the Central Criminal Court; reforms the Poor Laws; prorogued, Aug. 15; dissolved, Dec. 20.

1835. Meets, Feb. 9; the session opened, 24; passes the Municipal Reform Act; prorogued, Sept. 10—meets, Feb. 4, 1836; many important measures carried by the Commons and rejected by the Lords, arrest the course of political improvement—prorogued, Aug. 20—meets, Jan. 11. Five Parliaments, and Four Sessions after prorogation.

VICTORIA.—Parliament prorogued, and dissolved, July 17, 1837.

1837. Meets, Nov. 15; opened, 20—passes the Irish Poor Law—prorogued, Aug. 16, 1838; meets, Feb. 5, 1839; passes the Penny Postage and the Irish Constabulary Acts—prorogued, Aug. 27—meets, Jan. 16, 1840; passes an Act to protect the printers of Parliamentary Reports, 3 *Vict. c. 9*; and the Irish Municipal Act; prorogued, Aug. 11—meets, Jan. 26, 1841; declares want of confidence in ministers; prorogued, June 22; dissolved, 23.

1841. Meets, Aug. 18; opened, 24; prorogued, Oct. 7—meets, Feb. 3, 1842; begins discussion on the corn-laws, and substitutes an Income tax for many duties on articles of consumption; passes Talfourd's Copyright Act; prorogued, Aug. 12—meets, Feb. 2, 1843; prorogued, Aug. 24—meets, Feb. 1, 1844; prorogued, Sept. 5—meets, Feb. 4, 1845; passes the Maynooth Act, and endows the Queen's Colleges in Ireland; prorogued, Aug. 8—meets, Jan. 22, 1846; passes the Corn Importation and the Customs' Duties Acts, June 26; prorogued, Aug. 23—meets, Jan. 19, 1847; prorogued, and dissolved, July 23.

1847. Meets, Nov. 18; opened, 23; adjourns, Dec. 20—re-assembles, Feb. 3, 1848; improves the national defences; suspends the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland; alters the Sugar duties; establishes diplomatic relations with the pope; amends the law for the removal of paupers; passes an Act for the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland; prorogued, Sept. 5—meets, Feb. 1, 1849; repeals the Navigation Laws; prorogued, Aug. 2—meets, Jan. 31, 1850; prorogued, Aug. 15—meets, Feb. 4, 1851; Ecclesiastical Titles Act passed; prorogued, Aug. 8—meets, Feb. 3, 1852; dissolved, July 1.

1852. Opened by Commission, Nov. 4—re-assembles, after adjournment, Feb. 10, 1853; passes an Act to regulate the

PARLIAMENT—continued.

government of India; extends the legacy duty to real property, and the Income-tax to Ireland; repeals the duty on advertisements; condemns the oppression of Turkey by Russia; prorogued, Aug. 20—meets, Jan. 31, 1854; passes Acts to prevent bribery at elections, and to reform the university of Oxford; appoints a fourth secretary of State; prorogued, Aug. 12; meets, Dec. 12—passes the Cambridge University Reform Act; prorogued, Aug. 14, 1855; opened, Jan. 31, 1856; prorogued, July 29—meets, Feb. 3, 1857; dissolved, March 21.

1857. Meets, April 30; opened, May 7; passes Acts for Industrial Schools, and for the reform of Dulwich College; prorogued, Aug. 28—meets, Feb. 4, 1858; prorogued, Aug. 3.

PARLIAMENT, Houses of. See HOUSES of Parliament, and CARTOONS.

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND. Conferences of English settlers and native chieftains commence at an early period; the first held by Hugh de Lacy on the hill of Tara, 1173—sir John Wogan issues the first writs to sheriffs to return two knights for each county and liberty, 1295—sir Roger Mortimer, lord justice, convenes the nobles at Dublin to deliberate on the state of affairs, 1317—the name of parliament given to an assembly called by sir John D'Arcy at Dublin, to consider a petition for abolishing all distinctions between English and Irish, 1329—held by Walter de Bermyngham at Kilkenny, votes a subsidy for the war, 1348—an assembly of prelates, peers, and commons called by Lionel, duke of Clarence, sitting together in one chamber, enact the statute of Kilkenny, 1367—summoned by sir Thos. de Mortimer, lord deputy, to vote subsidies, 1381—convened at Dublin, and adjourned to Trim, to suppress a rebellion, 1407—held by Richard, duke of York, at Dublin and Drogheda, 1449-52—two rival parliaments held by the earl of Kildare and lord Grey, deputy, 1480—called by the impostor, Lambert Simnel, 1486—held at Drogheda, passes Poyning's Law, 1494—acknowledges the supremacy of Hen. VIII., 1534—held by Thos., earl of Sussex, to establish the Protestant church; only ten counties send representatives, 1560—convened at Dublin by sir John Perrot, deputy; refuses to vest forfeited lands in the qu. without previous inquiry, 1586—none held for twenty-seven years; summoned again, and new modelled by Jas. I., 1613—held by Wentworth; passes the statutes of uses and of wills; petitions for the establishment

of a mint in Ireland, 1685—sits for three days at Dublin in great confusion, 1642—called together to settle the government, 1661—Ormond requests, Chas. II. refuses, to call another, 1677—called by the ex-king, Jas. II., during his invasion; declares itself independent of Great Britain; forfeits the estates, and passes Bill of Attainder against many Protestants, July 28, 1689—the Commons claim the right of originating money bills, and are dissolved by lord Sidney, Sept. 5, 1693—addresses qu. Anne for union with Great Britain, 1710—exempts Protestant Dissenters from the operation of the Test Acts, 1722—its duration limited to eight years, Feb. 2, 1768—disputes the power of the English privy-council, and is suddenly dissolved by the viceroy, marquis Townshend, Dec. 26, 1769—asserts, in an address to the new viceroy, the duke of Portland, the union of the crown of Ireland to that of Great Britain, but the absolute independence of its legislature, 1782—addresses the prince of Wales to take upon himself the regency, Feb. 19, 1789—the elective franchise conceded to the Roman Catholics, 1793—the union with Great Britain approved by the Commons, Jan. 15, 1800—the Bill for it passed by them, March 21; by the Lords, 26; having received the sanction of the British legislature, is read the last time, June 18; the last Irish parliament closes, Aug. 2.

PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND. An assembly of barons, prelates, and abbots, or States of Scotland, do homage to Henry II. of England, and cede to him Berwick and Roxburgh, 1175—on the first day of each session, appoint Lords of Articles, who prepare Bills to be passed or rejected on the last day by the whole House; acknowledge Margaret of Norway as qu., appoint guardians for her, and agree to a treaty of marriage between her and Edward, son of Edward I. of England, 1286—on her death, refer the disputed succession to be decided by Edw. I., 1291—do homage to him at Norham; appeal to pope Boniface VIII., 1299—resist the interference and excommunication of pope John XXII., 1319—called by Jas. IV., deciding to make war on England, 1513—acknowledge his widow, Margaret, as regent, 1514—appoint the duke of Albany in her place, 1515—refuse the request of Hen. VIII. for his removal, July 3, 1516—summoned by Jas. V., terminate the regency, July 29, 1524—confiscate the estates of Angus and the Douglas family, Sept. 3, 1528—appoint the earl of Arran, regent, 1543—called by the qu.-dowager, at an abbey near Haddington, assent to the removal of

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PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND—continued.

the young qu., Mary, to France, 1548—abolish the papal jurisdiction in Scotland, prohibit the celebration of the mass, and establish the Presbyterian church, 1560—called by Mary to attain the exiled Protestant lords, reinstate them in their dignities and lands, 1566—called by the regent Murray, depose Mary, and give the crown to her son, Jas. VI., Dec. 15, 1567—appoint commissioners to negotiate with qu. Elizabeth, March 1, 1571—held by Jas. I. during his visit to Scotland, June 13, 1617—drop a Bill proposed by him for the government of the church, July 10; by Charles I., June 20, 1633—grant him supplies, and pass Acts favorable to episcopacy; another, when about to confirm the Acts of Assembly, suddenly prorogued by him, June 2, 1640—set aside the Lords of Articles, and pass an Act for triennial parliaments, 1641—meet without the royal authority in the name of a convention, and conclude the league and covenant with the English, 1643—at the instigation of the general Assembly rescind their vote to protect the k., 1647—raise an army to support him, 1648—proclaim Chas. II., 1649—attend his coronation, Jan. 1, 1661—meet, after his restoration, and annul the league and covenant, Jan. 1, 1661—give him the government of the church, and pass the Militia Act, Oct. 10, 1669—opened by the duke of York as high commissioner, July 23, 1681—pass the Test Act, and another against altering the succession; called by Jas. II., declare the power of the crown to be absolute, Apr. 23, 1685—reject his application for indulgence to Roman Catholics, 1687—a convention declares him to have forfeited the crown, and gives it to William and Mary, March 14, 1689; changed to a parliament, June 5—inquires into the Glencoe massacre, May 9, 1689—protests against the inquiry of the English lords into the Scotch plot, July 6, 1704—the last meets, Oct. 21, 1706—sanctions the union with England, Jan. 16, 1707; holds its last sitting, Apr. 22.

PARLIAMENT OF PARIS. Constituted by Philip IV. the supreme court of justice in France; burns a Bull of pope Boniface VIII., 1302—condemns a book by the Jesuit Suarez, on the papal power, 1614—refuses to register the taxes imposed by cardinal Mazarin, 1649—Louis XIV. transfers them to Pontoise, tells them that he is the State, and forbids their interference, 1668—resists a Bull of pope Clement XI. against Jansenism, 1708—suppressed by Maupeau, minister of Louis XV., 1771—restored by

Maurepas, minister of Louis XVI., 1774—refuses to register the royal edicts, and demands an assembly of the States General, July 6, 1787; banished to Troyes, Aug. 15; recalled, Sept. 20; grants civil and political rights to Protestants, Nov. 19—protests against the establishment of a cour plénière; some of its members arrested, May 3, 1788—suspended by the National Assembly, Nov. 3, 1789.

PARLIAMENT OF AIX OF PROVENCE, established by Louis XII., 1501—and that of Rouen, or Normandy, 1499.

PARLIAMENT, GERMAN. See **FRANCFORT** on the Meine.

PARLIAMENTARY records of Great Britain, ordered by the House of Lords to be printed, 1677.

PARMA, a Roman colony, founded after the conquest of the Insubres and Veneti, B.C. 221—a Lombard duchy, A.D. 572—one of the independent municipalities of Northern Italy, contracts an alliance with Modena, 1151—joins the league of Verona, 1164—quarrels with Placentia, and causes a general war among the Lombard cities, 1199—besieged by the emperor, Fred. II., 1247—repulses him, 1248—submits to pope John XXII., 1326—added to the duchy of Milan by Lucchino Visconte, 1346—plundered by the Hungarian auxiliaries of pope Innocent VI., 1360—the citizens attack the Germans in the pay of Bernabo Visconte, 1368—treacherously seized by Ottobuono de' Terzi, 1404—recovered from him by Sforza da Cotignuola for Niccolo d'Este, marquis of Ferrara, 1409—reconquered for Milan by Carmagnola, 1420—subdued, with Milan, by Louis XII. of France, 1490—recovered by the emperor Maximilian I. for Maximilian Sforza, 1512—ceded by him to pope Leo X., 1513—alienated by pope Paul III., and with Placentia created a duchy for his son, Peter Louis Farnese, 1546.

DUKES OF PARMA. See **FARNESE.**

Peter Louis, 1545—1547.

Octavius, 1547—refuses to give up his States, which his grandfather, Paul, reclaims, 1549—invites the support of Henry II. of France, 1551—forms an alliance with Philip II. of Spain, 1556—d. 1588.

Alexander, 1586—1592. See **ALEXANDER FARNESE.**

Ranuccio I., 1592—1622.

Edward, 1622—1646.

Ranuccio II., 1646—1694.

Francis, 1694—1727.

Antony, 1727—1731.

Extinction of the House of Farnese.

Carlo, 1731—1735. See **CARLOS,** don, third son of Philip V. of Spain.

PARMA, indecisive battle of: between the French and Spaniards, under marshal Broglie, and the Austrians, under the count de Mercy, who is killed, June 29, 1784—given to Austria by the peace of Vienna, 1785—conquered by France, 1745—ceded to Philip, fourth son of Philip V., by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—he joins the Family Compact, 1761—d. July 18, 1765—his son, Ferdinand, succeeds. See **FERDINAND**, duke of Parma.—War with France, 1798—truce concluded, 1796—the French gen., Macdonald, retreating from Naples, defeated by Suvaroff, near Parma, July 12, 1799—Ferdinand d. 1802—his son, Louis, made k. of Etruria by Bonaparte, and Parma added to the Italian republic, 1803—made again a duchy, and given to Maria Louisa, ex-empress of France, 1814—on her death given to Charles Louis, son of Louis, 1847—his people expel the Austrian garrison, and he takes flight, Mar. 29, 1849—designs to his son, March 14, 1849. See **FERDINAND CHARLES MARIA**, duke of Parma.—His son, Robert Charles Maria, b. July 9, 1848—succeeds, under the regency of his mother, Mar. 27, 1854.

PARNENIUS, Olympic victor, *s.c.* 582—another, 468.

PARNITHIUS of Elis, phil., teaches that the earth is a globe, *b.c.* 508.

PARNIUS, a general of Alexander, takes Damascus, *b.c.* 332—d. 330.

PARNIUS, Olympic victor, *s.c.* 312.

PARNELL, sir Henry Brooke, b. 1776—moves resolutions for financial reform, July 1, 1819—his motion for a committee to examine the civil list carried against the ministry, Nov. 15, 1830—secretary at war, 1831—resigns, 1832—paymaster gen., 1835—retires, and is created lord Congleton, 1841—d. by his own act, Jan. 8, 1842.

PARNELL, Thomas, b. 1679—d. 1717.

PARR, Thomas (Old Parr), a labourer in Shropshire, said to have been born, 1483—d. Nov. 15, 1635.

PARR, Dr. Samuel, b. 1747—d. 1836.

PARR, Katharine, b. 1818—marries lord Burgh, who d. 1839—and lord Latimer, who also d. 1837—becomes the sixth wife of Henry VIII., July 12, 1548—prevails on him to restore his daughters to the right of succession; is left regent in his absence, 1544—intercedes for the Universities, which had been by parliament placed at the king's disposal, 1545—is endangered by the machinations of Gardiner, 1546—after the death of Henry, marries her early lover, sir Thomas Seymour, 1547—d. 1548.

PARRAT, battle in the mouth of the river; the Danes repulsed by Ethelwulf, 838.

PARRHASIUS, the painter, *fl.* *b.c.* 307.

PARRY, Wm., an accomplice of Throgmorton, suffers death for treason, 1584.

PARRY, William Edward, b. 1790—sails as lieutenant with Capt. Ross, on his first attempt to discover a N.W. passage, 1818—returns from an unsuccessful voyage, Nov. 10, 1818—sails again in the Hecla, May 4, 1819—returns, Nov. 3, 1820—he proceeds as captain on his third expedition, in the Fury, April 30, 1821—returns, Oct. 29, 1823—again, May 3, 1824—leaves Liverpool, Feb. 10, 1825—his last expedition from Deptford in the Hecla, March 25: returns, Sept. 29, 1827—knighted, and appointed a poor-law commissioner, 1834—governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1853—d. July 8, 1855.

PARNODOR, armistice of, between the Austrians and French, July 15, 1809.

PARSONS, the Jesuit, detected in a plot against qu. Elizabeth, escapes from England, 1581.

PARTHABASIRIS, make k. of Armenia by the Parthians, is expelled, and taken prisoner by the emperor Trajan, 115.

PARTHENIUS, of Nicaea, *fl.* *b.c.* 63.

PARTHENON, at Athens, erected, *b.c.* 442—statue of Minerva by Phidias, placed in it, 438—injured by the explosion of a powder magazine during a siege by the Venetians, A.D. 1687.

PARTHENOPIS. See **NAPLES**.

PARTHENOPIS, a planet, discovered by De Gasparis, May 11, 1860.

PARTHENOPREAN republic established by the French at Naples, Jan. 8, 1799—overturned, June.

PARTHA, a province of ancient Persia, conquered by Alexander of Macedon, *b.c.* 330—in the division of his empire forms part of the Seleucidian kingdom of Syria, 312—revolts against Antiochus Theus, under the leadership of Arsaces, 254—who establishes an independent throne for his family, 250.

DYNASTY OF THE ARSACIDÆ, AND KINGS OF PARTHIA.

(*Their succession is variously given by ancient writers and by coins.*)

Arsaces, *b.c.* 250—248.

Tiridates, or Arsaces II., 248—211.

Artabanus I., or Arsaces III., 211—the independence of Parthia recognized by Antiochus, 210—d. 196.

Priapatius, or Arsaces IV., 196—181.

Phraates I., or Arsaces V., 181—174.

Mithridates I., or Arsaces VI., 174—159. See **MITHRIDATES I.**

Phraates II., or Arsaces VII., 159—128.

Artabanus II., or Arsaces VIII., 128—125.

Mithridates II., or Arsaces IX., 125—first intercourse with Rome by ambassadors sent to Sylla in Cappadocia, 92—d. 90. See **MITHRIDATES II.**

KINGS OF PARTHIA—continued.

- Mnasciras, or Arsaces X., 90—76.
 Sinatroces, or Arsaces XI., 76—68.
 Phraates III., or Arsaces XII., 68—64.
 Mithridates III., or Arsaces XIII., 64—54. See **MITHRIDATES III.**
 Orodes I., or Arsaces XIV., 54—37. See **ORODES I.**
 Phraates IV., or Arsaces XV., 37—A.D. 15.
 Phraataces, or Arsaces XVI., 15. See **ORODES II.**
 Vonones, 16.
 Artabanus II. (III.), or Arsaces XVII., called from Media by the Parthians, 17—driven from his throne by Tiridates, 36—meets Vitellius in Syria, obtains assistance from him, and is restored, 37—d. 43.
 Vardanes, or Arsaces XVIII., 43—47.
 Gotarzes, or Arsaces XIX., 47—50.
 Vonones II., or Arsaces XIX., 50.
 Volagases I., or Arsaces XX., 51—90.
 Pacorus I., or Arsaces XXI., 90—108.
 Chosroes, or Arsaces XXII., 108—sets up a king in Armenia, and is attacked by the emperor Trajan, 114. See **PARTHAMASIRIS**.—Expelled by him from Armenia, 115—d. 131.
 Volagases II., or Arsaces XXIII., 121—150.
 Volagases III., or Arsaces XXIV., 150—the time of his death is uncertain; his sons dispute the succession, and many years of confusion follow; the Parthians are joined by many of Niger's soldiers after his overthrow, and make war on the Romans; they are defeated by Sept. Severus, 195—198.
 Pacorus II., or Arsaces XXVI., reigns, 198—212.
 Volagases IV., or Arsaces XXVII., 212—216.
 Artabanus III. (IV.), or Arsaces XXVIII., 216—makes peace with Macrinus, 217—the Persians revolt under Artabaneer (Artaxerxes), 224—and establish their empire on the total overthrow of the Parthian, 228.
PARTICIAO, Angelo, doge of Venice, 811—827.
PARTICIAO, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 829—837.
PARTICIAO, Giovanni II., doge of Venice, 881—resigns, 887.
PARTICIAO, Giustiniani, doge of Venice, 827—at his death leaves funds for building the church of St. Mark, 829.
PARTICIAO, Orso I. and II. See **ORSO**.
PARTITION TREATY, for the disposal of the Spanish monarchy, signed by Great Britain, France, and the United Provinces, Aug. 19, 1698—a second, March 25, 1700—offends Chas. II., k. of Spain,

and causes him to bequeath his dominions, undivided, to Philip, duke of Anjou; condemned by both Houses of the English parliament, March 20, 1701—gives rise to the Spanish succession war, 1702. See **POLAND**.

PARTRIDGE (or **Hawson**), the astrologer, ridiculed by Swift, d. 1715.

PARYSADES, k. of Bosphorus, B.C. 348—310.

PASCAL I., elected pope, Jan. 25, 817—the emperor, Louis I., claims the right of approving a pope before he is consecrated; d. 824.

PASCAL II., Rinieri; a Cluniac monk, consecrated pope, Aug. 14, 1099—in a contest with Pietro della Colonna, obtains some of his patrimony, 1100—he obtains from the countess Matilda a deed of gift of all her States to the Church, 1102—holds a council at Troyes, where he urges a new crusade; the question of investitures is angrily discussed, 1107—makes a treaty with the Norman princes of Apulia and Capua, 1110—made prisoner by the emperor, Henry V.; resigns to him the right of investiture, and crowns him, 1111—the Lateran council annuls his concessions, 1112—confirms, by a Bull, the Order of Knights Hospitallers, 1118—claims the right of investiture in Hungary: opposition of the clergy, 1114—disputes the inheritance of the countess Matilda's States, 1115—his concessions are again annulled, 1116—Henry marches to Rome, the pope retires to Monte Casino, and thence to Benevento, 1117—d. 1118.

PASCAL III., anti-pope, set up by the imperial party, 1164—d. 1168.

PASCAL, Blaise, b. 1623—writes his "Provincial Letters," 1656—d. 1662.

PASCHAL CHRONICL. See **CHRONICON Paschale**.

PASKIEWITCH, prince, b. 1782—commands the Russian army in Asia: takes Erivan and Tauris from the Persians, 1827—Erzeroum from the Turks, 1829—succeeds Diebitsch in the command of the Russian army, and puts down the Polish insurrection, 1831—d. 1856.

PASQUIER, baron, appointed minister for Foreign Affairs, by Louis XVIII. in the Decazes cabinet, Nov. 19, 1819—replaced by Montmorency, 1821.

PASSAROWITZ, the peace of, between the Turks, the emperor Chas. VI., and the Venetians, June 24, 1718.

PASSAU, taken by Otho II., emperor of Germany, from Henry II., duke of Bavaria, 977—treaty of, secures religious freedom to the Protestants, 1552.

PASSOVER, the festival of the Israelites, instituted by Moses, to commemorate the escape of their first-born from a pestilence. See **MOSAZ**.

PASTOR, consul of Rome, 163.
PATALIPUTRA, or Palimbothra, the ancient capital of India, visited by Megasthenes, as ambassador from Seleucus Nicator to Sandrocottus, B.C. 305.
PATAVIUM. See **PADUA**.
PATAY, battle of: defeat of the English by the French, under the guidance of Joan of Arc, June 18, 1429.
PATCH, Richard, a shipbuilder, executed for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh, April 8, 1806.
PATR, Robert, a man of weak intellect, assaults qu. Victoria, June 27, 1860—is transported, July 11.
PATER PATRE, the title of, assumed by the emperor Hadrian, 128.
PATERCULUS, Q. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 253.
PATERCULUS, Velleius, a tribune in the Roman army, attends the negotiations between Caius Caesar and Phraates IV., k. of Parthia, 2—serves in Germany, under Tiberius, 4—questor elect, sends a reinforcement to Tiberius from Rome, 6—questor and legate, 7—having served in nine campaigns, has a conspicuous place in the triumph of Tiberius, 12—d. 31.
PATERSON, Miss. See **BONAPARTE**, Jerome.
PATERNIUS, consul of Rome, 443.
PATERNUS, consul of Rome, 233—others, 268—II., 269: 270, and 279.
PATKUL, outlawed and banished by Chas. XI., k. of Sweden, for presenting a petition from the nobles of Livonia, 1692—is employed by the czar Peter, 1701—is given up by Augustus, ex-king of Poland, to Charles XII., 1706—qu. Anne, at the request of the czar Peter, intercedes for him; he is, nevertheless, put to death, 1707.
PATNA, taken by the British, Nov. 6, 1763.
PATOCHIN, battle of; the Turks defeated by prince Louis of Baden, Aug. 30, 1699.
PATRÆ, now Patras, joins in renewing the Achaean League, B.C. 230—Antony and Cleopatra winter at, 32—repels an attack of the Slavonians, and is raised to a metropolitan see, A.D. 807—obtained by the Venetians, 1408—taken from them by the despot Constantine, 1430—surrendered to the Ottomans, 1454.
PATRICIANS, the senators of Rome, a distinct order coeval with the city. See **ROME** and **SENATE**.—Establish an aristocratical government on the abolition of royalty, B.C. 509—their oppression causes the Plebes to retire to the Mons Sacer, 484—concede, by a treaty, all the securities demanded of them, 493—create fresh discontent by evading the Agrarian law, 462—their tyranny drives the Fabii to secede from them, 478—make farther concessions, 473—give to

the Plebes the power of originating laws, 448—assent to the Canuleian law for intermarriages of the orders, 445—retire into the capitol, when the city is taken by the Gauls, 389—are persuaded by Camillus to comply with farther demands of the Plebes, 368—most of their ancient families extinct by civil wars and proscriptions; Julius Cæsar introduces new members, 46—reformed by Augustus, 28—attempt of Arnold of Brescia to revive them, A.D. 1143.
PATRICIUS. See **PATRICK**, and **SUCCOTH**.
PATRICIUS, consul of Rome, 459—another, consul, 500—is unsuccessful in his campaign against the Persians, 503.
PATRICK, or **Patricius**, the name taken by Succoth when he preaches in Ireland, 433. See **SUCCOTH**.
PATRICK, St., order of, instituted, Feb. 5, 1783. See **KNIGHTS**.
PAU, Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV. of France) b. at, 1553.
PAUL, the name taken by Saul, when he proceeds from Antioch, on his first mission among the Greeks, 38. See **SAUL**.—Preaches at Athens, 52—at Ephesus, 55—imprisoned, defends himself before Felix at Cæsarea, 59—pleads his cause before Festus, and as a Roman citizen, appeals to the emperor, 61—sent a prisoner to Rome, 62—put to death by Nero, 65.
PAUL, emperor of Russia, son of Peter III., and Katharine II., b. Oct. 1, 1754—inherits from his father the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, 1762—exchanges it with Christian VII., k. of Denmark, for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which he gives to Fred. Aug. bp. of Lubeck, 1773—succeeds his mother on the throne of Russia, Nov. 17, 1796—recalls to court the surviving friends of his father; gives liberty to Kosciusko, and the imprisoned Poles; declares himself hostile to the French republic, and gives an asylum to the exiled royal family, 1796—Derbend ceded to him by a treaty of peace with Persia, 1797—makes peace with Turkey; sends an army to assist Austria; joins the coalition against France; is elected grand master by the knights of Malta, 1798—after many victories, his troops are defeated in Switzerland, and recalled; joins the British expedition to the Helder; after its failure, breaks off the alliance, 1799—issues a manifesto against the seizure of neutral ships by British cruisers; claims the island of Malta, and seizes all British property in Russia; revives the Armed Neutrality, 1800—murdered by a conspiracy of his nobles, Mar. 23, 1801.
PAUL I., pope, succeeds Stephen III., and establishes Desiderius on the throne of

- Lombardy, 757—takes advantage of the favourable disposition of Pepin, k. of France, to extend the immunities of the Roman see, 759—the dukes of Naples and Gaeta submit to his demands, 760—protests, in vain, against the persecution of image-worshippers by Constantine V., emperor of the East, 763—*d.* 767.
- PAUL II., pope, Pietro Barbo, cardinal of St. Mark, elected Aug. 31, 1464—urges Matthias Corvinus, k. of Hungary, to execute the sentence of excommunication against George von Podiebrad, and to claim the crown of Bohemia himself, 1466—persecutes Pomponius Læstus; forms a holy league against the Turks with Naples, Milan, Florence, and Modena, 1470—*d.* July 26, 1471.
- PAUL III., pope, 1534. See FARNESI, Alexander.—Attempts to seize Camerino for his son, Peter Louis, and creates his grandson, Alexander, a cardinal, 1534—excommunicates Henry VIII., and lays England under an interdict, Aug. 31, 1535—urged by the emperor Charles V. to hold a general council, 1541—attempts to obtain Milan for his son, 1543—summons a council to meet at Trent, 1544—gives Parma and Placentia to his son, with the title of Duke, 1545—forms a league with the emperor, June 22; deprives the archbp. of Cologne of his see, 1546—orders the council to be transferred from Trent to Bologna, which the emperor opposes, 1547—intrigues against him with Hen. II., k. of France, 1548—*d.* Oct. 10, 1549.
- PAUL IV., pope. See CARAFFA, John Peter.—Acts tyrannically, despoils the Colonnae, and enters into a league against the emperor Chas. V., 1555—claims the disposal of the German empire, 1556—is obliged to make peace, Sept. 14, 1557—*d.* Aug. 18, 1559.
- PAUL V., pope, Camillo Borghese, *b.* 1552—created a cardinal, 1596—elected pope, May 16, 1606—threatens to excommunicate the doge of Venice for having exercised civil jurisdiction over the church, 1606—forbids the English Romanists to take the new oath of allegiance, and lays an interdict on the Venetian states; the republic treats the Bull with contempt; Paul threatens war, and Venice prepares to resist him, 1606—under the mediation of Henry IV. of France, the pope desists from his pretensions and intended hostilities, 1607—the parliament of Paris condemns a book on the papacy; Paul threatens and exacts an apology from Louis XIII., 1614—*d.* Jan. 28, 1621.
- PAUL I. of Samosata, bp. of Antioch, 260—his doctrines are opposed by a council held there, 264—condemned and deposed by another council, refuses to give up his bishopric, 268—expelled by Aurelian, 270. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.
- PAUL II., bp. of Antioch, 519—abdicates, 521.
- PAUL I., bp. of Constantinople, 342—is opposed by Macedonius; popular commotions and court intrigues alternately depose and elevate the two rivals; banished to the deserts of Taurus, and is there put to death, 352.
- PAUL II., bp. of Constantinople, 641—favours the Monothelites, 648—excommunicated by Theodorus, bp. of Rome, 646—*d.* 655.
- PAUL III., patriarch of Constantinople, 686—688.
- PAUL IV., patriarch of Constantinople. See CONSTANTINOPLE, patriarchs of, No. 51.
- PAUL, exarch of Ravenna, sent by the emperor Leo III. to depose Gregory II., 737—killed in a popular tumult against the Iconoclasts, 738.
- PAUL, Fred. Aug., grand duke of Oldenburg. See OLDENBURG.
- PAULET, sir Amias, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. of France, 1578—has the custody of Mary, queen of Scots, 1584—1587.
- PAULET, sir William, treasurer of the household to Hen. VIII., 1538—created baron St. John, March 9, 1539. See ST. JOHN, baron.
- PAULET, or Poulet, John, baron, created an earl, Dec. 29, 1706—lord-steward of the household to queen Anne, 1711—challenged by the duke of Marlborough for his sarcasms; duel prevented, June 16, 1712—displaced by Geo. I., 1714.
- PAULET, lord Henry, serves in many naval engagements from 1795 to the attack on Copenhagen, 1807—promoted to be admiral, Aug. 12, 1819—a junior lord of the admiralty, May 18, 1813—*d.* 1832.
- PAULICIANS, a sect of Christian reformers founded at Samosata, by Constantine Sylvanus, 551—are persecuted by the empress Theodora; defend themselves and fortify Tephrie, 845—under Chrysoscheir overrun Asia Minor, and pillage Nicomedia, Ancyra, and Ephesus, 868—the emperor Basil I. offers them terms, which they reject, 869—he expels them from Asia Minor, and besieges Tephrie, 870—it falls, they are dispersed, and carry their tents into Europe, 871—a large colony transplanted from Armenia into Thrace, 970—penetrate into the West, and settle at Montfort, near Asti, 1023. See MONTFORT.—Stringent decrees against them, 1163.
- PAULINA, Lollia, the rival of Agrippina, beheaded by the emperor Claudius I., 49.
- PAULINE, sister of Napoleon. See BONAPARTE, Pauline.

PAULINUS, the friend of Ausonius, retires from the world and embraces an ecclesiastic life, 393—bp. of Nola, 403—410. See **NOLA**.—*d.* June 22, 431.

PAULINUS I., II., and III. See **ANTIOCH**, bishops of, Nos. 22, 24, and 34.

PAULINUS, sent by pope Gregory I. to assist in the conversion of Britain, 601—bp. of the Northumbrians, 625—accompanies Ethelburga to Kent, and is made bp. of Rochester, 633—*d.* 644.

PAULINUS, master of the offices in the East, 438—beheaded, 444.

PAULINUS, consul of Rome, 325.

PAULINUS, Anicius, consul of Rome, 334.

PAULINUS, C. Suetonius, quells a revolt in Mauritania, 43—Roman gov. of Britain, represses the revolt of the Iceni, and is recalled by Nero, 61. See **BRITAIN**.—Consul of Rome, 66.

PAULINUS, M. Aurelius, consul of Rome, 277.

PAULINUS of Aquileia replies to Felix of Urgel. See **FELIX**.—*d.* 802.

PAULL, James, brings charges in the h. of Commons against marquis Wellesley's Indian government, April 24, 1806—unsuccessful candidate for Westminster; wounds sir F. Burdett in a duel, May 6, 1807—*d.* by his own hand, April 15, 1808.

PAULLA, mother of Enstochium. See **JESOME**.

PAULLINUS, consul of Rome, 498.

PAULLUS, bp. of the Novatian church at Constantinople, 419—*d.* 436.

PAULLUS, L. Æmilius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 183—constructs the Via Æmiliana from Ariminum to Placentia, 183—consul II.; totally defeats Perseus, k. of Macedon, at Pydna, 168—organizes the provincial government of Macedon, receives a triumph, 167—censor, 164—*d.* 160—another, consul, 50.

PAULLUS. See **PAULUS**.

PAULLUS, Sp. Postumius Albinus, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 174.

PAULLUS, L. Æmilius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 219—II., 216.

PAULLUS, M. Æmilius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 302—*Eq. Mag.*, 301—another, consul, 255.

PAULLUS, duke of Narbonne, heads a Gascon revolt, and is put down by Wamba, k. of the Visigoths, 674.

PAUL'S, St., Cathedral, London, first built, by Ethelbert, k. of Kent, on the conversion of Sabert, k. of Essex, 604—burnt, and rebuilt, 962—again, 1087—the rebuilding completed, 1240—procession of qu. Joanna after the victory at Agincourt, 1415—of the Yorkists and Lancastrians, to celebrate their reconciliation, 1458—injured by fire and repaired, 1631—totally destroyed in the great fire, 1666—the present edifice commenced by sir Chris-

topher Wren; the first stone laid, June 1, 1675—an Act of parliament passed for its completion; opened for divine service on the day of thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick, Dec. 2, 1697—completed, 1710—the dome painted by sir Jas. Thornhill, and other interior decorations added, 1723—procession of Geo. III. to return thanks for his recovery, April 23, 1739—interment of lord Nelson, under the dome, Jan. 9, 1806—procession of the prince regent, to return thanks for peace, July 9, 1814—of qu. Caroline, to return thanks after her trial in the h. of Lords, Nov. 29, 1830—the ball and cross on the summit of the dome taken down, repaired, and replaced, 1832—the area in front thrown open to the public, Feb. 17, 1851; it is now closed again; interment of the duke of Wellington, by the side of Nelson, Nov. 18, 1852.

PAUL'S, St., Cross, London, sermon preached at, by Dr. Shaw, to obtain the crown for Richard, duke of Gloucester, June 22, 1483—an English version of the Scriptures affixed to, by a chain, for the people to read, 1539—the cross taken down by the parliament, 1643.

PAUL'S, St., School, London. See **COLERT**, Dr.

PAUL'S, St., Church, Covent Garden, burnt down, Sept. 11, 1795.

PAULUS, a monk of Tabenne, made bp. of Alexandria, 536—deposed by the council of Gaza, 541.

PAULUS, Silentiarius, celebrates in hexameter verse, the restoration of the church of St. Sophia, 538.

PAULUS, appointed by Belisarius gov. of Mediolanum, is besieged and taken by the Goths, 539.

PAULUS, consul of Rome, 163—others, 496 and 512.

PAULUS, Julius, the jurist. See **JULIUS PAULUS**.

PAULUS DIACONUS. See **WARRKREIN**, Paul.

PAUPERS, first Act to make provision for, in England, 1552—inquiry into the treatment of, in the Andover union, March 5, 1846—amendment of the law for the removal of, 11 and 12 Vict., c. 111, 1848. See **POOR LAW**.

PAUSANIAS, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, son of Pleistoanax, is allowed to exercise the kingly power for his father, who is still an exile, *b.c.* 427—becomes k., 408—deposed and banished, 394.

PAUSANIAS, son of Cleombrotus and regent of Lacedæmon for Pleistarchus, son of Leonidas, *b.c.* 480—defeats the Persians at Platæa, 479—chief command of the army transferred from him to Aristides, 477—holds traitorous correspondence with Xerxes, 467—his designs discovered by Themistocles; he takes refuge in a temple, where he *d.* of starvation, 466.

PAUSANIAS, assassinates Philip at Ægæ, B.C. 336.

PAUSANIAS, begins his travels, 125—is at Ellis during the Olympic games, 161—describes the splendid works of Herodes Atticus, 173—*d.* 176.

PAUSIRIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 406 C.

PAUW, Cornelius de, b. 1739—*d.* 1799.

PAVEMENT of wood first tried in London, 1841.

PAVIA, the Ticinum of the Romans; they are defeated in its neighbourhood in their first battle with Hannibal, B.C. 218—called by some writers Papiæ; battles of; the emperor Aurelian drives the Alimanni out of Italy, A.D. 271—Magnentius, during his revolt, gains a useless victory, 352—massacre of Stilicho's friends, 406—intrenched camp of Theodorice the Ostrogoth, 490—the city adorned by him, 510—besieged by Alboin, 570—surrenders, 572—by Pepin, 755—by Charlemagne, 778—surrenders to him, 774—a school is established at, by Lothaire, k. of Italy, 829—Ethelswith, widow of Burhard, k. of Mercia, *d.* there in retirement, 874—Charles the Bald retreats from, on the approach of Carloman, 887—a Diet at, elects Guy, duke of Spoleto, k. of Italy, 899—the congress of, ratifies the treaty between Berenger and Lambert, 897—plundered and burnt by the Hungarian mercenaries, 924—taken by the emperor Otho I., 961—pope Gregory V. flies to, from Crescentinus, 997—Henry II. of Germany is crowned k. of Italy at, 1004—regained by Ardouin, 1006—crusade of its bp., 1100—defeated in a war with Milan, 1156—councils of, 1061, 1160, and 1430. See **COUNCILS**.—Pope Gregory X. excommunicates the citizens for their league against Charles, k. of Naples, 1273—surrenders to Galeazzo Visconte, 1359—university founded by him, 1361—John Galeazzo Visconte receives from the emperor Wenceslas the title of count of Pavia, 1396—submits to Francesco Sforza, 1447—Isabella, the widow of Gian Galeazzo Maria, duke of Milan, and her children, are sent to the castle of, by Lodovico Moro, 1494—besieged by Francis I., k. of France, 1524—defended by Antony de Leyva; the duke of Bourbon, marquis of Pescara, and Lannoy, viceroy of Naples, march to its relief; battle of; Francis defeated, and taken prisoner, Feb. 24, 1525—taken by the duke of Brunswick, and retaken by the Venetians, 1528—besieged by prince Thomas of Savoy and the duke of Modena; they abandon it, Sept. 15, 1655.

PAVILION, at Brighton, built for George, prince of Wales, 1784—neglected as a royal residence by his successors, and sold, July 17, 1849.

PAX JULIA. See **BEJA**.

PAXTON, Mr., the designer of the Crystal Palace, knighted, Oct. 1851.

PAZZI, conspiracy of the, abetted by Sixtus IV., and attack on the Medici in the cathedral of Florence during the elevation of the host, Apr. 26, 1478. See **MEDICI**, Julian de; and Lorenzo de'.

PEACE between Greece and Persia, B.C. 387—general, in Greece, after the Theban war, 361—between the Athenians and Philip of Macedon, 346—temporary, among the competitors for power in Asia, 311—between the Carthaginians and Syracusans, 309—between Rome and Samnium, 304—between Rome and Carthage after the first Punic war, 241—between the Romans and Macedonians, and all their allies, 204—between the Carthaginians and Romans after the second Punic war, 201—universal. See **JANUS**, temple of.

PEACE, treaties of; their dates may be found under the names of the places where negotiations were carried on, and of the sovereigns between whom they were concluded.

PEACE proclaimed in London after the treaty of Utrecht, May 5, 1713—after the American war, Sept. 15, 1783—after the French war, June 20, 1814—after the Russian war, Apr. 29, 1856.

PEACE, justices of the, first established in England by Edw. I., about 1300—empowered to license houses of public entertainment, 1752—appointed in France, Aug. 5, 1790.

PEACE SOCIETY, meets at Paris, Aug. 22; and in Exeter Hall, London, Oct. 30, 1849—meets at Francfort on the Main, Aug. 22; and at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1850—at Manchester, Jan. 27, and at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1853.

PEACE, the Temple of, dedicated by Vespasian, 75—burnt during a great fire at Rome, 191.

PEADA, k. of Mercia, son of Penda, ealdorman of the Middle Angles during his father's life, is converted to Christianity, marries Elfeda, daughter of Oswin, k. of Northumberland, 653—succeeds his father on the throne, and introduces Christianity into Mercia; appoints Diuma, bp. of Repton, and founds the monastery of Medeshamstede, 655—treacherously put to death, and succeeded by his brother, Wulfhere, 657.

PEASE, Joseph, a quaker, admitted to parliament on his affirmation, in lieu of taking the usual oaths, Feb. 14, 1833.

PEACOCK, or Peacock, Reginald, bp. of St. Asaph, 1444—of Chichester, 1450—deposed for favouring the opinions of Wickliffe, 1457.

PEQUIGNY, peace of, between Edward IV. and Louis XI., 1475.

PEDDIE, Major, and Capt. Tucker, set out to explore the interior of Africa, March 20, 1816.

PEDIEUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 449.

PEDIANUS, Qu. Asconius, hist., fl., 42.

PEDO, M. Vergilianus, consul of Rome, killed by an earthquake at Antioch, 115.

PEDRO I., emperor of Brazil. See **PEDRO IV.**, k. of Portugal. Takes the imperial title, 1822—is recognized by his father, Nov. 15, 1825—declares war against Buenos Ayres for the support given to the revolt of Uruguay; on the death of his father decides to retain the separate sovereignty of Brazil, and gives up Portugal to his daughter, 1826—makes peace with Buenos Ayres, and acknowledges the independence of Uruguay, or the Banda Oriental, 1828—resigns, and goes to Europe to support the restoration of his daughter, 1831. See **PEDRO IV.**, k. of Portugal.

PEDRO II., emperor of Brazil, (Pedro de Alcantara), son of Pedro I., b. Dec. 2, 1825—receives the crown on his father's abdication, April 7, 1831—crowned, 1841—marries Theresa Christiana Maria, dau. of Francis I., k. of the Two Sicilies, Sept. 4, 1843.

PEDRO I., k. of Aragon and Navarre, son of Sancho I., inherits both kingdoms from his father, 1094—takes Huesca, 1096—d. 1104.

PEDRO II., k. of Aragon, 1196—goes to Rome and does homage to the pope as his liege lord, 1204—his daughter, Constance, married to Frederic of Sicily; and he joins the k. of Castile and Navarre in the league of Mallen, 1209—gains with them the great victory at Tolosa, 1212—assists Raymond of Toulouse against Simon de Montfort, and is slain in the battle of Muret, 1213.

PEDRO III., k. of Aragon, son of James I., marries Constance, daughter of Manfred, k. of Sicily, 1261—employs John of Procida to promote his designs on that island, 1275—succeeds his father, 1276—gives Majorca to his brother James; assists the Sicilians to expel Charles of Anjou, and is proclaimed k. by them; is excommunicated by pope Martin IV., and an interdict laid on his lands, 1282—his kingdom is invaded by Philip III., k. of France, from whom he recovers Rosas and Girona; his admiral, Roger di Loria, destroys the French fleet; Pedro d. Nov. 14, 1285.

PEDRO IV., k. of Aragon, son of Alfonso IV., b. 1319—succeeds his father, 1336—endeavours to secure the succession for his daughters, 1347—is imprisoned by his nobles; set free by the people, whose

privileges he extends, and limits the power of the crown and of the grandees, 1348—in alliance with the Venetians, sends an armament to the Archipelago, 1351—they defeat the Genoese fleet, 1353—founds the University of Huesca, 1351—supports Henry de Trastamare in Castile against Peter the Cruel, 1358—abandons his cause, and joins the league against him, 1370—concludes the peace of Almazan with him, 1374—and a treaty with Genoa, 1386—d. at Barcelona, Jan. 5, 1387.

PEDRO, k. of Castile. See **PETER the Cruel**.
PEDRO I., the Severe, k. of Portugal, son of Alfonso IV., b. 1320—marries Inez de Castro, 1345. See **CASTRO**, Inez de.—Succeeds his father on the throne, and punishes her murderers, 1357—d., and is interred in her tomb, 1367.

PEDRO II., k. of Portugal, son of John IV., b. 1646—takes the throne under the title of regent, in consequence of the incapacity of his brother, Alfonso VI., whose intended qu., Maria Francesca of Savoy, he marries, 1667—obtains from Spain, through the mediation of Great Britain, the recognition of Portuguese independence, 1688—recognized by pope Clement X., 1670—plants the new colony of S. Sacramento, in South America, to which Spain objects, 1680—assumes the title of k., 1688—closes the last meeting of the Cortes, 1697—joins the grand alliance against France, and concludes the Methuen treaty with Great Britain, 1703—sends an army with the British and Dutch forces into Spain, 1704—falls into imbecility, and the regency is undertaken by his sister Katharine, widow of Chas. II., of Great Britain, 1705—d. Dec. 8, 1706.

PEDRO III., k. of Portugal, son of John V., marries his niece, Maria Francesca, and is associated with her on the throne, 1777. See **MARIA FRANCESCA**.—He d. 1786.

PEDRO IV., k. of Portugal, son of John VI., b. 1798—taken by his father to Brazil, 1807—left regent there by him, 1821—assumes the title of emperor of Brazil, 1822. See **PEDRO I.**, emperor of Brazil.—On his father's death inherits the throne of Portugal, gives the people a free constitution, resigns the crown to his daughter, Maria da Gloria, and appoints his sister, Maria Isabella, regent, 1826—makes his brother, Miguel, regent, 1827. See **MIGUEL**, Don.—Establishes a regency at Terceira, under the duke de Palmella, to put down Miguel's usurpation, March 15, 1830—leaves Brazil, and as duke of Braganza, visits London and Paris to concert measures for restoring his daughter, 1831—proclaims her at

- Oporto, July 8, 1839—maintains his ground there with the support of Great Britain, and gives the command of his fleet to the British admiral, Napier, who captures the whole of Miguel's naval force, July 5, 1839—restores his daughter at Lisbon, Sept. 11; offends the church, and is excommunicated; declares his daughter of age, and resigns the regency, soon after which he d. Sept. 24, 1834.
- PEDRO V.**, k. of Portugal (Pedro de Alcântara), son of Maria da Gloria and Ferdinand Augustus, of Saxe Coburg, b. Sept. 16, 1837—becomes k. on the death of his mother, and with his father, regent, Nov. 15, 1853—visits London with his brother, Louis Philip, duke of Oporto, June 2 to July 3, 1854.
- PEDRO**, a Castilian prince, slain in the invasion of Granada, 1819.
- PEDRO**, Don, brother of Alfonso V., k. of Aragon, takes Gaeta from the Anjou party during his brother's captivity, 1435.
- PEDRO**, prince of Portugal, invited by the Catalonian insurgents to be their king, 1464—d. 1468.
- PEDRO**, Alfonso, son of Pedro II., emperor of Brazil, b. July 19, 1848—d. 1850.
- PEEL**, Robert, b. 1750—created a baronet, Nov. 29, 1800—d. May 3, 1830.
- PEEL**, Robert, son of the above, b. 1788—under-secretary for war and the colonies, 1810—privy councillor and secretary for Ireland, Aug. 4, 1812—introduces a Bill for the better preservation of the peace in Ireland, 1814—opposes sir John Newport's motion on the state of Ireland, April 23, 1816—resigns, 1818—obtains the Act known by his name (59 Geo. III. c. 49), for the resumption of cash payments, 1819—becomes Home secretary, Jan. 17, 1822—his Currency Act comes into operation, May 2, 1823—reforms the criminal law (7 Geo. IV. c. 27—31), 1826—resigns office, April, 1827—again Home secretary, Jan. 25, 1828—proposes and carries a finance committee, Feb. 15; decides to grant Catholic emancipation; resigns his seat for the University of Oxford, Feb. 4, 1829—and is defeated at the election by sir R. H. Inglis; obtains a seat for Tamworth; brings in the Relief Bill, March 5; establishes the Metropolitan police (10 Geo. IV. c. 44); succeeds to his father's baronetcy, May 3, 1830—resigns office, Nov. 16; opposes the Reform Bill, 1831—summoned from Italy to form an administration, Nov. 1834—arrives in London, Dec. 9; is appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; an address to the k. in support of sir Robert, signed by many merchants, bankers, and others; defeated in the new parliament, and obliged to resign, April 8, 1835—dinner to him at Merchant Tailors' Hall, May 11; installed as lord rector at Glasgow, Jan. 11, 1837—declines to accept office, May, 1839—carries, by a majority of 1, a vote of want of confidence in the ministers. May 24, 1841—forms a new administration, Sept. 6; admits that bribery at elections has increased; proposes modifications of the corn laws, Feb. 8, 1843—his private secretary shot by a lunatic, Jan. 20, 1843—is visited by the qu. at Drayton manor, Tamworth, Nov. 23; his financial measures; reimposes the income tax, but reduces, or abolishes, many duties; turns the first sod of the Trent Valley railway, Nov. 11; resigns office, Dec. 10; resumes it on the failure of lord John Russell to form a cabinet, Dec. 20, 1845—proposes the extension of his financial system, and the repeal of the corn laws, Jan. 27; carries his measures, and then resigns, June 22, 1846—seriously injured by a fall from his horse, June 29; d. July 2; is interred at Drayton, July 9; monument in Westminster Abbey voted by the Commons, July 12, 1850—statues erected at Salford, May 8, 1852; at Tamworth, July 23; at Leeds, May 20; at Bury, Sep. 7; at Manchester, Oct. 13, 1853; in Cheapside, July 21; at Birmingham, Aug. 27, 1855.
- PEEL**, sir Robert, son of the above, takes office as a junior lord of the admiralty, March 9, 1855.
- PEEL**, Jonathan, a younger son of the first sir Robert, promoted to be major-gen., June 20, 1854—secretary for war, 1858.
- PERRAGE BILL**. See **LOANS**, House of, 1717 and 1719.
- PERRAGE** for life granted to sir James Farke, Jan. 18, 1855. See **LOANS**, House of, 1855.
- PEERS**, council of, at York, Sept. 24, 1640—twelve new created to change the balance of parties, Dec. 30, 1711—many created, or promoted, 1776—sixty-one added to the French Chamber by Louis XVIII., 1819—and seventy-six by Chas. X., 1827.
- PERU**, discovered by the Portuguese, 1530—taken from the Burmese by the British, June 4, 1852—annexed to our Indian dominions, Dec. 20.
- PERUZZO**, the czar, Peter I., builds fleets on the lake, 1701.
- PERSEWAR**, or ministers of the Mahratta rajahs, obtain the sovereignty, 1749—are defeated and deposed by marquis Hastings, 1807.
- PERKIN**, k. of Israel, a.c. 737—738. See **ISRAEL**.
- PERKALAH**, k. of Israel, a.c. 739—slain by Pekah, 737.

PEKIN, built by Kublai, and called by him *Khanbalig*, 1279 — rebuilt by Yong-lo, 1471—laid waste by an earthquake, 1730 —lord Macartney arrives at, Sept. 14, 1788—dismissed, Oct. 7.

PELAGIANISM. See **PELAGIUS**.

PELAGIUS I., bp. of Rome, 555—560.

PELAGIUS II., bp. of Rome, 578—disputes the title of Universal bp. assumed by John IV. of Constantinople, 587—*d.* 590.

PELAGIUS, or Morgan, a native of Wales, teaches his doctrines; Celestinus is his disciple, 409 — Julian, bp. of Capua, writes in defence of them, 413 — they create great excitement, and are discussed in the synods of Jerusalem and Diospolis; Augustin, Jerome, and Orosius write against them, 415—he visits Palestine; is condemned by the synods of Carthage and Milevum, 416—repeated synods at Carthage against him; his followers are expelled from Rome, 418—his doctrines are preached in Britain; Marius Mercator writes against them, 429.

PELAGIUS. See **PELAYO**.

PELAGIUS, the papal legate, irritates the Greeks in Constantinople, 1211 — prevents the Crusaders from accepting the terms of peace offered by the sultan Malek-kamel in Egypt, 1220—their army is utterly ruined in consequence, 1221.

PELAGONIA, the ancient Heraclea Lyncestis in Macedonia, now Ferlepe, plundered by Bohemond, on his march to the first crusade, 1098—battle of; Michael Paleologus defeats Michael Angelus II., despot of Epirus, 1259.

PELAGRUA, cardinal, the papal legate, suppresses an attempt of the Ferrarese to regain independence, 1310.

PELAGI. See **GREECE**, **IONES**, **SIKYON**, **ARGOS**, **ATTICA**, and **ITALY**.

PELAGUS, k. of Sicily, B.C. 1180 (a fiction, *Clia.*)

PELAVICINO, Uberto, the marquis, distinguishes himself by the advantages which he gains for the citizens of Cremona, in their contest with Parma, 1250 — appointed podesta of Milan; continues to support the Ghibelins, 1259—rules Cremona, Brescia, and Placentia, 1262—*d.* 1269.

PELAYO (Pelagius), of the royal Visigothic race, is chosen by the Asturians for their leader, 716—begins a regular system of government, and takes the title of king, 718—defeats Alchama and Oppas, and takes Gijon, 719—recovers parts of Galicia and Leon, 721—takes the city of Leon, 722—*d.* 737.

PELEKANON, battle of; Andronicus III., emperor of the East, is defeated by the Ottoman, Orhan, 1329.

PELEW ISLANDS, capt. Wilson wrecked on,

in the *Antelope*, 1783—brings the king's son, Lee Boo, to England, 1784.

PELHAM, Henry, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1647.

PELHAM, sir Thomas, created baron Pelham, 1706.

PELHAM, Henry, *b.* 1696—secretary at war, 1724—privy councillor, 1726—paymaster-general, 1730—first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Aug. 25, 1743—head of the "Broad Bottom" ministry, 1744—resigns, Feb. 10; recalled to office, Feb. 12, 1746—*d.* March 6, 1754.

PELHAM, Thomas Holles. See **NEWCASTLE**, duke of.

PELHAM, Thomas, created earl of Chichester, June 23, 1801.

PELIADÆ. See **EURIPIDES**.

PELIGNIANUS, consul of Rome, 231.

PELISSIER, general, takes the command of the French army in the Crimea, May 16, 1855—created duke of Malakhof, 1856—ambassador to England, 1858.

PELLA, the ancient capital of Macedon, destroyed during the rebellion of Andrisicus, B.C. 148.

PELLA, in Judæa, seat of the Jew-Christians church, after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, 70—left by them, 136. See **MARCUS**, bp. of Jerusalem.

PELLEGRINI, Pellegrino, the Bolognese artist, *d.* 1591.

PELLEW, Edward, *b.* 1757 — distinguishes himself on many occasions in the American and French wars; falls in an attack on Ferrol, Aug. 25, 1800—promoted to the rank of admiral, April 23, 1804—created baron Exmouth, May 17, 1814—viscount, Sept. 21, 1816. See **EXMOUTH**, viscount.

PELLICO, Sylvio, *b.* 1789—*d.* 1854.

PELOPIDAS, a Theban general, colleague of Epaminondas, wounded in the defence of Mantinea, B.C. 385—trains the Thebans in a new system of tactics, 378—gains the victory of Leuctra, 371—condemned for retaining his command beyond the time allowed by the Theban law; pardoned, and reappointed, 369—taken prisoner by Alexander of Phæris; relieved by Epaminondas, 368—goes on an embassy to Persia, 367—attacks Alexander of Phæris, and is killed at the battle of Cynoscephala, 364.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR, prelude to the, B.C. 483. See **ATTICA**, **GREECE**, **LACÆDÆMON**.

PELOPONNESUS. See **LACONIA**, **HERACLIDÆ**, and **MESSENIANS**.—Its coast ravaged by the Athenian fleet, B.C. 481—invaded by Alcibiades, 419—harassed by Conon and Pharnabazus, 396—invaded by the Thebans, 369 and 368. See **ARCHIDAMUS III.**, and **PHILIP II.** of Macedon.—Conquered by the Romans, 146—resigned by Lici-

nus to Constantine I., A.D. 314—overrun by Alaric, who escapes from Stilicho by crossing the gulf of Corinth into Epirus, 396—ravaged by the Vandal fleets from Africa, 467—made the Peloponnesian Theme of the empire, about 700—occupied by Slavonians, 750. See **MORZA**, and **GREECE**, Modern.

PELOPS, k. of Pisatis, B.C. 1284 (1283 C.)

PELTIER, eloquently defended by Mr. Mackintosh, but convicted of a libel on Bonaparte, Feb. 21, 1808.

PELUSIUM, the ancient key to Egypt; battle of; Psammetik III. defeated by Cambyses, k. of Persia, B.C. 525—restored by Antiochus Epiphanes, k. of Syria, to Ptolemy Philometor, 168—taken by Cæsar, 47—now Tineh, an obscure town.

PEMANEON, battle of; Robert, Latin emperor of the East, defeated by John Vataces, 1224.

PEMBROKE, Arnulf de Montgomery, earl of, 1067.

PEMBROKE, Gilbert de Clare, created earl of and lord marshal, 1139—*d.* 1149.

PEMBROKE, Richard de Clare (Strongbow), earl of, and lord marshal, 1149. See **STRONGBOW**, and **IRELAND**.—*d.* 1176.

PEMBROKE, William Marshal (having married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Richard Strongbow), is created earl of; seneschal of Ulster and gov. of Ireland, 1191—attends k. John during his war in Normandy, 1204—defeats the French prince, Louis, near Lincoln, and drives him out of England; earl marshal and regent for Henry III., 1217—orders Magna Charta to be publicly read and obeyed, 1218—*d.* 1219.

PEMBROKE, Wm. Marshal, earl of, and lord marshal, 1219—lord justice of Ireland, 1224—*d.* 1231.

PEMBROKE, Richard Marshal, earl of, and lord marshal, 1231—driven into Ireland, and assassinated at the instigation of Peter des Roches, bp. of Winchester, 1234.

PEMBROKE, Gilbert Marshal, earl, of, and lord marshal, 1234—1242.

PEMBROKE, Walter Marshal, earl of, and lord marshal, 1242—1245.

PEMBROKE, Anselm Marshal, earl of, and lord marshal, 1245. Title extinct.

PEMBROKE, William de Valence, created earl of, 1247.

PEMBROKE, Aylmer de Valence, earl of, defeated by Robert Bruce, 1307—joins the party of the duke of Lancaster; takes Gaveston in Scarborough castle, 1312—*d.* 1323. Title extinct.

PEMBROKE, Laurence, baron Hastings, created earl of, 1339—the countess founds Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1343.

PEMBROKE, John Hastings, earl of, grandson of Laurence, sent with a fleet to

relieve La Rochelle, is made prisoner by the Castilian admiral, Boccanegra, 1372—*d.* 1382. Title extinct.

PEMBROKE, earl of, second title of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, 1414. Extinct, 1447.

PEMBROKE, Wm. de la Pole, marquis of Suffolk, created earl of, 1447. See **SUFFOLK**.

PEMBROKE, Jasper Tudor, created earl of, 1452—defeated at Mortimer's Cross by Edward, duke of York, Feb. 2, 1461—takes flight, is attainted, and his title forfeited; takes shelter in Brittany with his nephew, Henry, earl of Richmond, 1472—created duke of Bedford by Hen. VII., Oct. 27, 1485—puts down the insurrection of lord Lovel, 1486—*d.* 1496. Title extinct.

PEMBROKE, William Herbert, earl of. See **HERBERT**, earl of Pembroke.—The title given up by his son for the earldom of Huntingdon, 1479.

PEMBROKE, Edward, prince of Wales, created earl of, July 8, 1479—becomes k. Edward V.

PEMBROKE, Anne Boleyn created marchioness of, Sept. 1, 1532—becomes qu.

PEMBROKE, sir Wm. Herbert, master of the Horse, created earl of, Oct. 11, 1521—sent by qu. Mary with an auxiliary force to join the Spanish army in Flanders; assists in gaining the victory of St. Quentin, 1557—privy councillor to Eliz., 1558—*d.* at Hampton Court, buried in St. Paul's, April 18, 1570.

PEMBROKE, Henry, earl of, 1570—employed by qu. Eliz. in the Netherlands, 1575—*d.* 1601.

PEMBROKE, William, earl of, 1601—lord chamberlain to James I., Dec. 23, 1615—chancellor of the university of Oxford, Feb. 12, 1617—lord chamberlain to Chas. I., 1625—*d.* Apr. 10, 1630.

PEMBROKE, Philip Herbert, earl of, succeeds his brother, and unites the title with that of Montgomery, 1630—lord chamberlain to Charles I., 1630—displaced, 1641—sent by the Parliament to treat with the k. at Newmarket, respecting the militia, March, 1642—elected knight of the shire for Berkshire, April 1649—*d.* 1650.

PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY, Thomas, earl of, privy councillor to Wm. and Mary, 1689—first lord of the admiralty, 1690—lord privy seal, 1692—one of the regency during the king's absence, May, 1695—plenipotentiary at Ryswick, 1697—lord president of the council, 1699—lord high admiral, Jan. 18, 1702—president of the council to qu. Anne, and commissioner to treat for the Union with Scotland, July 14; lord lieut. of Ireland, Apr. 30, 1707—lord high admiral, Nov. 29, 1708—resigns, Nov. 28, 1709.

PENBROKE and MONTGOMERY, Henry, earl of, groom of the Stole to Geo. II., 1735 to 1756.

PENBROKE and MONTGOMERY, George, earl of (while lord Herbert), vice chamberlain to Geo. III., 1784 to 1794.

PENBROKE COLLEGE. See OXFORD.

PENBROKE HALL. See CAMBRIDGE.

PENBROKESHIRE, a body of French landed in, made prisoners by the country people, Feb. 22, 1797.

PEMONE, duke of Friuli, defeats the Slavonians, 723.

PEN. See PEONNA.

PENDA, k. of Mercia, son of Wibba, succeeds Ceorl, 626—makes war on Edwin, k. of Northumberland; defeats and kills him in the battle of Heathfield, Oct. 12, 633—attacks East Angles; Sigebert and Eadric are slain, 636—defeats Oswald, k. of Northumberland, 642—conquers Wessex, 645—is driven out again by Kenwalk, 648—invades Northumberland, but retires, after a vain attempt to burn Bamborough, 651—defeats Anna, k. of the East Angles, who falls in battle against him, 664—slain in battle by Oswy, k. of Northumberland, 665.

PENINSULAR WAR, commences 1808 (see WELLINGTON), closes, April 14, 1814.

PENN, admiral sir Wm., sent with an army under Venables, to the West Indies; fails in an attack on St. Domingo, April 13; takes Jamaica, May 8, 1655—committed to the Tower by Cromwell, on his return, 1656—serves under the duke of York, 1661.

PENN, William, son of the above, joins the Society of Friends, 1686—tried for non-conformity and acquitted; fined for contempt of court, 1670—colonizes Pennsylvania and founds Philadelphia, 1682—accused of a plot against William III., 1690—d. 1718.

PENN, Granville, b. 1764—d. 1844.

PENNA, duke of, a title given to Alexander de' Medici, 1530.

PENNAFORT, Raymond de. See CANON LAWS, or Decretals.

PENNANT, Thomas, b. 1726—d. 1798.

PENNINGTON, sir John, sent with a fleet to assist Louis XIII. against the Protestants of La Rochelle; his crews refuse to act, 1625—ejected by parliament from the command of the fleet, 1642.

PENNSYLVANIA. See PENN, Wm.—One of the first Thirteen United States, 1774.

PENNUS, M. Junius, consul of Rome, B.C. 167.

PENNY MAGAZINE, first number of the, published, 1832.

PENNY PIECKS, copper, first circulated in Great Britain, June 28, 1797.

PENNY POST. See MURRAY.—Penny Postage Act comes into operation, Jan. 10,

1840—penny postage introduced in Prussia, Dec. 24, 1849.

PENBUDDOCK, attempts to excite a royalist rebellion, is taken and executed, May 16, 1655.

PENSACOLA, taken by the Spaniards, May 10, 1781.

PENSION LIST, examined by a committee of the House of Commons, Dec. 8, 1837.

PENSIONARY PARLIAMENT, so called, because many members received pensions from Charles II., 1661.

PENTATEUCH, written by Moses, B.C. 1452 (1609 H.)

PENTATHLUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 580.

PENTHIEVE, Jane de. See BRETAGNE, 1347.

PENTLAND HILL, battle of; the Scotch Presbyterians defeated by the royal troops, Nov. 27, 1666.

PEONNA, or **PEN**, battle of; the Britons defeated by Kenwalk, k. of Wessex, 668. "PEOPLE, the Majesty of the," a toast proposed by the duke of Norfolk, causes his dismissal from office, 1788—repeated by Fox, who is struck out of the list of privy councillors, May 26.

PEOPLE'S PETITION, presented by Mr. Duncombe, rejected by the Commons, May 2, 1842.

PÉPE, general, joins the Carbonari at Naples, and establishes a free constitution, 1820—defeated by the Austrians, 1821—d. 1855.

PEPIN of Landen, mayor of the palace to Chlotair II., d. 639

PEPIN of Heristal, grandson of Arnulf, mayor of the palace to Dagobert I., and of Pepin of Landen, rules Austrasia with the title of duke, and founds the Carolingian dynasty, 680—becomes all-powerful in France, 681—confirms his power by the defeat of Thierry III. at Testry, 687—defeats the Frisians, 698—allows Clovis III. to succeed Thierry as nominal k. of Neustria, 691—favours the preaching of the Anglo-Saxon missionaries among the Franks and Frisians; appoints Willbrord bp. of Utrecht, under the name of Clemens, 696—conquers Friesland, 697—d. 714.

PEPIN, the Short, k. of France, son of Chas. Martel, visits Pavia, and is adopted by Liutprand, k. of Lombardy, 735—on his father's death, divides France with his brother, Carloman, 741—marries Bertha, or Bertrada; their son, Charles, afterwards Charlemagne, is born, 742—presides over the council of Soissons, 744—gains victories in southern Germany, 745—becomes sole ruler of France on the resignation of Carloman, 747—overcomes a rebellion of his younger brother, Grifho, and defeats the Saxons and Bavarians; prepares to make himself

- k. of France, and, by an embassy, invites the concurrence of pope Zachary, 751—crowned by Boniface at Soissons; he crosses the Pyrenees, and recovers part of Catalonia from the Saracens, 752—visited by pope Stephen III., 753—crowned by him, 754—marches an army into Italy, seizes the exarchate of Ravenna, and gives it to the church, 754—besieges Astolfo, k. of Lombardy, in Pavia, 755—his friendship courted by the Greek emperor, Constantine V., from whom, with other presents, he receives the first organ known in France, 757—conquers Narbonne, and expels the last of the Saracens from France, 758—allows pope Paul I. to extend the power of the church, 759—causes the dukes of Naples and Gaeta to submit to the demands of the pope, 760—is opposed in Aquitaine by Waifar, son of Hunald, 762—receives from the Roman senate and people a letter of thanks to him as patrician of Rome, 763—Constantine sends an embassy to him relative to image-worship, 764—Thassilo, duke of Bavaria, revolts, and solicits the mediation of the pope, 764—still occupied by war against the duke of Aquitaine and the Saxons, 765—conquers Aquitaine, 768—d. Sept. 24, 768.
- PEPIN**, second son of Charlemagne (called at first Carloman), b. 776—crowned at Rome, by desire of his father, k. of Italy, and his name changed to Pepin, 781—falls, with his brother Louis, in an attack on Grimoaldo, duke of Benevento, 793—defeats the Avars, and extends his father's empire to the confluence of the Drave and Danube, 796—governs under the advice of Adalard, 798. See **ADALARD**.—His designs on Venice and Dalmatia cause a war with the Greek emperor, Nicephorus I., 807—returning from an unsuccessful expedition against Venice, d. at Milan, July 8, 810.
- PEPIN**, a natural son of Charlemagne by his concubine, Imatrada, engages in a conspiracy against his father, for which he is confined in a monastery, 792—d. there, 811.
- PEPIN**, son of Bernhard, the titular k. of Italy, preserves his lands in France by submitting to Charles *the Bald*, 840—from him descended the counts of Champagne and Vermandois.
- PEPIN**, son of Louis I., is made, by his father, k. of Aquitaine, 815—d. 838.
- PEPIN II.**, k. of Aquitaine, son of Pepin I., claims the inheritance of his father's dominions, which his uncle, Charles *the Bald*, takes from him, 840—recovers the greatest part of them, 845—is overpowered by Charles, and imprisoned at Soissons, 851—escapes, and is supported by the people, 854—finally overcome, 865.
- PEREYS**, sir Charles Christopher, b. 1781—solicitor-general, Feb. 25, 1834—master of the Rolls, Sept. 29—a commissioner of the great seal, April 18, 1835—created lord Cottenham, and chancellor, Jan. 1, 1836. See **COTTENHAM**, lord.
- PERA**, a suburb of Constantinople, north of the Golden Horn, occupied by the Venetians, and made the seat of their commerce, 1204—transferred by the emperor Michael VIII. to the Genoese, 1261. See **GALATA**.—Taken from them by the Ottomans, 1453.
- PERA**, D. Junius, consul of Rome, B.C. 236.
- PERA**, M. Junius, consul of Rome, B.C. 230.
- PERATUS**, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1717 (1556 C.).
- PERCEVAL**, Spencer, son of lord Arden, b. 1762—solicitor-general, Feb. 14, 1801—attorney general, Apr. 15, 1802—resigns, Feb. 12, 1806—chancellor of the exchequer, March 31, 1807—charged with having trafficked in parliamentary seats: acquitted by the Commons, Apr. 25, 1809—first lord of the treasury and prime minister, Dec. 6, 1809—moves resolutions for the regency, Dec. 20, 1810—abandons his proposed duty on raw cotton, May 20, 1811—assassinated by Bellingham, May 11, 1812.
- PERCIES**, the. See **OTTERBURN**, or Chevy Chase, battle of.—Defeat the Scots at Hopedon Hill, 1402. See **NORTHUMBERLAND**, Henry Percy, earl of.
- PERCIVAL**, Dr., b. 1740—d. 1804.
- PERCY**, Henry (*Hotspur*), kills the earl of Douglas at the battle of Otterburne, Aug. 15, 1388—slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 23, 1403.
- PERCY** family expires, 1670. See **NORTHUMBERLAND**, Josceline Percy, earl of.—The name revived by sir Hugh Smithson, 1763.
- PERCY**, a conspirator in the gunpowder plot, slain while attempting a rebellion in Warwickshire, 1605.
- PERCY**, Dr. Thomas, b. 1728—dean of Carlisle; appointed bp. of Dromore, April 20, 1782—d. 1811.
- PERDICCAS I.**, k. of Macedon, B.C. 729.
- PERDICCAS II.**, k. of Macedon, B.C. 454—joins the Spartans against the Athenians, 454—invasion of Sitalces, k. of Thrace, 429—d. 413.
- PERDICCAS III.**, k. of Macedon, B.C. 364—359.
- PERDICCAS**, regent of Macedon during the minority of Philip Aridæus, half-brother of Alexander, B.C. 323—attacks Ptolemy Soter, k. of Egypt; is defeated and killed, 321.
- PERECOP**, isthmus of, forced by the Russians, 1771.
- PEREGRINUS**, the eccentric philosopher, d. 165.

PEREGRINUS, consul of Rome, 244.

PEREIRA, Nunho Alvarez, the constable of Portugal, assists John I. to gain the battle of Aljubarrotte, July 29, 1385.

PERENNIS, favourite minister of the emperor Commodus, and commander of the Prætorians, 181—his fall and death, 186.

PERFETTI, Bernardino, receives the laurel crown in the Capitol, 1725.

PERGA, Paul and Barnabas make many converts in, 88.

PERGAMUS, kingdom of, founded in Bithynia by Philetærus, B.C. 283.

KINGS OF PERGAMUS.

See Events under their respective names.

Philetærus, B.C. 283—263.

Eumenes I., 263—241.

Attalus I., 241—197.

Eumenes II., 197—159.

Attalus II., 159—138.

Attalus III., 138—133.

Bequeathed to the Romans, and is made a Roman province.

PERGOLESI, G. B., b. 1707—d. 1789.

PERIANDER, k. of Corinth, succeeds Cypselus, and patronizes the lyric poet, Arion, B.C. 625—one of the seven sages of Greece, 593—d. 598.

PERICLES, son of Xanthippos, first takes part in the public affairs of Athens, B.C. 469—adorns Athens with public buildings, 464—limits the power of the Areopagus, and removes the common treasury from Delos to Athens, 461—conducts an expedition against Sicily and Acarnania, 454—suppresses the revolt of Eubœa and Megara, 445—Athens flourishes under his sole management, 444—guided by Phidias, the sculptor, in adorning Athens with noble works, 442—besieges Samos, which surrenders after nine months, 440—attacked by accusations brought against his friends, 432—d. 429.

PERIER, Casimir, on the retirement of Lafitte, becomes the head of a new administration in France, March 15, 1831—d. of the cholera, May 16, 1832.

PERIEGETES, Polemo, fl. B.C. 199.

PERIEGETES. See DIONYSIUS, Periegetes.

PERIGORD, occupied by the Saracens, 731—recovered from them, 732—a great part is reduced by the earl of Derby, 1344.

PERINTHUS, a city of Thrace, on the Propontis, taken by the Persian general, Megabæus, B.C. 506—besieged by Philip II. of Macedon, 340—the siege raised, 339—taken by Antiochus, k. of Syria, ally of Philip V. of Macedon, 205—made, by the emperor Sept. Severus, supreme over Byzantium, A.D. 196. See *HECÆCLÆA* in Thrace.

PERIPATETIC SCHOOL, founded by Aristotle B.C. 334—on his death, presided over by Theophrastus, 322—by Strato, 287—by

Lycon, 270—by Ariosto of Ceos, 226—by Critolaus, who is ambassador at Rome, 155—by Diodorus, who, at an advanced age, still teaches, 111. See *PHILOSOPHY*, and *ARISTOTLE'S WORKS*.

PERNAU, Charles XII. of Sweden lands at, to repel the Russian invasion of Ingria, Oct. 17, 1700.

PERONNE, Charles the Simple shut up at by Herbert, duke of Vermandois, 923—and d. there, Oct. 7, 929—treaty of, between Louis XI. and Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, 1468—the Catholic League organized at, by the duke of Guise, 1576.

PERPENNIA, M., consul of Rome, B.C. 180—conquers and puts to death Aristonicus, the claimant of Pergamus, 129—another, consul, 92; and censor, 86—another, lieutenant of Lepidus in his contest with Catulus, 78—joins Sertorius in Spain, 77—conspires against, and assassinates him; is himself defeated and slain by Pompey, 72.

PERPETUAL EDICT of the emperor Hadrian. See *EDICT*.—Of the States General, to exclude the prince of Orange from the statholdership, 1687—annulled, July 3, 1672.

PERPETUUS, consul of Rome, 237.

PERPIGNAN, built by Sancho I., k. of Aragon, 1068—Philip III., k. of France, d. at, Oct. 6, 1285—pope Benedict XIII. takes flight to, from Avignon, 1408—and calls a council at, 1409—the emperor Sigismund and Ferdinand, k. of Aragon, arrive there, to confer with him, 1415—besieged by, and repulses the French, 1542—taken by Louis XIII., 1642.

PERRON, cardinal du, b. 1556—with Arnold d'Ossat, negotiates a reconciliation between Henry IV. of France and pope Clement VIII., 1595—d. 1618.

PERRON, Anquetil du, b. 1734—d. 1805.

PERRON, general, appointed to the command of the national guard of Paris, Jan. 9, 1851.

PERRY, James, b. 1756—editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, pleads his own cause against an indictment for libel, and is acquitted, 1810—d. 1821.

PERRYMAN, printer of the *Morning Herald*, convicted of a libel on the Commons, Dec. 8, 1789.

PERSÆ. See *ÆSCHYLUS*.

PERSECUTION. See *CHRISTIANS*.—Of the African Athanasians by the Vandal Arians, 437—522—the History of it written by Victor Vitensis, 488. See *ARBIGENSES*, *ARMINIANS*, *ARIANS*, *ATHANASIAN*s, *DONATISTS*, *CATHOLICS*, *HUSSITES*, *JEW*s, *MOORS*, *PAULICIANS*, *QUAKERS*, *HUGUENOTS*, *NON-CONFORMISTS*, and *PROTESTANTS*.

PERSEPOLIS, splendour of, and magnifi-

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cence of the Persian court, B.C. 550—conquered by Alexander, 331.

PERSEUS, k. of Macedon, son of Philip V., inherits the throne; secretly negotiates against Rome, B.C. 179—the Romans send ambassadors to ascertain his intentions, 174—he refuses to receive them, 173—the Romans prepare for war against him, 172—he gains some advantages over them, and offers peace, which is refused, 171—negotiates with Antiochus, Prusias, and many Greek States, to form a coalition; Eumenes begins to treat with him, 170—the Romans drive him from his position in Tempe, 169—totally defeated at Pydna by Æmilius Paulus, 168—exhibited in the conqueror's triumph at Rome, and kept a prisoner for the rest of his life at Alba, 167.

PERSEUS, k. of Mycenæ, B.C. 1313 (1283 C.)

PERSIA, the country between the Tigris and Indus, peopled at a remote period by a nomade race, cognate to the Goths; said to have been governed by a royal family, called in their native traditions Pasargade, and by the Greeks Achæmenides; their history quite uncertain before Cyrus; conquered, according to the Nineveh inscriptions, by Divanubar, k. of Assyria, B.C. 900—according to the Greeks, by Phraortes, k. of Media, 656—Cyrus, B.C. 559—empire of Persia founded by him, 559—comprises Persia, Media, Assyria, Babylonia, Asia Minor, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Syria, 537.

KINGS OF PERSIA. See events under their respective names.

Cyrus, B.C. 559—529.

Cambyases, 529—521.

Smerdis, 7 months, 521.

Darius, *Hystaspes*, 521—485.

Xerxes, 485—465.

Artaxerxes *Longimanus*, 465—425.

Xerxes II., 2 months, 425.

Sogdianus, 425.

Darius II., *Nothus*, 424—405.

Artaxerxes II., *Mnemon*, 405—359.

Ochus, 359—338.

Arses, 338—336.

Darius III., *Codomanus*, 336—331.

Forms part of the Macedonian empire, 331—of the kingdom of Syria, 312—conquered by the Parthians, 164—revolts against them, A.D. 224—new kingdom founded, 226.

SASSANIDES.

KINGS OF PERSIA. See events under their respective names.

Artaxerxes I., or Ardisheer, 226—241.

Sapor I., 241—272.

Hormisdas, or Hormouz I., 272—273.

Varanes, or Baharam I., 273—276.

Varanes, or Baharam II., 276—293.

Varanes, or Baharam III., 4 months, 293.

Narses, 293—301.

Hormisdas, or Hormouz II., 301—309.

Sapor II., 309—379.

Ardisheer II., or Artaxerxes, 379—383.

Sapor III., 383—388.

Varanes, or Baharam IV., 388—399.

Yezdejdert I., 399—420.

Varanes, or Baharam V., 420—440.

Yezdejdert II., 440—458.

Firoze, 458—483.

Palesch, 482—486.

Cabades, or Kobad, 486—497.

Zamasphes, 497—501.

Cabades, *restored*, 501—531.

Chosroes I., or Nushirvan, 531—579.

Hormisdas, or Hormouz III., 579—590.

Chosroes II., Purvis, 590—628.

Siroes, 7 months, 628.

Ardshir, 628—629.

Toorandokht, 629—631.

Cesra, 631—632.

Yezdejdert III., 632—651.

Conquered by the Saracens, and made part of the Arabian caliphate, 651—on the accession of Moawiyah, becomes the retreat and nursery of the Fatimites, 661—Ziyad, governor, 684—d. 672—supports the rebellion of the Fatimite, Abdallah, 690—submits to Abdalmelik, 691—assists the Abbassides to obtain the caliphate, 746—750—occupied by the Taherites, 820—by the Saffarides, 873—conquered by Ismail Samani, 902—made the seat of the Bowides, by Imad al Dowlah, 933—conquered by the Seljukian, Togrul Beg, 1038—in the breaking up of Malek Shah's empire, made a separate sultanate by his son, Barkiarok, 1100—resigned by Sanjar to his nephews, Mahmud and Masand, 1117—after a long series of civil wars subdued by the Carismians, 1194—by Deschings Khan, 1225—by Hulagou, 1256. See **HULAGOU**.—On the death of Kublai, made a separate khanate by his grandson, Casan, or Ghasan, 1294—invaded by Timour, 1380, and Isfahan taken, 1387—ravaged by him on his return from India, 1399—overrun by the Turkmans of the Black Sheep, 1403—conquered by those of the White Sheep, 1463—they persecute the Shiites or Fatimites, who rise in rebellion, expel their conquerors, and establish a new kingdom under Ismail Shah Sofi, 1501.

SOVI DYNASTY.

Ismail I., 1501—grants Ormus to the Portuguese, 1507—conquers Mesopotamia, 1508—defeats the Usbecks, and takes Balkh, 1510—defeated by the Turks at Kalderoon, 1514—conquers Georgia, 1519—d. 1523.

Tamasp I., 1523—defeats Obaid, the Usbeck khan, at Herat, 1530—acquires Candahar, 1535—d. 1576.

Ismail II., 1576—1577.

PERSIA, kings of—continued.

Mohammed Chodabende, 1577—in-
vaded by the Ottomans, 1578—by the
Usbecks, 1583—*d.* 1586.

Abbas, *the Great*, son of Mohammed,
1586—defeats the Turks, and takes Van,
1586—peace with the Ottomans; makes
Ispahan his capital, 1590—gains a great
victory over the Usbecks at Herat, 1591
—renews war with the Ottomans, 1600—
defeats them in Anatolia, 1605—con-
cludes a treaty of commerce with Great
Britain, 1612—and grants a settlement
at Gombroon, 1613—assisted by the
British to expel the Portuguese from
Ormuz, 1614—defeats the Ottomans and
Tartars at Shibli; and by a treaty of
peace recovers Georgia, Erivan, and
Tauris, 1618—in a new war conquers
Bagdad and Mosul, 1625—*d.* 1628.

Shah Sofi, grandson of Abbas, 1628—
invaded by Amurath IV., who recovers
Tauris, 1634—Candahar, 1636—and Bag-
dad, 1637—all the conquests of Abbas
relinquished by a treaty of peace, 1639
—*d.* 1641.

Abbas II., son of Sofi, 1641—obtains
the restoration of Candahar, 1648—re-
forms the administration of justice, 1656
—quells a revolt in Georgia, 1659—*d.*
1666.

Shah Sofi II., son of Abbas, 1666—re-
ceives an embassy from France, 1673—
d. 1694.

Hussain, son of Sofi II., 1694—another
revolt in Georgia suppressed, 1704—the
Afghans independent in Candahar, 1709
—take Herat, 1719—masters of Ispahan,
depose Hussain, 1722.

Meer Mahmood, chief of the Afghans,
shah, 1722—attacked by the Ottomans
and Russians, 1723—Tamasp, son of
Hussain, maintains himself in Armenia,
and obtains peace with Russia by ceding
Daghistan and other provinces; Mah-
mood *d.* 1725.

Meer Ashraf, cousin of Mahmood,
shah, 1725—repulses the Ottomans, 1726
—is driven from Ispahan by Tamasp
and Nadir Kouli, 1729—killed, 1730.

Tamasp II., shah, 1730—supported by
Nadir Kouli, drives the Ottomans from
Azerbaijan; concludes the peace of Er-
ivan with them, which Nadir refuses to
ratify, and deposes him, 1732.

Abbas III., son of Tamasp, 8 months
old, set up by Nadir, who rules as regent,
1732—all the provinces conquered by the
Ottomans recovered from them, and
Daghistan restored by Anne, empress
of Russia, 1736—peace concluded, 1736
—Abbas *d.* 1736.

The Sofi dynasty ends.

Nadir Shah takes the throne, 1736—
1747 See **NADIR SHAH.**

Many years of confusion and anarchy
follow; the kingdom is divided, and Ca-
bul forms a separate State; obscure
tyrants rise and fall; among them the
following prevail in Persia at different
intervals:

Shah Bokh, grandson of Nadir, 1748—
1751.

Kherim Khan Zund, 1759—1772.

Jaffier Khan, 1784—1788.

KADJAR DYNASTY.

Aga Mohammed, 1795—defeats the
Russians, and takes Teflis, 1796—as-
sassinated, 1797.

Futteh Ali Shah, his nephew, 1797—
French intrigues counteracted by sir
Harford Jones, British ambassador, 1807
—and sir Gore Ouseley, 1810—defeated
by the Afghans at Herat, 1811—by the
peace of Goolistan cedes the Caspian
provinces to Russia, 1813—sends an am-
bassador to Great Britain, 1819—war
with Turkey, 1821—peace of Erzeroum,
1822—war with Russia, 1826—Erivan
ceded by the peace of Turkmanchai,
1828—*d.* 1834.

Mohammed Shah, grandson of Futteh,
1834—instigated by Russia, assists Dost
Mahomet to besiege Herat, 1838—re-
pulsed by the British; *d.* 1848.

Nasr ed Din, son of Mohammed, 1848
—occupies Herat, which provokes Great
Britain to declare war, Nov. 1; an ex-
pedition sails from Bombay, 13; sir J.
Outram sets out to take the command,
20; Bushire on the Persian Gulf, sur-
renders, Dec. 10, 1856—victories of the
British at Kooshab, Feb. 8; at Moham-
merah, March 26; Herat given up by
the treaty of peace concluded at Tehe-
ran, Apr. 14, 1857.

PERSIAN GULF navigated by Nearchus,
with Alexander's fleet, to meet him at
Diridotis in Susiana, *b.c.* 325—reached
by the emperor Trajan, *A.D.* 116—pirati-
cal settlement of the Wahabys on its
shores destroyed by a British expedition,
1809.

PERSICUS, Paulus Fabius, consul of Rome, 34.
PERSIUS, the poet and satirist, *b.* at Vol-
turne in Etruria, 34—*d.* Dec. 25, 62.

PETER, James I., *k.* of Scotland, assassi-
nated at, by his uncle, the earl of Athol,
Feb. 20, 1437—John Knox first preaches
at, May 11, 1559—the Articles of, framed
by an assembly to regulate the cere-
monies of the church of Scotland, 1617
—confirmed by parliament, 1621—re-
pealed, 1638—taken by Cromwell from
the adherents of Chas. II., 1651—by
the duke of Argyle from the sup-
porters of the earl of Mar's rebellion,
Nov. 30, 1715—the pretender proclaimed
by his son, Charles Edward, Sep. 4, 1745
—railway to Dundee opened, 1847.

PERTINAX, M. Helvius, emperor of Rome, b. at Villa Martia, in the Apennines, Aug. 1, 126—consul II., 192—elected emperor by the senate, Jan. 1; assassinated by the prætorian guards, March 28, 193.

PERU, first discovered by Pizarro and Almagro, 1524—invaded by Pizarro, 1529—conquered by Cortez, 1533—finally subjugated, 1536—the liberation of, commences, by a fleet under lord Cochrane, assisted by St. Martin and Bolivar, 1820—St. Martin proclaimed protector, Aug. 8, 1821—resigns to a Congress, Sept. 20, 1822—Bolivar elected with the title of *Liberador*, 1823—Lima and Callao retaken by the Spaniards, Feb. 1824—Lima recovered by the Peruvians, Aug. 26; acknowledged by Great Britain and the U.S., 1825—Callao recovered, June 15; Bolivar elected president of, for life, 1826—resigns, and gen. De la Mar is appointed, 1827—Gamarra, 1829—Obigoso, 1833—Santa Cruz, 1837—abdicates, 1839—restored, 1841—Castilla, 1847—Echenigua, 1851.

PERU, Upper, constituted a separate State, under the name of Bolivia, 1825—Santa Cruz, president, 1829—confederation with Peru, 1837.

PERUGIA. See **PERUSIA**.—Besieged by Racheis, k. of Lombardy, 749—pope Innocent III. d. at, July 6, 1216—pope Innocent IV. fixes his residence in, 1251—pope Urban IV. d. at, Oct. 2, 1264—pope Martin IV. and the cardinals are burnt in effigy at, 1282—he d. at, March 29, 1285—acquired by Gian Galeazzo, duke of Milan, 1400—recovered by pope Boniface IV., 1403—occupied by the condottiere Braccio, 1422—recovered by pope Martin V., 1424—resigned to pope Julius II. by Gian Paulo Baglione, who had raised himself to supreme authority over the citizens, Sept. 12, 1506.

PERUKES introduced at the French court, 1620.

PERUSIA, battle of; Fabius defeats the Etrurians, B.C. 306—occupied by L. Antonius, 41—taken, plundered, and burnt by Octavius, 40—soon afterwards rebuilt, and made a military colony as Augusta Perusia; taken by Rotheis, k. of Lombardy, A.D. 638. Now **PERUGIA**, which see.

PESARA, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 1658-9.

PESCARA, a river near Naples, in which Sforza Attendolo perishes, 1424.

PESCARA, marquis of, commands one of the armies of Charles V. sent to relieve Pavia, and contributes to the great victory of Feb. 24, 1525.

PESCHIERA, surrenders to Chas. Albert, 1849—recovered by Radetzky, 1849.

PESHAWAR, mutiny of the Sepoy garrison of, and expulsion of the British com-

mander, major Lawrence, Oct. 23, 1848—order restored, March 14, 1849.

PASTALOZZI, b. 1745—introduces the Fellenberg system of education, 1775—d. 1827.

PASTRA, the suburb of Buda, on the eastern bank of the Danube. See **BUDA**.—The suspension bridge between them commenced, 1840—opened for the retreat of Kossuth's force, Jan. 5; recovered by the Hungarians, May 20; again in the possession of the Austrians, July 11, 1849.

PESTILENCE or **PLAGUE**.—The earliest on record, in Egypt, precedes the departure of the Israelites..... B.C. 1490

According to Homer, rages in the Grecian camp before Troy..... 1183

Prevails throughout the known world..... 767

Desolates Carthage..... 534

At Rome during the Volscian war..... 480

At Athens during the Peloponnesian war..... 430

At Rome, and in other parts of Italy, after the Samnite and Sabine wars..... 290

In Greece at the time of Antigonus Gonatas..... 250

In Egypt and Syria..... 183

At Rome in the time of Nero..... A.D. 65

And in the ninth year of Vespasian..... 77

Rages in Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome for three years, beginning Causes the death of the emperor Verus..... 169

At Rome; Commodus retires to Lannuvium..... 189

Rages in all countries 15 years, from Most fatal..... 252

In Moesia, causes the death of the emperor Claudius II. 270

In Syria and Cilicia..... 333

Follows a famine at Constantinople..... 446

Originates near the Sirbonian lake, desolates Egypt, and spreads, for many years, over all Asia and Europe..... 542

Violent in Persia..... 543

In France..... 554

In Constantinople..... 558

Finally disappears..... 594

Rages in Syria; called by the Arabs "the year of destruction"..... 639

Causes a great mortality in England..... 681

Depopulates the East..... 746

Caused by an inundation at Rome..... 856

The "great fever" in London..... 992

Follows a famine in England and all Europe..... 1005

Attacks the Crusaders at Antioch..... 1096

Follows a fruitful season in England..... 1112

Rages in the Crusaders' camp before Acre..... 1189

Drives the emperor, Henry VI., out of Italy..... 1192

Succeeds a great flood in Rome ...	1230
Afflicts Lombardy	1276
The "Black death" brought from the East into Italy, spreads over Europe.....	1340
In London 50,000 are buried in the Charter-house yard; in Saragossa 300 die daily; in Florence two-thirds of the people perish....	1348
Rages at Rome during the Jubilee.....	1350
Suspends all military operations in Italy.....	1361
Causes a truce to be concluded.....	1374
Destroys the duke of Anjou's army.....	1383
At Rome during the Jubilee.....	1400
Nine ravage the Eastern empire between	1347 and 1431
Aggravated throughout Europe by a famine	1438
Fatal to many in Italy	1481
Violent in London; Henry VII. takes his court to Calais	1500
See SWEATING SICKNESS.	
Brought into England by the garrison of Havre de Grace.....	1563
Devastates Italy; 70,000 die at Venice	1576
Violent in London.....	1604
Fatal at Constantinople	1611
In all Europe; parliament and the courts of justice withdraw from London to Reading and Oxford....	1625
Breaks out in St. Giles, London, Apr. 26; abates, Dec. 12; mortality estimated at 130,000.....	1665
Destroys a third of the people in Prussia and Lithuania, 1709 and	1710
At Marseilles. See MARSKILLES....	1720
In Syria	1760
In Prussia	1773
Carries off many thousands in Egypt	1792
And on the coast of Barbary.....	1799
See YELLOW FEVER and CHOLERA.	
PETAVIUS, <i>d.</i> 1563— <i>d.</i> 1652.	
PETCHENEGANS, a wild Slavonian tribe, endeavour to enter Russia, 916—are repelled by Igor I., 920—besiege Kiow, 968—kept in check by Wladimir I., 997—attack the Greek empire, 1016—cross the Danube on the ice, and are defeated, 1048—driven out of Thrace by the emperor John II., and their power broken, 1122.	
PETER I., czar of Russia, son of Alexis, <i>b.</i> June 11, 1672—on the death of his brother, Feodor, is placed on the throne jointly with his brother, Iwan V., under the regency of their sister, Sophia, 1682—educated by Le Fort, 1684—takes the government into his own hands, defeats a conspiracy against him, shuts up his sister in a convent, spares his brother Iwan; makes Le Fort his adviser and chief minister, 1689—employs Brant, a	

Dutch shipwright, to build him a vessel at Archangel, in which he acquires, practically, the art of navigation, 1694—fails in his attack on Asof, 1695—renews his attack, and takes it, 1696—commences his travels in Europe, and works as a ship-carpenter at Saardam, in Holland; has an interview with William III. at Utrecht, 1697—visits England, Jan. 11, 1698—recalled to Russia by a revolt of the Strelitz guards, destroys or disbands them entirely; Le Fort *d.* 1698—introduces the computation of time by the Christian era, but adheres to the old style; leagues with Denmark and Poland against Sweden, 1699—battle of Narva, Nov. 30; defeated by Chas. XII., is compelled to raise the siege and retire; abolishes the patriarchate, declares himself head of the Russian church, and restrains the power of the priesthood, 1700—employs Patkul, and invites German officers; builds fleets on the lakes Peipus and Ladoga; his general, Sheremetof, defeats the Swedes, near Dorpat, 1701—defeats a project of the Swedes against Archangel, takes Nöteborg on lake Ladoga; celebrates a triumph in Moscow, 1702—takes Nientschantz, and lays the foundation of Petersburg, May 27, 1703—fortifies Cronstadt for the defence of his new city; takes Dorpat, July 23; Narva, Aug. 20; and conquers all Ingria, 1704—takes Mittau, Sep. 14, 1705—falls in his attack on Wyborg, in Carelia; his gen., Mentchikof, defeats the Swedes at Kalisch, 1706—sends an embassy to Anne, qu. of Gt. Britain; privately marries Katharine; transports the people of Narva and Dorpat into the interior of his empire, 1707—march of the Swedes into the Ukraine, 1708. See CHARLES XII.—Peter collects his army, and surrounds them; gains the battle of Pultowa, July 8; takes Elbing, reconquers Poland, and restores Augustus to the throne; threatens the Swedish possessions in Germany, 1709—is offended by the arrest of his ambassador at London; mission of Mr. Wentworth to Moscow to appease him, Feb. 16; celebrates his victories by another triumphal procession and public festival at Moscow; his prisoners are sent to Siberia; proceeding in his course of conquest takes Riga, Revel, all Livonia, Esthonia, and the island of Oesel; Chas. XII. prevails on the sultan to declare war against him, 1710—publicly marries Katharine; concludes a treaty with Demetrius Cantemir, hospodar of Moldavia; crosses the Pruth, is surrounded by the Turks and Tartars; is saved by the negotiations of his wife with the grand vizir, 1711—takes Stettin; makes

- peace with Turkey, 1718—conquers Finland and the isles of Åland; his admiral, Apraxin, defeats the Swedish fleet; triumph at Petersburg, 1714—takes the isle of Rugen and Stralsund, 1715—visits Holland a second time, accompanied by the czarina Katharine, 1716—visits Paris, is suspected of taking part in the plot of Götz, and coolness ensues between him and George I., 1717—persecutes his eldest son, Alexis, compels him to renounce the succession, and puts him to death, July 7, 1718—his fleets ravage the Swedish coasts, 1719—a truce concluded, 1720—followed by the peace of Nystad; Peter assumes the title of emperor, Oct. 22, 1721—takes advantage of the disturbed state of Persia to extend his conquests on the shores of the Caspian Sea; visits Astracan, and occupies the pass of Derbend, 1722—crowns Katharine empress, May 18; suspects her of infidelity, and puts to death her chamberlain, Moema, 1724—d. Jan. 28, 1725.
- PETER II.**, emperor of Russia, son of Alexis (the murdered son of Peter I.), b. Oct. 10, 1715—succeeds Katharine I., May 7, 1727—the Dolgorucki all-powerful; Mentchikof sent to Siberia; Peter d. of the small pox, Feb. 9, 1730.
- PETER III.**, emperor of Russia. See **HOLSTEIN GOTTORP** and **CHARLES PETER ULRICH**.—Succeeds his aunt, the empress Elizabeth, Jan. 6; withdraws his forces from Germany, and concludes a peace with Frederic II. of Prussia, April 7 deposed by his wife and the Orloffs, July 20; murdered, July 30, 1762. See **KATHARINE II.**, empress of Russia.
- PETER**, Latin emperor of the East. See **NAMUR**, and **COURTENAY**, Peter de.
- PETER**, k. of Aragon. See **PEDRO**.
- PETER**, k. of the Bulgarians. See **BULGARANS**.
- PETER the Cruel**, k. of Castile, son of Alfonso XI., b. 1334—affianced to Joan, daughter of Edw. III., k. of England, who d. on her way to Spain, 1346—succeeds his father, 1350—puts to death Eleanor de Guzman, and persecutes her family, 1351—marries Blanche de Bourbon. See **BOURBON**.—In three days deserts her, and devotes himself to his mistress, Maria de Padilla, 1353—imprisons his queen, 1354—puts to death his brother Ferdinand, with others of the royal family, John, prince of Aragon, and many Castilian grandees, 1358—the throne claimed by Henry de Trastamare. See **HENRY II.**, k. of Castile.—Puts to death his aunt Eleanor, qu. of Aragon, 1359—orders his wife to be put to death, also Isabella Lara, widow of prince John of Aragon; Muhamad V., the deposed k. of Granada, applies to him for support, 1361—Abu Said, the usurper of Granada, visits him to ask his friendship, and is murdered by him, 1362—Henry de Trastamare revives his claim to the throne, 1365—expelled by Bertrand du Guesclin, takes refuge in Guyenne, and appeals to the Black prince, 1366—the Black prince espouses his cause, restores him to his throne, and restrains his cruelty; he refuses to pay his allies; Edward leaves him to his fate, 1367—supported by the Moors of Granada, 1368—defeated by Du Guesclin, March 14; and slain at Montiel, near Almagro, March 23, 1369.
- PETER**, k. of Hungary, son of Stephen's third sister, and of one of the Dandolo family of Venice, is declared by his uncle heir to the throne, 1081—succeeds him, 1088—deposed by his subjects, 1041—restored by the emperor, Hen. III., 1044—makes Hungary a fief of the empire; the people dethrone him again, 1046—he is blinded, and d. 1047.
- PETER**, k. of Navarre. See **PEDRO I.** king of Aragon.
- PETER**, k. of Portugal. See **PEDRO**.
- PETER II.**, k. of Sicily. See **PEDRO**.
- PETER I.**, or Pierre de Dreux, duke of Bretagne, 1213—1237. See **BRETAGNE**.
- PETER II.**, duke of Bretagne, 1457.
- PETER**, the brother of the emperor Maurice, takes the command against the Avars, 588—breaks the peace; is defeated by them and recalled, 594—again appointed to the command on the Danube, 601—put to death by Phocas, 602.
- PETER LEOPOLD**, grand duke of Tuscany. See **LEOPOLD II.**, emperor of Germany.
- PETER**, brother of Robert, k. of Naples, defeated by Matteo Visconte and Ugucione dalla Faggiuola, 1315.
- PETER**, or Pietro Guido I. and II. See **GUASTALLA**, dukes of.
- PETER**, son of Charles the Bad, of Navarre, captured by the French at Breteuil, in Normandy; taken to Paris, and kindly treated by the k. of France, 1377—liberated, 1381.
- PETER**, duke of Savoy, 1363—1368.
- PETER LOUIS**, duke of Parma. See **FARNESI**, Peter Louis.
- PETER**, St., the Apostle, imprisoned at Jerusalem by order of Agrippa, 42—put to death at Rome by Nero, 65.
- PETER II.**, bp. of Alexandria, set aside by the emperor Valens, 373—d. 377. See **ALEXANDRIA**, bishops of, 16, 22, and 32.
- PETER the Fuller**, bp. of Antioch, 476—causes discord there, and is deposed, 477—restored, 485—d. 488.
- PETER**, the first abbot of Canterbury, is drowned on a voyage to France, 602.
- PETER**, bp. of Constantinople, 655—666.
- PETER**, bp. of Jerusalem, 624—644.

PETER DES ROCHES, or de Rupibus, bp. of Winchester, 1206—regent of England, 1219—dismissed by Henry III., 1227—recalled by him, 1232—again expelled; takes refuge in Italy, where he commands the papal army in the defence of Viterbo, 1234—*d.* 1238.

PETER the Lombard (a native of Nevara), bp. of Paris, and "Master of the Sentences," *d.* 1164.

PETER of Pisa, teaches Charlemagne grammar, 782.

PETER of Thessalonica, ambassador from Justinian I. to Theodatus, k. of Italy, 584—sent to treat with Chosroes about peace, 550—negotiates a peace for fifty years, 562—master of the Offices; *d.* soon after, 564.

PETER the Hermit, goes on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 1094—returns, and is commissioned by pope Urban II. to preach a general crusade, 1095—he heads a band of crusaders, 1096—after the delivery of Jerusalem, receives an address of thanks, 1099—returns to his native land, and builds a monastery at Huy on the Meuse, where he *d.*, 1115.

PETER of Colechurch, a priest, commences the first stone bridge across the Thames at London, 1176.

PETER PORCUPINE. See COBBETT, Wm.

PETERBOROUGH. See MEDENHAMSTEDE.—Bishopric of, founded by Henry VIII., and John Chambers, the abbot, made bp., 1541—railways opened, to Northampton, June 2, 1845—to Ely, 1847.

PETERBOROUGH, John, earl of. See MORDAUNT, John, lord.—*d.* 1642.

PETERBOROUGH, Henry, earl of, succeeds his father, 1649—declares for Charles I., 1648—commander of Tangier, 1663—66—proxy for James, duke of York, in his marriage with Mary Beatrice of Modena, 1673—arrested, 1688—*d.* 1697.

PETERBOROUGH, Charles, earl of, *b.* 1658—succeeds his uncle, 1697—proceeds with a powerful armament to Spain, May, 1705—appears before Barcelona, Aug. 22; storms fort Montjuich, Sept. 6; pursues a rapid course of conquest in Catalonia and Valencia, 1705—compels the French and Spaniards to raise the siege of Barcelona, May 11, 1706—appointed ambassador to Vienna, Dec. 26, 1710—governor of Minorca, 1718—seized at Bologna by two emissaries of James Francis Edward, and carried to Urbino, where he is liberated, Sept. 11, 1717—*d.* 1735.

PETERHEAD, near Aberdeen, James Francis Edward lands at, Dec. 25, 1715.

PETERHOUSE COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.

PETRES, Hugh, executed, Oct. 9, 1660.

PETERSBURG, St., Peter I., czar of Russia, lays the foundation of, May 27, 1703—

the Swedes fall in an attack on, June 25, 1705—triumph at, 1714—fires at, 1786 and 1780—threatened by Gustavus III. of Sweden, 1788—dockyards and magazines burnt, 1796—treaty of, with Great Britain dissolves the Armed Neutrality, June 17, 1801—another prepares the third coalition against France, April 11, 1805—inundation of, by the Neva, Nov. 19, 1824—imperial palace burnt, Dec. 23, 1837—railway to Moscow completed, Aug. 31, 1861. See RUSSIA.

PETER'S FENCE, originally a tax imposed on his people by Offa, k. of Mercia, for the support of the school founded at Rome by Ina, 792—Tostig, earl of Northumberland, threatens to stop the payment, 1061—the payment suspended by Henry II., 1165—demanded by pope Julius III. from qu. Mary, 1565.

PETER'S, St., church at Rome, first stone laid by pope Julius II., April 18, 1506—planned by Bramante d'Urbino; at his death, continued by Raffaele d'Urbino, 1514—completed by pope Urban VIII., 1629.

PETERSWALD, treaty of; prepares the last great coalition against France, July, 1813.

PETERWARADIN, battle of; prince Eugene defeats the Turks, Aug. 5, 1716.

PETILIA, in Lucania, battle of; Spartacus defeated by the prætor, Crassus, and killed; end of the Servile War, *a.c.* 71.

PETION becomes mayor of Paris, Nov. 17, 1791.

PETION, a Mulatto, assists in driving the French out of Haiti, 1803—joins Christophe in assassinating Dessalines; divides Haiti with him, and is elected president of a Mulatto republic at Port au Prince, 1806—*d.* Mar. 27, 1818.

PETITION of RIGHT, receives the king's assent, 1628.

PETRA, conquered by Cornelius Palma, and made by Trajan the capital of his province of Arabia, 106.

PETRA, a fortress in Colchis, at the mouth of the Phasis, built by the Romans, 523—taken by Chosroes I., 540—first siege of, by Justinian's general, Dagistheus, 549—second siege begun by Bessus, 550—surrenders to him, 551.

PETRARCH, Francis, *b.* 1304—loves Laura, and retires to Vaucluse, 1327—first visit to Rome, 1337—taught Greek by Barlaam, 1339—receives the crown of laurel in the Capitol, 1341—celebrates and counsels Cola di Rienzo, tribune of Rome, 1347—friend of Stephen Colonna, 1349—accompanies an embassy sent by John Visconte to Venice, to negotiate peace with Genoa, 1364—visits the emperor Charles IV. at Milan, 1365—supports the people of Rome by his letters, urging the pope to make it his residence,

- 1366—present at the festivities on the marriage of Lionel, duke of Clarence; is placed at the "table of the princes," 1368—*d.* at Arqua, near Padua, July 18, 1374.
- PETRE, sir William, a friend of Cranmer; commissioner for the visitation of monasteries, 1535—secretary of state, 1543—negotiates peace with France at Boulogne, 1550—privy councillor to queen Elizabeth, and still secretary of state, 1558—*d.* Jan. 18, 1572.
- PETRE, sir John, created a baron, July 21, 1603—*d.* 1613.
- PETRE, William, lord, succeeds to the title, 1638—accused by Titus Oates of participation in the Popish plot, and sent to the Tower, 1678—*d.* there, 1683.
- PETRE, Edward (Father Petre), a Jesuit, confessor and secret adviser of James II., 1685—made a privy councillor, Nov. 11, 1686—retires to France, 1688—excepted in the Act of Indemnity, 1690.
- PETREIUS, Marcus, lieutenant of the proconsul C. Antonius, defeats and kills Catiline at Pistoria, *B.C.* 62—lieutenant of Pompey in Spain, defeated by Julius Cæsar at Lerida, 49—passes into Africa, 49—falls in battle at Thapsus, 46.
- PETRIKOW, at the Polish diet, two deputies are admitted from each palatinate, 1463.
- PETRONILLA, daughter of Ramiro II., *k.* of Aragon, affianced to Raymond, count of Barcelona, to whom her father leaves the kingdom, 1137—regent for her son, Alfonso II., 1162.
- PETRONIUS, the Roman governor of Judæa, pleads with Caligula for the Jews, 40.
- PETRONIUS ARBITER, *d.* 66.
- PETRONIUS, C., repulses the invasion of Egypt by Candace, *q.* of Ethiopia, *B.C.* 22.
- PETRONIUS. See MAXIMUS, Petronius.
- PETROPAULOWSKY, a Russian fort in Kamchatka, unsuccessfully attacked by the allies, Sept. 4, 1854—abandoned by the Russians, and the works destroyed by the allied armament, June 5, 1855.
- PETROVSKI, on the sea of Asof, taken by the allies, July 18, 1855.
- PETRUCCI, cardinal, beheaded for attempting to poison Leo X., 1517.
- PETRUS, consul of Rome, 516.
- PETTY, lord Henry. See LANSDOWNE, Henry Fitzmaurice Petty, marquiss of.
- PETTY, sir William, one of the founders of the Royal Society, 1680—*d.* 1687.
- PETUBASTES, *k.* of Egypt, *B.C.* 825 (832 *B.*)
- PETWIN, *bp.* of Whithorne, 763—*d.* 776.
- PUEBACH, George Von, professor of astronomy at Vienna, 1446.
- PEVENSEY, William, duke of Normandy, lands at, Sept. 29, 1066—James I., *k.* of Scotland, detained at, 1406—*q.* Joanna (widow of Henry IV.) imprisoned at, 1419. See JOANNA.
- PEKEJO, Walter de, uncle of Walter the Pennyless, leads a part of the first crusaders, 1066.
- PEYRONNET, M. de, appointed minister of justice by Louis XVIII., 1821—by Chas. X., 1824—driven from office by the revolution, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, Dec. 21, 1830—liberated, and banished from France, Oct. 17, 1836.
- PHÆDOR, Athenian archon, *B.C.* 485 *H.*; 476, 469 *H.*
- PHÆDRUS, Olympic victor, *B.C.* 556.
- PHÆDRUS translates Æsop's Fables into Latin iamblies, 8.
- PHÆNIPPUS, Athenian archon, *B.C.* 588—another, 490.
- PHÆSTUS, *k.* of Sicily, *B.C.* 1223 (1200 *C.*)
- PHALANTUS founds Tarentum in Calabria, *B.C.* 708.
- PHALEREUS, Demetrius. See DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS.
- PHALARIS, *k.* of Agrigentum, *B.C.* 570—put to death by his subjects, 549.
- PHANAS, Olympic victor, *B.C.* 512.
- PHANOSTRATUS, Athenian archon, *B.C.* 383.
- PHARAOH I., *k.* of Egypt, *B.C.* 1400 *L.*
- PHARAOHS, dynasty of the, commences in Egypt, *B.C.* 1899—according to Lepsius, the 19th dynasty, and Sethos I. the first of them, 1400.
- PHARISEES, a numerous sect among the Jews, quarrel with other sects, *B.C.* 116—massacre of 1000, by Alexander Jannæus, 95.
- PHARNABAZUS, a satrap of Persia, murders Alcibiades, *B.C.* 404—makes a truce with Dercyllidas, 398—harasses the maritime districts of the Peloponnesus, 393—Iphicrates assists him with an army of Greek mercenaries against Egypt; they quarrel, and the expedition fails, 374.
- PHARNACES I., *k.* of Pontus, *B.C.* 190—takes Sinope, 183—war with Eumenes II., *k.* of Pergamus, 182—his ambassadors are heard before the senate at Rome, 181—makes peace with Eumenes, 179—*d.* 156.
- PHARNACES II., *k.* of Pontus, son of Mithridates VI., betrays his father, and is allowed by the Romans to take the throne, *B.C.* 63—endeavouring to recover some provinces lost by his father, is slain by Cæsar, and his kingdom made a Roman province, 47.
- PHAROS, the tower of, in the bay of Alexandria, built by Sostratus of Cnidus, by order of Ptolemy I., *B.C.* 298—completed by Philadelphus, 283.
- PHARSALIA, battle of; Pompey is defeated by Julius Cæsar, Aug. 9, *B.C.* 48.
- PHARSALUS. See POLYDAMAS.
- PHASELIS, a town of Pamphylia, founded by Lædus the Rhodian, *B.C.* 687.
- PHAYLLUS, brother of Onomarchus, takes the command in Phocis, *B.C.* 352.
- PHERE, ruled by Jason, *B.C.* 375—370; by Polyphron, 369; by Alexander, 369—

- 359—by Tisiphonus, 359—by Lycophon, 352. See Events under their respective names.
- PHERECLES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 840; another, 804.
- PHERECYDES**, hist. fl., B.C. 480, Clin.
- PHERECYDES** of Scyros, disciple of Thales, b. B.C. 600—fl., 544.
- PHIDIAS**, the sculptor, guides Pericles in adorning Athens with noble works, B.C. 442—his statue of Minerva placed in the Parthenon, 438—accused of impiety, and retires to Ellis, 432.
- PHIDON**, k. of Argos, B.C. 748.
- PHIGALIA** taken by the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 659.
- PHILADELPHIA**, one of the seven churches of Asia, 95—opens its gates to Theodore Lascaris, 1204—saved by Roger di Flor from the Ottomans, 1304—taken by sultan Bajazet I., 1390.
- PHILADELPHIA**, in Pennsylvania, founded by Penn, 1682—first seat of the American congress, Sept. 5, 1774—taken by Lord Cornwallis, Sept. 26, 1777—evacuated by the British troops, June 18, 1778.
- PHILADELPHUS**. See **PROLEMY II.**
- PHILELPHUS**, Francis, saves his family by a Latin ode, addressed to Mahomet II., 1459—writes his History, 1459—d. of the plague, 1481.
- PHILEMON**, comic poet, b. B.C. 359—d. 262.
- PHILETERUS**, a lieutenant of Lysimachus, erects, in Bithynia, the independent kingdom of Pergamus, B.C. 283—collects his library, and vies with Ptolemy Philadelphus in promoting literature and the fine arts, 266—leaves his kingdom to his nephew, Eumenes, and d. 263.
- PHILETUS**, bp. of Antioch, 218—229.
- PHILIBERT**. See **FILIBERTO** and **ORANGE**, **FILIBERT** of Chalons.
- PHILINNA**. See **PHILIP III.**, *Aridæus*, k. of Macedon.
- PHILINUS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 264.
- PHILIP** (Marcus Junius Philippus), emperor of Rome, b. at Bostra, 204—prætorian prefect, 243—murders Gordian III., and takes the throne; makes peace with Sapor, k. of Persia, and returns to Rome, 244—consul: defeats a German tribe called Carpi, 245—consul II.; gives his son the title of Augustus, and makes him consul with himself, 247—governs wisely; protects the Christians; and is said to have embraced their faith; celebrates the secular games; consul III., 248—revolt of Decius; Philip defeated and slain at Verona, 249.
- PHILIP, the Younger** (M. Junius Philippus), son of the emperor Philip, declared Augustus, and made consul of Rome, 247—consul II., 248—murdered, 249.
- PHILIP** of Swabia, emperor of Germany, youngest son of Frederic I., marries Irene, daughter of the Greek emperor, Isaac Angelus, and widow of Roger of Sicily; and receives from his brother, Hen. VI., Tuscany and all the territories vacant by the death of duke Guelf, 1196—made duke of Swabia, 1196—contends for the crowns of Germany and Italy with Otho of Brunswick, and is supported by the Ghibelins, 1198—Otho is chosen by the pope, Philip still protests, 1201—urges the crusaders to restore his father-in-law, the deposed Greek emperor, Isaac Angelus, 1202—defeats Otho, 1206—is acknowledged emperor by the princes of the empire and the pope, 1207—assassinated at Bamberg by the count of Wittelsbach, 1208.
- PHILIP I.**, k. of France, son of Henry I., b. 1052—crowned, 1059—succeeds his father, with Baldwin V., count of Flanders, regent, 1060—defeated at Mount Cassel by Robert, the Frisian, 1071—disposes of church benefices, for which he is threatened by pope Gregory VII., 1074—defeats William I., k. of England, in Brittany, 1076—makes peace with him, 1077—excommunicated by the councils of Rheims and Autun, for divorcing his qu, Bertha, and espousing Bertrade, 1084—again excommunicated, 1085—marries his daughter Constance, to Bohemond, 1106—d. 1108.
- PHILIP II.** (Philip Augustus), k. of France, son of Louis VII., b. 1165—inherits the throne, and resists the attempts of his uncles to rule, 1180—encourages prince Richard to rebel against his father, Henry II., war ensues between England and France, 1188—embarks at Genoa for the Holy Land; he and Richard I., of England, pass the winter in Sicily, where they quarrel, and are reconciled, 1190—arrives at Acre, April 20; returns to France, 1191—intrigues with k. Richard's brother, John; invades Normandy, and is repulsed, 1192—Richard declares war against him, and lands in Normandy, 1194—a truce for five years concluded, 1197—supports the claim of Arthur of Brittany to the English crown, 1199—makes a treaty with k. John, and forsakes Arthur, 1200—pope Innocent III. compels him to take back his qu, Ingeberga, whom he divorced, 1200—occupies John's lands in France, 1208—Normandy submits to him, 1205—enters into a league to support the claim of Frederic II. to the imperial crown of Germany, 1212—pope Innocent gives England to him by a Bull, 1212—he threatens England, 1213—defeats Otho IV. of Germany at Bouvines, 1214—sends his son, Louis, with an army into England, 1216

—who is defeated and returns, 1217—*d.* 1223.

PHILIP III., the Bold, k. of France, son of Louis IX., *b.* 1243—married to Isabella of Aragon, 1263—succeeds, 1270—visits Rome to urge the election of a pope, and inherits the remainder of the county of Toulouse, east of the Rhone, 1271—grants a patent of nobility to his silver-smith, 1272—gives up the Comtat Venaissin to the pope, 1273—the "Chronicles of St. Denis" are presented to him, 1274—his eldest son, Philip, affianced to Joanna, qu. of Navarre; her territories are occupied, and governed by Frenchmen, 1276—Edward I., of England, gives up Normandy to him, 1279—he sends troops to assist Charles, k. of Naples, 1283—invades Catalonia, takes Roses and Girona; his fleet is destroyed, and supplies intercepted by Roger de Loria; he abandons his enterprise, and *d.* at Perpignan, Oct. 6, 1285.

PHILIP IV., the Fair, k. of France, son of Philip III., *b.* 1268—becomes k. of Navarre and count of Champagne by his affiancement to Joanna, heiress of Hen. I., 1276—inherits the throne of France, 1285—Edward I. of England mediates a treaty between him and Alfonso III. of Aragon, and pope Honorius IV. prevents its ratification, 1287—the treaty is concluded, 1288—he joins Edward in effecting a truce of two years between Sicily and Naples, 1288—at war with England; seizes Guyenne, 1293—Edward forms a league against him with Adolphus of Germany, and Guy, count of Flanders, 1294—Balliol of Scotland enters into alliance with him, 1295—he resists the Bull of Boniface VIII., which forbids the clergy to pay taxes; Edward sends an army into Guyenne; Philip joins the league against Castile, 1296—excommunicated by the pope, because his law against the export of coin stops the papal revenue derived from France, 1297—truce for two years with Edward, 1298—he imprisons the bp. of Pamiers appointed by the pope, and quarrels with Boniface, 1301—a violent papal Bull against him, he burns; accuses Boniface of simony and heresy, and refuses to acknowledge him as pope; defeated by the Flemings at Courtray, July 11, 1302—makes peace with England, and demands a general council to hear his charges against the pope, by whom he is again excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance, 1308—defeats the Flemings, Aug. 18, 1304—he procures the papacy for Clement V., 1305—the Bulls of Boniface against him are revoked; he advises Clement to be moderate in his demands for money, 1306

—has a conference with him at Poitiers; brings charges against the Templars, and seizes their possessions, 1307—marriage of his daughter, Isabella, to Edw. II. of England, Jan. 23; he assembles the States General at Tours to sanction his proceedings against the Templars, 1308—the fifteenth general council refuses to entertain his charges against the late pope Boniface, 1311—he restrains Clement from excommunicating Robert, k. of Naples, 1313—*d.* 1314.

PHILIP V., the Long, k. of France, second son of Philip IV., *b.* 1294—regent for five days to his nephew, John I.; on his death inherits the throne, 1316—obtains from Joanna II. the cession of Navarre and Champagne; of the former she retains possession, but the latter remains annexed to France, 1318—*d.* 1322.

PHILIP VI. de Valois, k. of France, son of Charles de Valois, third son of Philip III., *b.* 1307—while a youth, accompanies a French army to assist the Italian States league against the Visconti, 1320—on the death of Charles IV., and failure of the elder line, inherits the throne of France; effects the marriage of Joanna II. to Philip, count d'Evreux, who reigns in Navarre, jointly with her; defeats the Flemings at Mount Cassel, Aug. 23, 1328—prevents pope Benedict XII. accepting the overture of Louis of Bavaria, 1336—instigates him to renew the excommunication of Louis: the crown of France claimed by Edw. III. of England, 1338—he invades France, and returns, 1339—destroys a French fleet, 1340—Philip gives Bretagne to Charles de Blois, who is opposed by John de Montfort, supported by Edward III.; Philip defeats de Montfort at Nantes, 1341—war continued in Bretagne, 1342—a truce of three years is mediated by the papal legates, 1343—he treacherously seizes and puts to death some nobles of Bretagne and Normandy, which breaks the truce, 1344—defeated at Crecy, Aug. 26, 1346—loses Calais, Aug. 4, 1347—another truce, 1348—*d.* 1350.

PHILIP I., k. of Macedon, *B.C.* 640.

PHILIP II., k. of Macedon, third son of Amyntas II., *b.* *B.C.* 382—placed by his mother, Eurydice, under the protection of the Athenian general, Iphicrates, studies the tactics of Epaminondas at Thebes, 365—succeeds his brother, Perdiccas III., and begins a vigorous system of government in Macedon; conquers Argæus, subdues the Pæonians, and defeats the Illyrians, 359—takes Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidæa, 358—his son, Alexander, *b.* July; gold discovered in Mount Pangæus; begins to display his ambition, 356—seizes Pagasæ, and lays

siege to Methone, 863—attacks and overcomes Lycophron of Phææ; attempts to enter Greece, and is stopped by the Athenians at Thermopylæ, 862—attacks the Olynthians, who solicit aid from Athens, 849—besieges Olynthus, 848—takes Olynthus, and conquers Embosa, 847—concludes a peace with the Athenians; terminates the Sacred War by the conquest of Phocis, and is made head of the Amphictyonic council, 846—his intrigues overcome the Lacedæmonians; Demosthenes assails him in his second Philippic, 344—his designs counteracted by the Athenians in Acarnania and the Peloponnesus, 845—extends his conquests in Thrace, 843—still in Thrace; third and fourth Philippics, 341—besieges Selymbria, Byzantium, and Perinthus, 340—raises the sieges of Byzantium and Perinthus, 339—takes the field against the Locrians; totally routs the Athenians and Thebans at Chæronea, and marches into Laconia, 338—assembles the Greek States at Corinth, and is appointed general of the Greek forces against Persia, 337—assassinated by Pausanias at Ægæ, 336.

PHILIP III., Arideus, k. of Macedon, son of Philip II. and Philina of Thessaly, after the death of his half-brother, Alexander III., is placed on the throne, with Perdiccas as regent, B.C. 323—Perdiccas slain, is succeeded by Antipater, 321—on whose death Polyperchon becomes regent, 318—Philip murdered by his stepmother, Olympias, 317.

PHILIP IV., k. of Macedon, son of Cassander, contends for the throne with his brothers, Antipater and Alexander, B.C. 296—killed in the struggle, 294.

PHILIP V., k. of Macedon, son of Demetrius II., A. B.C. 235—succeeds his uncle, Antigonus Doson, 220—invades Ætolia, 218—makes an alliance with Hannibal; his ambassadors are taken by the Romans, 215—begins war against Rome; alienates the Greeks by poisoning Aratus, 213—a Roman fleet sent against him, 208—endeavours to dismember Egypt by war, 205—makes peace with Rome, 204—attacks Athens; conquers many provinces in Asia, but is defeated by the allies of Egypt in a naval action off Chios, 201—again at war with Rome; leaves Asia to defend Macedon, 200—maintains the mountain passes against Sulpicius and Villius, 199—driven by Flaminius from the defile of Antigonia, and deserted by the Achæans, 198—defeated by him at Cynoscephalæ; submits to the terms of peace dictated by Rome, 197—the Romans make an alliance with him, 198—Cæcilius sent to check his power, 185—sends his son, Deme-

trius, to Rome to plead his cause before the Senate, 184—puts him to death, 181—d. 179.

PHILIP I., k. of Spain, son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany, b. 1478—inherits the Netherlands from his mother, 1482—made gov. of them, 1494—marries Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, 1496—meets Henry VII. of England at Calais, and treats with him for the betrothment of his young son, Charles, to Henry's daughter, Mary, 1500—by the death of Isabella, becomes, in right of his wife, k. of Castile, 1504—on his way to assume the government, is driven by a storm into Weymouth, and hospitably entertained by Henry at Windsor; projects of marriage again treated of, 1506—d. on his arrival at Burgos, Sept. 25, 1506.

PHILIP II., k. of Spain, son of Charles I., (the emperor Charles V.), b. May 21, 1527—receives from his father the duchy of Milan, 1540—marries Maria of Portugal, 1543—summoned by his father into Germany, 1548—negotiations for his second marriage with qu. Mary of England, 1553—arrives at Southampton, July 10; married, 25; is not permitted to be crowned, or to have any authority in the country; his father gives up to him Naples and Sicily, 1554—leaves London, Aug. 26; sails from Dover, Sept. 4; receives the Netherlands by his father's resignation, Oct. 25; and appoints the duke of Savoy governor; receives Sienna from his father, 1555—Spain and all its dependencies resigned to him, Feb. 5; he cedes Piacenza to the duke of Parma, and obtains his alliance; sends the duke of Alva to invade the papal territories, 1556—arrives in England, March 20; having obtained a declaration of war against France, June 7, departs, July 7; to commemorate his victory at St. Quentin, designs the Escorial, 1567—he makes Elizabeth of England an offer of marriage, which is rejected, 1568—he marries Isabella, dau. of Henry II. of France, who had been promised to his son, Don Carlos; returns to Spain, leaving his sister, Margaret, duchess of Parma, governess of the Netherlands; refuses the order of the Garter sent by Elizabeth, 1559—attempts to introduce the Inquisition at Milan, which the citizens resist successfully; prejudiced against his son, Don Carlos; invites the archdukes Rudolf and Ernest, sons of his cousin, Maximilian, to reside in his court; begins to build the Escorial, 1563—institutes a rigorous persecution in all his States; attempts to enforce the decrees of the Council of Trent in the Netherlands, by

means of the Inquisition, 1565—sends the duke of Alva there with an army, 1567. See NETHERLANDS. — Delivers Don Carlos into the hands of the Inquisitors, Jan. 18, who dies in prison, July 30; death of the qu. Isabella, Oct. 3, 1568—pope Pius V. offends him; the emperor Maximilian II. endeavours to dissuade him from his barbarous treatment of the Netherlands, 1569—he marries his fourth queen, Anne, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, at Segovia, Nov. 12; encourages earl Thomond in an attempted rebellion in Ireland, 1570—resists the jurisdiction claimed by the pope in Sicily; his fleet assists in the defeat of the Turks, 1571—recalls the duke of Alva, 1573—Elizabeth mediates for the Netherlands, 1575—he prepares a powerful armament to support his claim to Portugal, 1579—annexes that country to Spain; sends his sister, Margaret, again into the Netherlands, to assist her son, the duke of Parma, in the government, and offers a reward for the assassination of William of Orange, 1580—his authority is restored in a great part of the southern provinces by the duke of Parma, 1583—his intimate connection with the duke de Guise excites the jealousy of Henry III. of France, 1586—prepares to invade England, 1587—the Spanish Armada sails from Lisbon, May, 29; enters the Channel, July 19; totally defeated and ruined, 1588—Philip, in defiance of the Salic law, proposes his daughter, Isabella, as qu. of France, 1590—still continues his intrigues against Henry IV., and his attempts to make his daughter qu. of France, 1593—his ministers and generals promote attempts to assassinate Elizabeth; he appoints Ernest, brother of the emperor Rudolf, viceroy of the Netherlands, 1594—supports Tyrone in Ireland; war with France, 1596—Alexander de' Medici endeavours to make peace between Henry IV. and Philip, 1596—treaty of Vervins between them, May 2; he marries his daughter, Isabella, to the archduke Albert, and resigns the Netherlands to them; soon after which, he d. in the Escorial, Sept. 13, 1598.

PHILIP III., k. of Spain, son of Philip II., b. April 14, 1578—succeeds his father, 1598—makes the duke of Lerma his prime minister; by his system of government the ancient Cortes are gradually abolished, and all national assemblies throughout the Spanish dominions, 1598—negotiations for peace with the United Provinces begin, and are broken off, 1607—reduced to extremities, and unable to continue the war, he recognizes their independence, and, under the

mediation of Great Britain, concludes a truce with them for twelve years, Mar. 30 (April 9, n.s.), 1609—he expels from Spain all the Moors, the most industrious and wealthy of his subjects, 1609—war with the duke of Savoy for Montferrat, 1613—the intrigues of his generals and ministers in Italy cause great irritation; plot of Bedmar at Venice; he recalls Pedro de Toledo, governor of Milan; disgrace of the duke of Lerma; his son, the duke d' Uzeda, supplants him as prime minister, 1618—Philip assists the emperor in his war against the Protestants, 1620—d. Mar. 3, 1621.

PHILIP IV., k. of Spain, son of Philip III., b. April 8, 1605—married to Isabella, sister of Louis XIII., 1615—succeeds his father, and is governed by his minister, Olivarez; war renewed with the United Provinces, 1621—visit of prince Charles of England; negotiations for his marriage broken off, 1623—war ensues between the two countries; France, Savoy, and Venice league against him, and the Dutch assail the coasts of Spanish America, 1624—the Valteline restored to the Grisons by the treaty of Monçon, 1626—leagues with Austria and Savoy to take Mantua from the duke de Nevers, 1628—cedes it to him by the treaty of Cherasco, and loses the preponderance of Spain in Italy, 1631—by the death of the archduchess Isabella, the Catholic Netherlands revert to Spain, 1633—his army invades Picardy, 1636—repulsed, 1637—the French besiege Fontarabia, and are forced to retire, 1638—revolt of Catalonia; Portugal throws off the yoke of Spain, 1640—Rousillon occupied by the French, 1642—De Mello defeated at Rocroy, and his army of veterans annihilated; fall of Olivarez; De Haro minister, 1643—revolts of Palermo, and of Masaniello, and of the duke de Guise at Naples, 1647—peace with the United Provinces; hostilities continued with France and Portugal, 1648—Catalonia tranquillized, 1652—alliance of Cromwell with France; Jamaica taken, 1655—Dunkirk taken, 1658—peace of the Pyrenees; Rousillon ceded to France, 1659—invasion of Portugal, 1661—Evora taken; defeat at the battle of Estremoz, 1663—Philip d. Sept. 17, 1665.

PHILIP V., k. of Spain, duke of Anjou, second son of the dauphin Louis (son of Louis XIV.), b. Dec. 19, 1683—declared by Charles II. heir of the undivided Spanish monarchy, and proclaimed k. at Madrid, 1700—is opposed by the archduke Charles, son of the emperor Leopold I., and the Spanish Succession War begins, 1701—arrives in Naples, April 16; joins the Gallo-Spanish army in

- Lombardy, on the day of its victory at Santa Vittoria, July 26, 1702—is attacked in Spain by a British, Dutch, and Portuguese army, 1703. See CHARLES, archduke of Austria.—Driven from, and regains possession of, Madrid, 1706 and 1710—established on the throne by the peace of Utrecht, he renounces all claim on that of France for himself and his descendants, and cedes the Netherlands to Austria, Nov. 5, 1712—in the event of his line failing, acknowledges the duke of Savoy as heir to the crown of Spain; the citizens of Barcelona hold out against him and sustain a siege, 1713—he is acknowledged, by the treaty of Baden, k. of Spain and the Indies, 1714—death of his queen; he marries Elizabeth, or Isabella, of Parma, who refuses to enter Madrid till his favourite, the duchess Orsini, is dismissed, 1714—Majorca submits, July 14, 1715—he surprises and conquers Sardinia, 1717—war with Great Britain; his fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng; attacks Sicily; the Quadruple Alliance formed against him, 1718—war with France; he dismisses his minister, Alberoni, and negotiates with the allies, 1719—gives up Sicily and Sardinia, and accepts the terms of the Quadruple Alliance, Jan. 26, 1720—retires to the monastery of St. Ildefonso, and resigns the crown to his eldest son, Louis, Jan. 16, who d. Aug. 31; Philip resumes the crown, but leaves the government to his queen, 1724. See ELIZABETH, or ISABELLA.—Founds the palace of Ildefonso, 1737—depredations on British commerce settled by a convention, 1738—Philip refuses to perform his part of the agreement; his ambassador leaves London; war proclaimed against him by Great Britain, Oct. 23, 1739—he collects an army at Orbitello, and prepares to invade Milan, 1740—occupies Savoy, 1742—d. 1746.
- PHILIP, k. of Sweden, with Inge II., 1112—d. 1118.
- PHILIP, k. of Syria, son of Antiochus Grypus, obtains the throne, B.C. 85—expelled, 83.
- PHILIP the Tetrarch, son of Herod, receives from Augustus, Gaulonitis and Trachonitis, a fourth part of his father's dominions, B.C. 4—d. A.D. 33.
- PHILIP, second son of Charles of Anjou, k. of Naples, betrothed to Isabella, dau. of William de Villehardouin, and heiress of Achaia, 1267—Charles assumes the government, 1277—Philip d. 1278.
- PHILIP, brother of Robert, k. of Naples, defeated, with his brother Peter, by Matteo Visconte and Uguccone dalla Faggiuola, 1315.
- PHILIP, brother of Charles II., the Bad, k. of Navarre, enters into alliance with Edward III. of England, during his brother's confinement in France, 1355.
- PHILIP I., *de Rouvre*, duke of Burgundy, 1350—1361. See BURGUNDY, duchy of.
- PHILIP II., *the Bold*, duke of Burgundy and count of Flanders, 1363—d. 1404. See BURGUNDY, duchy of.
- PHILIP III., *the Good*, duke of Burgundy, 1419—1467. See BURGUNDY, duchy of.
- PHILIP, count d' Evreux, married to Joanna II., qu. of Navarre, and reigns jointly with her, 1328—he signs a convention, at his coronation in Pampeluna, to secure the independence of Navarre, 1329—d. 1343.
- PHILIP, duke of Parma and Guastalla, fourth son of Philip V. of Spain, b. Mar. 15, 1720—obtains the duchies by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—joins the Family Compact, 1761—d. July 18, 1765.
- PHILIP of Alsace, count of Flanders, 1168—1191.
- PHILIP, Elector Palatine, 1476—1508.
- PHILIP WILLIAM, Elector Palatine, 1685—1690. See PALATINATE of the Rhine.
- PHILIP, landgrave of Hesse, 1509—1567. See HESSE.
- PHILIP I., marquis of Namur, 1196—1212.
- PHILIP II., marquis of Namur, son of Peter of Courtenay and the empress Yolande, refuses the imperial crown of C.P., 1219—d. 1226.
- PHILIP III., marquis of Namur, 1336—1337.
- PHILIP, duke of Orleans. See ORLEANS, Philip, duke of, I. and II.
- PHILIP I., duke of Savoy, 1268—fixes his residence at Turin, 1280—d. 1285.
- PHILIP II., duke of Savoy, son of Louis, b. 1438—succeeds his great-nephew, Chas. II., 1496—d. Nov. 7, 1497.
- PHILIP of Savoy, marries Isabella de Villehardouin, princess of Achaia, 1301—they leave Greece and retire to Italy, 1304, where Isabella d. 1311.
- PHILIP, marquis of Tuscany. See PHILIP of Suabia, emperor of Germany.
- PHILIP MARIA, duke of Milan. See VISCONTE, Philip Maria.
- PHILIP WILLIAM, prince of Orange, eldest son of William I., inherits the title on his father's death, 1584—kept a prisoner by Philip II. of Spain; never enters the Netherlands; d. 1618.
- PHILIPHAUG, battle of. See MONTROSE, marquis of.
- PHILIPPA of Hainault, daughter of Wm. III., count of Holland and Hainault, affianced to Edward, prince of Wales, son of Edward II., 1325—married to him as Edward III., at York, 1328—visited by her mother; invites weavers from Flanders to settle in England, 1331—birth of her son, John of Gaunt, or

Ghent, 1840—she defeats and takes prisoner David II., k. of Scotland, at Neville's Cross, Oct. 17; joins her husband in the camp before Calais, 1346—the lives of Eustace St. Pierre and his five fellow-citizens are saved by her intercession, 1347—d. at Windsor, Aug. 14, 1369.

PHILIPPA, daughter of John of Gaunt, married to John I., k. of Portugal, 1383.

PHILIPPA, daughter of Henry IV., goes to Denmark; contracted to Erik, Margaret's destined successor, 1408.

PHILIPPA, only daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence. See CLARENCE, Lionel, duke of; MORTIMER, Edmund; MORTIMER, Anne; and YORK, Richard, duke of.

PHILIPPI, battles of; Brutus and Cassius defeated by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 43.

PHILIPPIANS, Paul's Epistle addressed to, 62.

PHILIPPICÆ. See DEMOSTHENES, and CICERO.

PHILIPPICUS, emperor of the East, 711—713. See BARDANES.

PHILIPPICUS, husband of Gordia, sister of the emperor Maurice, is appointed by him to command the Roman army in the East, 584—harasses the Persians, 586—superseded by Priscus, 588.

PHILIPPIDES, the comic poet, fl., B.C. 396.

PHILIPPINE COMPANY established in Spain, 1766.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. See MANILLA.

PHILIPPOLIS, a city of Western Thrace, on the Hebrus, taken by the Goths, 261—council of, 347. See COUNCILS.—Taken by the Bulgarians, 679—conquered by the sultan Amurath I., and annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1363.

PHILIPPUS, k. of Syria. See PHILIP.

PHILIPPUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 496—another, 293 H.—292 C.—and 287 H.

PHILIPPUS, consul of Rome, 408.

PHILIPPUS, Fl., consul of Rome, 343.

PHILIPPUS, L. Marcius, consul of Rome, advocates the admission of the allies of Rome to the right of citizens, B.C. 91—censor, 86—another, consul, 56.

PHILIPPUS, M. Julius, consul of Rome. See PHILIP, emperor of Rome, and his son.

PHILIPPUS, Q. Marcius, consul of Rome B.C. 281—another, defeated by the Ligurians, 186—consul II.; drives Perseus from his position in Tempe, and receives Polybius on an embassy from the Achæans, 169—censor, 164.

PHILIPS, Ambrose, b. 1675—d. 1749.

PHILIPS, commodore, sails with the first colony of convicts for New South Wales, May 23, 1787.

PHILIPS, Richard, b. 1767—a printer at Leicester, prosecuted for selling Paine's Rights of Man, 1793—publishes the Monthly Magazine in London, 1796—sheriff of London, corrects prison abuses, and is knighted, 1806—d. 1840.

PHILIPS and LEE, of Manchester, light their factory with gas, 1836.

PHILIPSBURG, a fortress on the Rhine, surrendered to Turenne, 1644—lost by the French, 1676—submitted to Louis XIV., 1688—abandoned by him after the battle of Blenheim, 1704—surrenders to the French, July 21, 1734—restored by the peace of Vienna, 1735—besieged by the French, relieved by the archduke Chas., Sept. 12, 1799.

PHILISCUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 448.

PHILISBUS, offends Caracalla by his pleading, 212—obtains the chair of a professor at Athens, through Julia Domna, and d. there, 219.

PHILISTINES conquer Israel, B.C. 1156 (1222 H., 1204 C.)—again, 1117 (1143 H.)—defeated by Samuel, 1096—their champion, Goliath, slain, 1063.

PHILISTION, of Magnesia, the comic poet, fl., 7.

PHILISTUS, a supporter of Dionysius the Elder at Syracuse, B.C. 406—writes a History of his times, which closes at the fifth year of Dionysius the Younger, 368—defeated and slain in the contest with Dion, 356.

PHILO, successor of Clitomachus in the new Academy, teaches Crassus in Greece, B.C. 111—comes to Rome to avoid the troubles of the East, 88.

PHILO, C. Curtius, consul of Rome, B.C. 445.

PHILO JUDÆUS, flourishes at Alexandria, 36—sent on an embassy to Rome, 40.

PHILO, L. Venturius, consul of Rome, B.C. 230—d. while censor, 210—another, consul, 206.

PHILO, Qu. Pubilius, consul of Rome, appointed dictator, B.C. 339—elected to the prætorship, 336—consul II., 337—Palæopolis and Neapolis betrayed into his hands, 326—consul III., 320—IV., 315.

PHILOCHORUS, hist., fl., B.C. 306.

PHILOCLEES, Athenian archon, B.C. 459—another, 392, and 382.

PHILOCLEES, the tragedian, fl., B.C. 372.

PHILOCRATES, Athenian archon, B.C. 486, 485, Clin.

PHILOCTETES. See EURIPIDES and SOPHOCLES.

PHILOGONIUS, bp. of Antioch, 320—321.

PHILOMBROTUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 596.

PHILOMELUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 294.

PHILOMELUS, leader of the Phocians in the Sacred War, B.C. 357—killed in battle, 353.

PHILOMETOR. See PTOLEMY VI., k. of Egypt.

PHILOPATER. See PTOLEMY IV., k. of Egypt, and Seleucus IV., k. of Syria.

PHILOPOMEN, general, afterwards prætor, of the Achæan league, b. B.C. 252—becomes famous in the league, 210—frustrates the attempts of Nabis on Messene,

- 303—praetor, 201—defeats Nabis, 192—obliges the Lacedaemonians to adopt the laws of the league, and abrogate those of Lycurgus, 189—made prisoner, and put to death by the Messenians, 183—his ashes are borne to Megalopolis by Polybius, 181.
- PHILOPONTUS**, Joannes, b. 525—writes against John III., bp. of Constantinople, 568—writes on philosophy, astronomy, grammar and theology, 611—writes his Commentary on Aristotle, 617—reported to have had an interview with Amrou at Alexandria, 640.
- PHILOSOPHY**, the Ionian, founded by Thales of Miletus, about B.C. 593—the Pythagorean by Pythagoras, about 550—first receives a consistent and proper direction from Socrates, and Athens becomes its principal school, 443—taught at Cyrene by Aristippus, and his daughter, Arete, 365—school of the Academy founded by Plato, 374-347—the Lyceum, or Peripatetic, by Aristotle, 334-322—the Sceptic, by Pyrrho, 334—the Cynic, by Diogenes, 330—the Epicurean, by Epicurus, 306—the Stoic, by Zeno, 299—encouraged by Ptolemy Philadelphus at Alexandria, 283—the Middle Academy founded by Arcesilaus, 278—the New Academy, by Carneades of Cyrene, about 160—forbidden by the Senate to be taught at Rome, 161—the prohibition withdrawn, 155—philosophy is from this time widely diffused, and creates a general desire for a better religion, founded on the worship of a spiritual Deity, and the belief in a future state; this prepares the way for, and assists the progress of Christianity, A.D. 36—the efforts of the learned to adapt their new religion to their various systems of philosophy give rise to the numerous sects of Gnostics, which prevail till the promulgation of the Christian scriptures, 123—New Platonism founded by Ammonius Saccas, 201—its corrupted forms vainly employed against Christianity, 250—the emperor Julian falls in his efforts to restore it, 361—philosophy degenerates into mysticism and sophistry, and its schools are finally closed by Justinian I., 529—the works of Aristotle begin to be read in monasteries, and give rise to the Scholastic philosophy, 1140—the Platonic revived in Italy, 1464—rational and experimental system of Francis Bacon, 1624—Cartesian prevails in France, 1650—perceptive and reflective of Locke, 1690—idealistic of Berkeley, 1710—elective of Leibnitz widely diffused in Germany, 1710-1750—Common sense system of Thomas Reid, 1750-1770—transcendental or pure critic of Kant, 1770-1800—opposed by Herder's Philosophy of Humanity, 1790—1803—Fichte's Scientific, 1800-1814—Schelling's Absolute Identity, 1800-1830—Hegel's Absolute Idealism, 1810-1830—Paley's Natural, 1785-1805—Bentham's Utilitarian, 1790-1830—Whe-well's Inductive, 1840.
- "**PHILOSOPHY of the Human Mind.**" See STEWART, Dugald.
- PHILOSTRAPHUS** of Cyrene, the poet, fl., B.C. 249.
- PHILOSTRACHUS**, concludes his History, 425.
- PHILOSTRATUS** of Lemnos, b. 192—writes the Life of Apollonius of Tyana, 214—his Lives of the Sophists, 236.
- PHILOTA**, son of Parmenio, d. B.C. 330.
- PHILOTHEUS**. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, patriarchs of, No. 190.
- PHILOXENUS**, poet, fl., B.C. 398—d. 380.
- PHILOXENUS**, Fl. Theodorus, consul of Rome, 525.
- PHILUS**, F. Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 223—censor, resigns on the death of his colleague, M. Atilius Regulus, 214.
- PHILUS**, F. Furius, consul of Rome, B.C. 136.
- PHINACHES**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1020 B. See **PSINACHES**.
- PHIPPS**, captain, sails in search of a north-west passage, June 2, 1773—returns Sept. 30.
- PHIPPS**, Constantine. See **MULGRAVE**, lord.
- PHILEGON** of Tralles, a freedman of Hadrian, writes history, 138.
- PHILIUS**, besieged by Agesilaus II., B.C. 361—submits to him, 379—makes peace with Thebes, 366.
- PHOCÆA**, a city of Asia Minor, founded by the Phocian portion of the Ionian emigration, B.C. 1043—becomes a flourishing maritime State, and, in connection with Phœnicia and Megara, sends out many colonies; Lampsacus, 654; Massalia, in Gaul, 600; holds the dominion of the sea, 575—founds Alalia in Corsica (Corsica), 564—Amisus, near the mouth of the Halys, 563—conquered by the Persian general, Harpagus, 544—defeats the Carthaginians at sea, 539—founds Hyela in Cœnoria, 532—held by the Genoese family of Catagna, for the manufacture of alum, A.D. 1330—repels an attack of Andronicus III., 1384—submits to him, 1386—expels the Byzantine garrison, and remains in the hands of the Genoese, 1536—taken from them by sultan Mahomet II., 1459.
- "**PHOCÆA**," the planet, discovered by Chacornac, April 6, 1863.
- PHOCAS**, emperor of the East, a centurion, rebels against Maurice, puts him and his family to death, and usurps the throne, 602—Chosroes II. declares war to avenge the death of his benefactor, Maurice; pope Gregory I. places statues

- of him and his empress Leontia in the Lateran, and congratulates him on his accession, 603—marries his daughter to Priscus, 604—begins his cruelties; tortures and beheads Constantina, widow of Maurice, and her daughter, 605—Chosroes conquers Mesopotamia, 606; Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia; Phocas concedes to Boniface III. the supremacy of Rome over all Christian churches, 607—his atrocities cause Priscus to invite Heraclius the younger from Africa to put a stop to them, 608—his maladministration and tyranny produce universal misery; the Persians are masters of Asia Minor to the Bosphorus, 609—Heraclius proceeds to Constantinople; Phocas is given up to him and beheaded, Oct. 5, 610.
- PHOCAS.** See **BARDAS**, and **NICEPHORUS II.**, emperor of the East.
- PHOCION**, b. B.C. 402—first distinguishes himself in the defeat of the Lacedæmonians off Naxos, 376—the Athenians under him are victorious at Tamynæ in Eubœa, 350—put to death by the Athenians, 317.
- PHOCIIS**, an early Pelasgian State, west of Boeotia, a member of the Amphictyonic league, B.C. 1113—the Phocians invade Doris, and are compelled by the Lacedæmonians to retire, 457—are assisted by them against Thebes, 375—seize Delphi, and commence the Sacred War, under their leader, Philomelus, 357—he falls in battle, and his brother, Onomarchus, takes the command, 353—another brother, Phayllus, succeeds, 352—conquered by Philip of Macedon, and the Sacred War ends, 346.
- PHCEIDAS**, a Lacedæmonian general, surprises the citadel of Thebes, B.C. 382.
- PHCENICIA**, a maritime province of Palestine, the earliest known commercial State, sends out colonies, about B.C. 2112—plants them in Lower Egypt, 2080. See **PALESTINE**, **CARTHAGE**, **TYRE**, **SIDON**, and **EGYPT**.—Letters brought from, to Greece, by Cadmus, B.C. 1493 (1494 H., 1313 C.)—Maintains its independence against the Israelites, 1445—conquered by Cyrus, 537—revolts from Persia, 361—conquered by Alexander, 332—annexed by Ptolemy Soter to Egypt, 320—resigned by him to Antigonus, 311—again conquered by Ptolemy, 302—by Antiochus Magnus, 218—reconquered by Ptolemy Philopater, 217. See **PALESTINE**, and **SYRIA**.—Part of the Roman empire, 160—invasion by Chosroes II., A.D. 607—recovered by Heraclius, 628—conquered by the Saracens, 638—undergoes all the vicissitudes of Palestine, and becomes a part of the Syrian pashalic of the Ottoman empire, 1516.
- PHORBAS**, k. of Argos, B.C. 1588 (1537 C.)
- PHORBAS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 928 (954 H.)
- PHORMIO**, an Athenian general, conducts the naval operations in the gulf of Corinth, B.C. 429.
- "**PHORMIO.**" See **TRENCHE**.
- PHORMION**, Athenian archon, B.C. 396.
- PHORONEUS**, k. of Argos, B.C. 1807 (1753 C.)
- PHOTINUS**, bp. of Sirmium, revives the Ebionite heresy, 342—condemned by a synod at Sirmium, 351.
- PHOTIUS**, secretary of state to the emperor Michael III., appointed patriarch of Constantinople through the influence of the Cæsar Bardas, 857—pope Nicholas II. sends legates to inquire into his appointment, 860—they confirm him without the sanction of the pope, 862—deposed by the pope, 863—assembles a council and excommunicates Nicholas; is afterwards deposed by Basil I., 867—and by the Eighth General Council, 869—again Patriarch, after the death of Ignatius, 877—quarrels with pope John VIII., 879—banished by the emperor Leo VI., 886—writes his "Library" in exile, and d., having been excommunicated by nine popes, 891.
- PHOTIUS**, son of Antonina, the wife of Bellisarius by a former marriage, discloses her adulteries to his stepfather: is imprisoned by her, and becomes a monk, 543.
- PHOTIUS**, a patrician, puts himself to death, to avoid Justinian's persecution of his paganism, 527.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.** See **DAQUERRE**.
- PHRAATACES**, king of Parthia, murders Phraates IV., his father, and is himself put to death by Orodes, 15.
- PHRAATES I.**, or Arsaces V., k. of Parthia, succeeds his father, Priapatius, B.C. 181—174.
- PHRAATES II.**, or Arsaces VII., k. of Parthia, son of Mithridates I., succeeds his father, B.C. 139—his dominions invaded by Demetrius Nicator and Eucratides of Bactria; he defeats them and takes Demetrius prisoner, and conquers a part of Bactria, 138—attacked by Antiochus Sidetes, who is repulsed and slain; sets Demetrius free; falls in battle against the eastern nomade tribes, 128.
- PHRAATES III.**, or Arsaces XII., k. of Parthia, B.C. 68—concludes a treaty with Rome, 66—at war with Tigranes, k. of Armenia; slain by his sons, 64.
- PHRAATES IV.**, or Arsaces XV., k. of Parthia, murders Orodes, his father, B.C. 37—defeats Antony in Media, 34—expels the Romans from Armenia, 33—defeats Tiridates, 26—restores the trophies and captives taken from Crassus and Antony, 20—Calus Cæsar sent to frustrate his designs in Armenia, A.D. 1—agrees to

- terms of peace with Rome, 2—murdered by his son, Phraataces, 15.
- PHRANZA**, the historian, fl. 1437—sent on an embassy to the Ionian Islands; captured by a Catalan cruiser, and is forced to ransom himself and his companions, 1430—sent by Constantine to the sultan Amurath to treat for the surrender of Athens and Thebes, 1435—employed by Constantine to negotiate with Amurath, 1437—embassy of, to Trebizond and Georgia to negotiate a marriage for Constantine XIV., 1451—made prisoner at the taking of Constantinople; escapes, and writes his History, 1453.
- PHRAOTER**, or Arphaxad, k. of Media, B.C. 656—slain in battle by the Assyrians, 632.
- PHRASICLIDUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 371.
- PHRENOLOGY**. See GALL, and SPURZHEIM.
- PHRYGIA**, a province of Asia Minor. See **TRÖY**.—Holds the dominion of the sea, B.C. 902—part of the Persian empire, 537—the name now confined to an inland province; invaded by Agesilaus II., 395—conquered by Alexander, 334—after his death, becomes part of the kingdom of Antigonus, 318—acquired by Lysimachus at the battle of Ipsus, 301—by Seleucus Nicator at the battle of Cyropedium, and added to the kingdom of Syria, 281—Antiochus Magnus defeated by the Romans, retires into, from Greece, 191—resigned to them by him, 188—given to Mithridates V. of Pontus for services rendered to the Romans, 129—his son endeavours to regain it, having been deprived during his minority, 108—occupied by him, he causes a general massacre of the Romans, 88—a province of the Roman empire, 47—visited by a famine, A.D. 370—assigned to the Visigoths by the emperor Valens, 369—ravaged by them, 399—invaded by Haroun al Raschid, 806—by the Turks, who are driven back by the emperor Romanus Diogenes, 1069—part of the sultanate of Iconium, 1074—of the empire of Nicea, 1204—the province of Kerman in the Ottoman empire, 1392.
- PHRYNICUS**, tragic poet, fl., B.C. 511.
- PHRYNICUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 337.
- PHRYNICUS**, sophist, born in Arabia, fl., 176.
- PHRYNON**, Olympic victor, B.C. 636.
- PHUSEMES**, or Pi-Scham-Miamn II., k. of Egypt, about B.C. 1000 B. See **PSEUSENES**.
- PHYLARCHUS**, hist., fl., B.C. 230.
- PHYLE**, a town of Attica, to which Thrasybulus and other refugees retire after the taking of Athens by Lysander, B.C. 404.
- PHYSON**, Ptolemy, k. of Egypt, B.C. 146—147. See **PTOLEMY VII**.
- PHYSICIANS**, Royal College of, in London,

- established, Oct. 23, 1518. See **LINACRE**, Dr. Thomas.—Endowed by Dr. Wm. Harvey, 1658—new Hall erected, 1823.
- PHYSICS** of Aristotle. See **SIMPLICIUS**.
- PHYSIOGNOMY**. See **LAVATER**, John Caspar.
- PIA**, or **PIALIA**, festivals in honour of Hadrian, appointed to be held at Puteoli, in the second year of every Olympiad, 142.
- PIACENZA**. See **PLACENTIA**.
- PIALIA**. See **PIA**.
- PIANORI**, attempts to assassinate the emperor of the French, April 28, 1856—executed.
- PIAST**, founds at Kraswicz the duchy of Poland, 840—over which he reigns till his death, 861—his dynasty ends with Casimir III., 1370. See **POLAND**.
- PIAZZI**, b. 1746—astronomer royal at Palermo, discovers the planet, or asteroid Ceres, Jan. 1, 1801—d. 1826.
- PICARDY**, a province in the north of France, receives its name from the quarrelsome character of the students sent from it to the university of Paris, and who are called by their companions *Picarts*, 1200—harassed by the incursions of sir Hugh Calverly, governor of Calais, 1378—Fuentes, Spanish viceroy of the Netherlands, 1596—again by Thomas of Savoy, 1636—laid under contribution by the duke of Marlborough, 1708.
- PICCONINO**, Jacopo, general of John of Anjou, abandons his cause, 1463—is assassinated by Ferdinand of Naples, 1465.
- PICCONINO**, Niccolo, defeated by Francesco Sforza at Montefiore, Nov. 8, 1445—again defeated at Montemilone, and his son, Francis, who is made prisoner at Monte Oline, Aug. 23; Niccolo repairs to Milan, by desire of the duke, and d. there, Oct. 15, 1444.
- PICCOLOMINI**. See **SYLVIUS**, Aeneas.
- PICCOLOMINI**, an imperial gen. in the Thirty Years' War, defeats the French at Thionville, 1639—defeated by Torsenson, at Breitenfeld, 1642—made a prince of the empire, 1650.
- PICCOLOMINI**, Francesco. See **PIUS III.**, pope.
- PICENTIAN**, or **Picentines**, a Sabine tribe, occupying the eastern side of central Italy along the Adriatic; attacked by the Roman consuls, Ogulnius and Fabius Pictor, B.C. 269—subdued by Sempronius, and the colony of Ariminum founded among them, 265—remain faithful to Rome after the battle of Cannae, 216—commence the Social War by killing the pro-consul, Cæpio, at Asculum, 90—subdued by Cn. Pompeius Strabo, 89.
- PICHEGRU**, a general of the French republican army, invades Belgium, Apr. 26; takes Condé, and completes the conquest, Nov. 30, 1794—takes Amsterdam,

- and conquers Holland, Jan. 19, 1795—imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy with the royalists, Feb. 15, 1804—found strangled in prison, April 5.
- PICTOR**, gen. sir Thomas, takes Trinidad, and is appointed governor, 1797—tried for having allowed a female slave to be tortured in Trinidad, Feb. 24, 1806—governor of Flushing, 1809—serves in the Peninsular War, 1810-14—falls at Waterloo, June 18, 1815.
- PICTOR**, C. Fabius. See **FABIUS**.
- PICTA**, a Keltic tribe in North Britain, invade the South, and are repulsed by Lupicinus, 860—renew their incursions, 865—the Britons apply in vain to Rome for assistance against them, 446—repelled by the Saxons, 449—united to the Scots by the marriage of Aycha and Ungaria, 890—completely subdued by Kenneth M'Alpine, k. of Scotland, 842.
- PICUS DE MIRANDOLA**, John, b. 1461—d. 1494.
- PIDMONT**, a portion of the kingdom of Arles, or Lower Burgundy, added to the county of Savoy, 1109—forms a separate county, 1285—reunited, 1363. See **SAVOY**, and **SARDINIA**.—Annexed to France, Sept. 11, 1802—restored to the k. of Sardinia, 1814—Santa Rosa excites a constitutional revolt in; an Austrian force crushes it, 1821—the poor in, forbidden to be instructed in reading and writing, 1825—new code for, promulgated by Charles Albert, 1837—liberal reforms adopted in, by him, 1847. See **SARDINIA**.—The clergy refuse the last sacrament to the minister of commerce, Santa Rosa, Aug. 6, 1850.
- PIERCE**, or **FERRERS**, Alice, the mistress of Edward III., removed from court, 1376—is banished, and the estates given her by the late k. confiscated, 1377—restored to her, 1383.
- PIERCE**, Franklin, b. 1800—elected president of the United States, 1852—his son killed by an accident on the Boston railway, Jan. 6; installed as president, March 4, 1853—succeeded by Mr. Buchanan, March 4, 1857.
- PIERIUS**, Script. Ecc., fl., 283.
- PIERRE**, St., and Miquelon, taken by the English, Aug. 3, 1803.
- PIERSON**, major, killed in repulsing the French at Jersey, Jan. 6, 1781.
- PIETAS**, L. Antonius. See **ANTONIUS**, L. Pietas.
- PIETRO**, tribune, doge of Venice, 888—912.
- PIGNATELLI**, Antonio, cardinal. See **INNOCENT XII.**, pope, 1691—1700.
- PIGNEROL** ceded to France by Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in exchange for a part of Montferrat, 1631.
- PIGOT**, lord, gov. of Madras, imprisoned by the members of his council, 1776—dies in confinement, April 17, 1777—the parties tried, and convicted of a misdemeanor, Dec. 20, 1779—fined £1000 each, and discharged, Feb. 11, 1780.
- PIKARD**, sir Henry, lord mayor, in 1357—entertains Edward III. and the Black Prince, with the kings of France, Scotland, and Cyprus, in London, 1363.
- PILATE**, Pontius, Roman governor of Judaea, 25—deposed and banished, 35.
- PILATRE**. See **ROSIER**.
- PILATUS**, Leo, or Leontius, introduced by Boccaccio to teach Greek at Florence, 1360.
- PILGRIMAGE**, of Helena to Jerusalem, 326—of the empress Eudoxia, 439—of the emperor Heraclius, 629—to Rome, becomes very prevalent, 675—of the Anglo-Saxon kings, Offa and Canred, 709—of Ina, 728—of the caliph Al Mahdi to Mecca, on which he expends 666,000 gold crowns, 784—of the German prelates to Jerusalem, 1064—of Peter the Hermit, 1094.
- PILNITZ**, treaty of, between the emperor and the king of Prussia, for the restoration of the royal authority in France, Aug. 27, 1791.
- PINDAR**, the lyric poet, b. at Thebes, B.C. 518—writes *Pyth. X.*, 498—*Pyth. VI.*, 490—*Olymp. IX.*, 488—*Olymp. X.*, XI., 484—present in the battle of Salamis, 480—writes *Pyth. III.*, 478—*Olymp. XIV.*, 476—*Pyth. VII.*, IX., XI., 474—*Olymp. II.*, XII., 472—celebrates the victories of Hiero in the chariot races; *Pyth. I.*, 470—writes *Olymp. XIII.*, 464—*Pyth. IV.*, V. 462—*Olymp. VIII.*, 460—in *Olymp. IV.*, V., celebrates the victory of Psammis of Camarina in the four-horse chariot race, 452—writes *Pyth. VIII.*, 446.
- PINDAR**, Peter. See **WOLCOT**, Dr.
- PINDAREE** war, 1817.
- PINKETON**, John, b. 1759—d. 1826.
- PINKY**, battle of; the Scots defeated, Sept. 10, 1547.
- PINKOW**, synod of, in Poland, causes the Socinians to establish a separate church, 1563.
- PINYUS**, bp. of Crete, 173.
- PIOMBINO** taken by the Genoese, 1125—given to Napoleon's sister, Elisa, June 23, 1805.
- PIOZZI** (Thrale), Mrs. Hester, Dr. Johnson's friend, b. 1739—d. 1821.
- PIREUS**, the port of Athens, united to the city by the long walls, B.C. 456—dismantled by the Lacedæmonians, 404—fortified anew, 398—Sphodrias attempts to surprise it, 378—defended by Dexippus against the Goths, A.D. 267—threatened with bombardment by admiral Parker, April 27, 1850—occupied by a French force, May 25, 1854.

PIRANESI, b. 1711—his works presented by pope Clement XIV. to George III., 1774—d. 1778.

PIRATES of Neapolis offend the Romans, B.C. 827—the Illyrian repressed by them, 230—of Cilicia crushed by Pompey, 67. See DANES, and BARBARY.

PIRMASERS, battle of; the French defeated by the duke of Brunswick, Sept. 14, 1793.

PIRNA, battle of; Frederic II., k. of Prussia, defeats the Austrians and Saxons, 1745.

PISA, or Pisatis, a country on the western side of the Peloponnesus, the original seat of Pelops and the Pelopidae, B.C. 1283—Pantaleon, k., assists the Messenians in their war against Lacedæmon, 672—presides at the Olympic games, 644—Damophon, his son, k., 588—conquered by Elis, 572.

PISA, anciently Pisee, a town founded on the coast of Etruria at the mouth of the Arno, by Pisan emigrants from the Peloponnesus, probably driven from their home by the Eleans, B.C. 572—little known in the Roman times; becomes a flourishing seat of commerce, but still subject to Tuscany, A.D. 973—unites with Genoa to drive the Saracen Mugehid from Sardinia, quarrels with Genoa for the prize, retains possession of the island, and becomes an independent State, 1017—takes Bona in Africa, 1035—at war with Lucca, gains the battle of Vaccoli, 1055—sends a fleet against the Saracens of Sicily, which obtains a rich booty in the harbour of Palermo, 1063—war with Genoa, 1070—sends a fleet to join the first crusade, under the command of its archbp. Daimbert, who obtains the same dignity at Jerusalem, 1099.

Appoints consuls to direct its government, 1107—takes the Balearic islands from the Saracens, 1114—retains Ivica, and is enriched by the plunder of Majorca and Minorca, 1115—the long war with Genoa commences, 1119—a rich convoy from Sardinia captured by the Genoese, 1124—peace with Genoa, 1132—supports Innocent II. against the anti-pope Anacletus, 1138—takes Amalfi, and defeated at La Fratta by Roger, k. of Sicily, 1135—supports Florence against Sienna and Lucca, 1144—assists the second crusade, 1147—combats at Constantinople with the Genoese cause reprisals at home, 1162—war breaks out with them, 1165—the leaning tower erected, 1174—the war with Genoa ended by an equal division of Sardinia between them, 1175—their fleets sent to assist the emperor, Henry VI., against Tancred, are driven away by the Sicilians, 1191—attack each other in the harbour of Messina, 1194—Pisa refuses to join the fourth crusade, 1202—is

urged by Innocent III. to make peace, and join a new crusade, 1216—battle between the fleets of Pisa and Genoa in the harbour of Acre, 1222.

By order of the emperor, Frederic II., captures twenty-two Genoese galleys conveying cardinals, prelates, and ambassadors to hold a council at Rome, May 3, 1241—assists in driving the Genoese from the siege of Savona, 1243—in league with Venice; the combined fleets defeat the Genoese near Acre, June 24, 1255—pope Alexander IV. mediates a peace; war breaks out again with Genoa in Sardinia, 1262—the naval power of Pisa irretrievably broken by the fatal battle off Melora, Aug. 13, 1284—the citizens invite the protection of Florence, 1285—the Genoese destroy the shipping and magazines in the harbour, 1287—count Ugolino de' Gherardeschi obtains absolute power, is overthrown, and starved to death in prison, 1288—the harbour again plundered by the Genoese, 1290—besieged by the Florentines, and saved by Guy de Montefeltro, 1292—peace restored under the mediation of Matteo Visconte, 1299—favours the Ghibellins, 1314—falls in an effort to save Cagliari from the Arragonese, 1325—resists Louis of Bavaria, is besieged, submits to him, and pays a heavy tribute, 1327.

Opposes the cession of Lucca to Florence, 1341—obtains possession of it by surrender, and makes peace, 1342—employs English mercenaries, who defeat the Florentines, 1363—sir John Hawkwood takes the command, is defeated, and peace follows, 1364—Pisa escapes an attempted surprise of John Galeazzo Visconte, duke of Milan, 1368—sold to him by Gherardo d'Appiano, 1369—taken by the Florentines, Oct. 9, 1406—the cardinals retire to, and summon a council for the following year, 1408—the council meets, deposes the rival popes, Benedict XIII., and Gregory XII., and elects Alexander V., 1409—Francesco Sallviato, archbp., is sent to Florence by pope Sixtus IV. to assist the conspiracy of the Pazzi for the murder of the Medici, and put to death by the irritated people, 1478—Pisa regains independence, 1495—besieged by the Florentines, 1496—endangered by the deceitful aid of the Venetians, 1498—repulses the Florentines, 1499—again, 1500—taken by them, June 8, 1509—council of, 1511. See COUNCILS.—Treaty of, between pope Alexander VII. and Louis XIV., Feb. 12, 1664.

PISANDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 414—banned for taking part in the government of the Four Hundred, 411—com-

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- mands the Lacedæmonian fleet, and is killed in battle near Cnidus, 394.
- PISANDER** of Camira, writes his *Heracleia*, B.C. 647 C.
- PISANDER** of Laranda, the poet, fl. 324.
- PISANI**, Luigi, doge of Venice, 1735—1741.
- PISANI**, Nicotello, commander of the Venetians, defeated by the Genoese, 1352—taken prisoner at Sapienza, in the Morea, by the Genoese admiral, Paganino Doria, 1354.
- PISANI**, Victor, the Venetian admiral, defeats the Genoese fleet, 1378—d. 1380.
- PISATIS**. See **PISA**.
- PI-SHAM-MIAMN II**. See **PHUSEMES**.
- PISIDIA**, conquered by P. Servilius Vatia, B.C. 77—by the Mohammedans, 713.
- PISISTRATUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 669.
- PISISTRATUS** usurps the government of Athens, B.C. 560—banished, 554—restored, 458—again banished, 547—regains the ascendancy, and patronizes learned men, 537—collects Homer's poems, and establishes the first public library at Athens, 531—d. 527—all his race are expelled from Athens, 510.
- Piso**, consul of Rome, 175.
- Piso**, C. Calpurnius, consul of Rome, B.C. 190—another, 67—another, conspires against Nero, and is put to death, A.D. 65—another, consul, 111.
- Piso**, Cneius Calpurnius, consul of Rome, B.C. 189—another, 23—another, 7—appointed by Tiberius governor of Syria, is accused of having poisoned Germanicus, and kills himself, A.D. 20.
- Piso**, Licinianus Calpurnius, adopted by Galba; murdered by Otho, 69.
- Piso**, Lucius Calpurnius. See **CÆSONI-NUS**.—Introduces the first law against bribery at elections, B.C. 149—consul, continues the siege of Carthage, 148—another, consul, 133. See **FAUGI**.—Another, consul, 112—proceeds with an army into Numidia, is bribed by Jugurtha to make peace, and withdraws his forces, 111—another, consul, 58—censor, 50—his daughter, Calpurnia, wife of Julius Cæsar, 44. See **CÆSONIUS**.—Another, gov. of Rome, and consul, 15—Horace dedicates to his sons (Ad Pisones) his *Art of Poetry*, about 12—another, consul, 1—others, A.D. 27; and 67—another, one of the Thirty Tyrants, is put to death by the rebel Valens, 261.
- PISO**, M. Papius. See **CALPURNIANUS**.
- PISO**, Qu. Calpurnius, consul of Rome, sent against the Numantines, remains inactive in the country of the Pallantines, B.C. 135.
- PISSAMENE**. See **LËTA**.
- PISTOJA**, council of Italian prelates at, restrictive of papal supremacy, 1786—their resolutions annulled by pope Pius VI., 1787.

- PISTORIA**, Catiline defeated and slain at, B.C. 62.
- PITCAIRN'S ISLAND**. See **BOUNTY**, Mutiny of the.
- PITCHER**, major, a royalist, shot in St. Paul's churchyard, Dec. 23, 1648.
- PITT**, Christopher, b. 1719—d. 1748.
- PITT**, William, the elder, b. 1708—signalizes himself as a parliamentary orator by a panegyric on Frederic, prince of Wales, April 16, 1736—appointed one of the prince of Wales's gentlemen of the bedchamber, Feb. 21, 1738—excluded by the king's personal dislike; supports the Broad Bottom ministry, 1744—appointed paymaster-gen., Feb. 22; and privy councillor, May 31, 1746—resigns, and unites with Henry Fox in opposition to the duke of Newcastle, 1754—made secretary of state, Dec. 4, 1756—dismissed from office, April 9; restored and placed at the head of the ministry, June 23, 1757. See **GEORGE II.**, k. of Great Britain.—Resigns, when a pension is given to him, and the title of baroness Chatham to his wife, Oct. 5, 1761—vehemently condemns the articles of the treaty of peace, Nov. 1762—unsuccessful interviews with the king to form a ministry, Aug. 29, 1763—empowered to form a new administration, July 12, 1766—is created earl of Chatham, Aug. 2. See **CHATHAM**, William Pitt, earl of.
- PITT**, John. See **CHATHAM**, John, earl of.
- PITT**, the hon. William (the son), b. 1759—supports Burke's proposed reforms, Feb. 15; seconds a motion of C. J. Fox, for terminating the American war, June 12, 1781—brings forward a motion for parliamentary reform, May 7; chancellor of the exchequer in lord Shelburne's ministry, July 10, 1782—resigns, March 21; renews his motion for reform, May 7; first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 23, 1783—his India Bill rejected, Jan.; receives a vote of thanks from the common council of London, Apr. 10; opposed by a majority of the Commons, induces the king to dissolve parliament, March 25; supported by a large majority of the new House, May 18; Commutation Act introduced, June 21; his budget, June 30; his India Bill again brought forward, July 9, 1784—and passed; his third motion for reform negatived by a majority of seventy-four, April 18, 1785—his plan for fortresses lost by the Speaker's casting vote, Feb. 27; his Sinking Fund unanimously adopted, March 29; supports the Benares article against Warren Hastings, May 13, 1786—moves a resolution, in the House of Commons, for taking the African slave trade into consideration during the next

session, May 9; his resolutions on the Regency carried, Dec. 16; his letter to the prince of Wales, Dec. 30, 1788—his budget, April 25, 1790—chosen high steward of the university of Cambridge; condemns all laws which attach penalties to opinions, Feb. 21, 1791—in his budget oration, enlarges on the flourishing state of the country, and the prospect of a durable peace, Feb. 17, 1792—examined for the defence on the trial of Horne Tooke and others, Nov. 1794—his duel with Tierney, May 27, 1798—resigns office, Feb. 10, 1801—unites with Fox in opposing the Addington ministry, April 16; authorized by the k. to form a new administration, May 7; sacrifices the cause of Catholic emancipation, and resumes his former offices, May 12, 1804—forms a third coalition against France with Austria and Russia, 1806—d. Jan. 23; vote of the Commons for his interment in Westminster Abbey at the national expense, 27; grant for the payment of his debts, Feb. 3; monument voted to him by the common council of London, 6; his funeral, Feb. 22, 1806—monument to him in Guildhall completed, Mar. 27, 1813—his statue placed in Hanover Square, 1831.

PITT, George. See RIVERS, baron.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, b. at Mitylene, B.C. 651—overthrows Melanchrus of Mitylene, 611—banishes the poet Alcæus, 589—resigns the government of Mitylene, 577—d. 569.

PITTI, the, of Florence, attempt to overthrow the Medici; with the assistance of the new duke of Milan they are disconcerted, and driven from the city, 1466.

PITTSBURG. See DU QUEBEN, Fort.

PIUS, consul of Rome, 238.

PIUS, Antoninus, b. Sept. 20, 86. See ANTONINUS, T. Pius, emperor of Rome.—Consul II., 139—III., 140—IV., 145.

PIUS, P. Cælius Balbinus Vibullius, consul of Rome, 137.

PIUS, Qu. Cæcilius Metellus. See METELLUS, Qu. Cæcilius Pius.

PIUS, Qu. Cæcil. Metellus, colleague for five months with Pompey, who had been appointed consul *solus*, B.C. 52.]

PIUS I., bp. of Rome, 142—150.

PIUS II., pope. See SYLVIVS, Æneas.—Acknowledges Ferdinand I., k. of Naples; strives to preserve peace, and unite all States against the Turks, 1458—calls a congress at Mantua, but cannot form a general league; employs John de Castriot to plant alum works at Tolfa, near Civita Vecchia, 1459—sends reinforcements to Ferdinand of Naples, 1460—excommunicates George, k. of Bohemia, and retracts all the opinions and measures he advocated when secretary to

the council of Baale, 1463—goes to Ancona to assemble an armament against the Turks: d. there, Aug. 15, 1464.

PIUS III., pope, Francesco Piccolomini, elected, Sept. 22; d. Oct. 18, 1503.

PIUS IV., pope, 1559. See MEDICI, John Angelo de'.—Acknowledges the emperor Ferdinand I., 1560—repairs the fortifications of Rome and other cities; condemns and executes many members of the Caraffa family, and re-opens the council of Trent, March 10, 1561—closes it, Dec. 8; excommunicates the queen of Navarre (Jane d'Albret), 1563—confirms the acts of the council of Trent, and carries into effect the reforms ordered, 1564—d. Dec. 9, 1565.

PIUS V., pope, cardinal Michele Ghislieri, grand inquisitor, elected Jan. 7, 1566—fills the dungeons with prisoners brought from all parts of Italy to be tried by the Inquisition, 1567—renews the Bull "In Cœnâ Domini," and endeavours to exalt the papal power to its former height, 1568—ordains severe reforms in church and state; allows no Jews in his territories, except in Rome and Ancona; offends the emperor, the k. of Spain, and the duke of Savoy, by creating Cosmo de' Medici grand duke of Tuscany, and disregards their protests, 1569—excommunicates queen Elizabeth, and encourages earl Thomsom in an attempted rebellion in Ireland, 1570—claims jurisdiction in Sicily, which Philip II. of Spain resists, 1571—fits out a fleet, which assists in the defeat of the Turks in the Gulf of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571—d. May 1, 1572.

PIUS VI., pope, cardinal John Angelo Braschi, b. 1717—succeeds, Feb. 15, 1775—encourages Martini's Italian version of the Scriptures, 1776—visits Vienna to endeavour to divert the emperor, Joseph II., from his course of reform, 1782—annuls the resolutions of the German and Italian prelates, met at Ems and Pistoja, against the papal supremacy, 1787—deposes Scipio Ricci, bp. of Pistoja and Prato, 1790—threatens the constitutional bishops of France, 1791—makes a treaty with the French republic at Tolentino, Feb. 19, 1797—expelled by them from Rome, Feb. 15, 1798—carried a prisoner to France; d. at Valence, Aug. 29, 1799.

PIUS VII., pope, cardinal Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte, b. 1740—elected by a conclave at Venice, March 13, 1800—agrees to a concordat with France, July 15, 1801—crowns Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1804—excommunicates him, June 10, 1809—is carried a prisoner to Savona, July 6; an archbishop of Paris appointed in defiance of him, Oct. 14, 1810—refuses to

- consecrate the French bishops, but a compromise is effected by cardinal Fesch, Aug. 5, 1811—Napoleon endeavours to conciliate him, March 23, 1813—set at liberty, and allowed to return to Rome, Jan. 23, 1814—re-establishes the Jesuits, Aug. 15, and the Inquisition, Aug. 17—driven from Rome by Murat, March 22; returns, May, 10, 1815—d. Aug. 20, 1823.
- PIUS VIII.**, pope, Francis Xavier Castiglione, b. 1762—elected March 31, 1829—protects the Jesuits and the Inquisition; d. Nov. 30, 1830.
- PIUS IX.**, pope. See FERRETTI, Mastai.—Elected June 16, 1846—appoints cardinal Gizzi secretary of State, proclaims a general amnesty, and excites popular enthusiasm by his reforms, 1846—introduces a national guard and municipal institutions in Rome, 1847—issues a rescript, forbidding Roman Catholic priests in Ireland to interfere in politics, Jan. 3, 1848—gives his people a free constitution, which is proclaimed at Rome; an insurrection follows; he takes flight to Gaeta, Sept. 24, 1848—Rome occupied by the French, 1849—Pius returns and modifies his reforms, April 12, 1850—creates Dr. Wiseman cardinal archbishop of Westminster, Sept. 30; issues a Bull erecting a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Oct. 19.
- PIZARRO**, with Almagro, discovers Peru, 1524—achieves its conquest, 1529—kills Almagro, 1538.
- PLACE, LA.** See LAPLACE.
- PLACENTIA**, the modern Piacenza, founded by the Romans, B.C. 221—the Via Æmilia constructed to, from Ariminum, 182—battle of; Orestes defeated and slain, A.D. 476—Lothaire, son of Lothaire I., d. at, Aug. 10, 869—council of, March 1, 1095. See COUNCILS.—Quarrels with Parma, 1199. See PARMA.—Ruled, with other towns, by the marquis Uberto Pelavicino, 1262—added to the duchy of Milan by Luchino Visconte, 1346—taken by storm by Francesco Sforza, 1447—given up by the duke of Milan to pope Leo X., 1513—part of the duchy of Parma, 1545. See FARNESI, and PARMA.—Occupied by the emperor Charles V., 1549—ceded by Philip II. of Spain to the duke of Parma, 1556—given with Parma to the duke of Luca, 1847.
- PLACENTIA** in Spain. See PLASENCIA.
- PLACIDIA**, sister of Honorius, carried from Rome a captive by the Goths, 410—married to Adolphus, 414—restored to her brother, 416—married to Constantius, 417—birth of her son, Valentinian III., 419—dismissed by Honorius, and takes refuge at Constantinople, 423—d. 450.
- PLACIDIA**, daughter of Valentinian III., married to the senator Olybrius of the Anician family, 462.
- PLACIDIANUS**, consul of Rome, 373.
- PLACIDIUS**, defended by Cicero, B.C. 54.
- PLACIDUS**, consul of Rome, 481.
- PLACIDUS**, M. Mæcius Memmius, consul of Rome, 843.
- PLACILLUS**, bp. of Antioch, 332—342.
- PLAGUE**. See PESTILENCE.
- PLANCK, E. J.**, d. 1833.
- PLANCOUS**, L. Munatius, founds Lugdunum in Gaul, B.C. 43—consul of Rome, 42—an eminent orator, 25.
- PLANETS**, the dates of their discovery, and all chronological facts concerning them, may be found under their respective names in this Index.
- PLANTA, Jos.**, b. 1787—secretary of the treasury, 1827—a junior lord, Nov. 21, 1834—retires, Dec. 31; d. 1847.
- PLANODES**, Maximus, the Greek collector of the Fables ascribed to Æsop; d. 1353.
- PLASENCIA**, a town in Spain, near which the emperor Charles V. builds the monastery of St. Just, and retires there, 1556.
- PLASSEY**, battle of; final defeat of Rajah al Dowlah by Clive, June 23, 1757.
- PLATA**, Rio de la, discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis, 1515—Portuguese settlement in Brazil extended to its shore, 1553. See BRAZIL, and PARAGUAY.
- PLATEA**, a town of Boeotia, withdraws from the league and places itself under the protection of Athens, B.C. 519—battle of; the Persian gen., Mardonius, totally defeated by the Greeks under Pausanias and Aristides, 479—the Thebans attempt to seize it, 431—besieged by them, 429—conquered by them, 427—relinquished, 386—utterly destroyed by them, 374.
- PLATEA**, island of. See BATTUS.
- PLATINA**, Bartolommeo, writes his History of the Popes, 1470—librarian of the Vatican; d. of the plague, 1481.
- PLATO**, the comic poet, makes his first exhibition, B.C. 428.
- PLATO**, b. B.C. 429—becomes a disciple of Socrates, 409—retires to Megara, 399—returns to Athens after having travelled in Egypt, Cyrene, and Italy, and visited the Pythagoreans, Philolaus and Eurytus, 395—serves in the battle of Corinth, 394—visits Sicily, and is well received by Dionysius the Elder, 389—teaches in the Grove of Academus, 374—again in Sicily, trying to reconcile Dionysius the Younger and Dion, 361—sold as a slave by Dionysius, but redeemed by Archytas of Tarentum, 360—requested by the Cyreneans to frame laws for them, but declines, 356—d. 347.
- PLATO**, exarch of Ravenna, 638—648.

PLATOFF, hetman of the Cossacks, pursues the French in their retreat from Russia, 1812—visits the prince regent, in London, June 7; departs, 27, 1815—d. 1818.

PLATONIC ACADEMY of Florence, founded 1476. See **PHILOSOPHY**.

PLAUXN, Heinrich Reuss von, grand master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, 1469—1470.

PLAUXN, Henry von, grand master of the Teutonic Knights in Prussia, 1410—1413. See **KNIGHTS**, Teutonic.

PLAUTIANUS, Fulvius, prætorian prefect, 22—consul of Rome II., 208—d. Jan. 22, 208.

PLAUTILLA, daughter of Plautianus, married to Caracalla, 202.

PLAUTIUS, defeated by Viriathus, B.C. 145.

PLAUTIUS, Aulus, sent with an army into Britain, 43—made governor, 44—returns, 47.

PLAUTIUS, Qu., consul of Rome, 36.

PLAUTUS, the fabulist, d. R.C. 184.

PLAYFAIR, John, b. 1749—d. 1819.

PLEBES, a distinct order of Roman citizens, inferior to the Patricians; discord between them for the payment of debts, B.C. 495—secession of the Plebes to Mons Sacer, 494—their demands are granted by a solemn treaty, and the power given them of appointing tribunes to protect them, 493—claim their share of the conquered lands, for which the first agrarian law is passed, 486—evasions of the law cause fresh dissensions, 482—are joined by the Fabii, who disapprove the tyranny of the Patricians, and withdraw from their order, 478—the consuls of the former year summoned by the tribunes to render an account of their conduct, 475—the murder of the tribune Genucius excites more violent commotions; further concessions are made by the Patricians, 473—the tribune Publius brings forward his Rogations, 472—the Plebes refuse to fight under Appius Claudius Sabinus, 471—he is impeached by the tribunes, and kills himself, 470—an interval of tranquillity follows, 469—demand that the laws should be more explicit, and the power of the consuls defined, 461—more earnest in their demands, 459—obtain ten tribunes instead of five, 457—the Laws of the Twelve Tables completed; resist the tyranny of the Decemvirs, 449—obtain more extensive power, 448—allowed by the Canuleian law to intermarry with Patricians, 445—admitted to the questorship, 408—the Licinian laws proposed, to give the Plebes one consul and other rights; vehement resistance of the Patricians; five years of anarchy and confusion follow, 376—these demands

acceded to, through the persuasion of Camillus, 368—the laws passed, and the Plebes made an order co-equal with the Patricians, 367—L. Sextius Lateranus first Plebeian consul, 366—continue to gain power; C. Marius Rutilus their first Dictator, 353; and their first Censor, 348—the law of debtors further amended, 341; plebeian rights confirmed by the laws of Qu. Publilius Philo, 339—he is their first prætor, 336—the priesthood opened to them by the Ogulnian law, 302—the distinction between the orders gradually ends; the two censors are both plebeians, 174; and the two consuls, 182.

PLEGMUND, an instructor of Alfred, archbp. of Canterbury, 889—supposed to have compiled the early part of the Saxon Chronicle, 890—d. 923.

PLEIADES. See **MOON**.

PLEISTARCHUS, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, son of Leonidas, succeeds his father, with Pausanias regent, B.C. 480—d. 458. See **LACÆDÆMON**.

PLEISTOANAX, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, son of the regent Pausanias, succeeds Pleistarchus, B.C. 458—accused of taking bribes from the Athenians, and banished, 445—Pausanias, his son, rules in his stead, 427—returns to Lacedæmon, 425—d. 408. See **LACÆDÆMON**.

PLEMNIS, k. of Sicily, B.C. 1671 (1526 C.).

PLESSIS LES TOURS, Louis XI., k. of France, retires to the castle of, 1482—d. there, Aug. 30, 1483.

PLETHO, George Gemisthus, attempts to revive the Platonic philosophy and reform Greek society, 1416.

PLETTENBERG, Walter von, provincial grand master of the Teutonic Knights, becomes duke of Livonia, 1521. See **LIVONIA**.

PLEVEL, Ignace, b. 1757—d. 1832.

PLINTA, consul of Rome, 419.

PLINY the Elder, b. 24—the fourteenth book of his Hist. Nat. written, 72—it is dedicated to Titus, 77—killed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79.

PLINY the Younger, b. 61—begins to plead, 80—prætor, 90—pleads before Nerva for the family of Helvidius Priscus, 96—becomes the favourite and correspondent of Trajan, 98—prosecutes Marius Priscus for extortion in Africa, and pronounces a panegyric on Trajan, 100—goes to Bithynia as proconsul, 108—writes to Trajan respecting the Christians in his province, 104.

PLUTINA POMPEIA, the wife of Trajan, endeavours to reform the manners and character of the Roman females, 102.

PLUTINUS, b. 205—a disciple of Ammonius Saccas, 232—accompanies the Roman

- army in the hope of reaching India, 242—popular among the Romans as a lecturer on the New Platonic doctrines, 244—patronized by Gallienus, 264—composes many of his works, 269—d. 270—Porphyry writes the Life of, 301.
- POVEY**, the, Capt. Moore, dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin, Jan. 1, 1848.
- POWICK**, battle of; the Poles and Lithuanians are defeated by the Teutonic Knights, 1331.
- POWDER**, Francis, d. 1829.
- PLUMER**, sir Thomas, appointed vice-chancellor of England, Feb. 22, 1813—master of the Rolls, Jan. 6, 1818—d. 1824.
- PLUNKET**, William Conyngham, b. 1764—opposes the Union in the Irish House of Commons, 1800—attorney-general for Ireland, Oct. 15, 1806—resigns, 1807—his Bills, for the removal of Catholic disabilities, passed by the Commons, Mar. 10—thrown out by the Lords, April 18, 1821—made attorney-general again for Ireland, Jan. 15, 1822—created a lord, and chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, 1827—lord chancellor in Ireland, 1830—resigns, 1834—reappointed, 1835—retires, 1841—d. 1854.
- PLUTARCH**, b. 46—taught by the philosopher Ammonius, 66—the preceptor of Trajan, 76—composes his first treatise, 80—highly favoured by Trajan, 96—governor of Illyricum, 106.
- PLUTARCHUS**, a noted teacher at Athens, d. 431.
- PLUTUS**. See **ARISTOPHANES**.
- PLYMOUTH**, sea-fight near, between the English and Dutch; De Ruyter forces sir G. Ayscough to retire, Aug. 16, 1652—accepts a new charter from Chas. II., July 7, 1684—visit of George III., Aug. 27, 1789—first stone of the breakwater placed, Aug. 12, 1812—dock receives the name of Devonport, Dec. 27, 1823—balloon ascent of Mr. and Mrs. Graham at, 1825. See **GRAHAM**.—Fire in the dockyard; two men-of-war burnt, Sept. 27, 1840—railway from Exeter opened, May 29, 1846—visit of Queen Victoria, July 20, 1862.
- PLYMOUTH**, Chas. Fitz-Charles, nat. son of Chas. II., created earl of, 1675—d. 1680.
- PO**, the Padus of antiquity, crossed for the first time by the Romans, B.C. 223—Hannibal reaches its valley, 218.
- POCOCK**, Admiral sir George, commands in the East Indies, 1755—attacks the French fleet and drives it out of the Indian Sea, Aug. 3, 1758—with lord Albemarle, conquers the island of Cuba, 1762—retires, 1766—d. 1792.
- POCOCKE**, Dr. Edward, b. 1604—d. 1691.
- POCOCKE**, Richard, b. 1704—bp. of Ossory, 1756—of Meath, 1765—d. 1765.
- PODESTA**, the office of, created in the Italian cities by the emperor Fred. I., 1158—the Milanese refuse obedience, 1159.
- PODIEBRAD**, or Podjebrad, George von. See **BOHEMIA**.
- PODOLIA**, ceded to the Turks by Michael Wisnowski, k. of Poland, 1672.
- POGONATUS**, a surname of Constantine IV., 669.
- POITIERS**, battle of; John II., k. of France, defeated and made prisoner by the Black Prince, Sept. 19, 1356—made the seat of government by the dauphin Charles, 1418—besieged by Coligny, and defended by the duke of Guise, 1571.
- POIKILE** at Athens, adorned by Polygnatus and Panænus, with paintings, A.C. 436.
- POISCHWITZ**, armistice of, between the allies and Napoleon I., June 3, 1813.
- PORTOU**, occupied by the Saracens, 781—taken from them by Charles Martel, 732—transferred to Henry II. of England by his wife, Eleanor, 1152—prince Arthur is acknowledged in, 1199—taken from k. John by Philip Augustus, 1205—invaded by Louis VIII., 1224—Henry III. sends the earls of Salisbury and Cornwall to defend it against him, 1225—conquered by the English, 1356—recovered by and annexed to France, 1375.
- POL**, St., in Artois; James of Luxemburg count of, great uncle of Elizabeth Woodville, and constable of France, attends her coronation at Westminster with a splendid retinue, 1465—enters into a secret treaty with Edward IV. and Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy against Louis XI. of France, 1474—the duke of Burgundy, after making peace with France, gives him up to Louis; he is convicted of treason and beheaded 1475.
- POLA**, in Istria; Gallus is executed at, 354. See **GALLUS**.—Regained from pirates by the Venetians, 1150—the Venetian fleet is totally defeated near, by the Genoese, May 6, 1579.
- POLAND**, the western part of the ancient Sarmatia, occupied in early times by various Slavonic tribes, among whom, after the migration of the Wends into Germany, the Polonen become the most powerful, and unite the rest under their leader, Piast, who takes the title of duke, 840.
- Dynasty of Piast.
Dukes of Poland.
- See other events under their respective names.
- Piast, 840—861.
Ziemowit, 861—892.
Lesko, 892—921.
Zemomyslas, 921—962.
Miecislav or Miseco I., 962—992.

POLAND—continued.

Boleslas I., son of Miecislav, *b. 967*—succeeds his father, and refuses to give a share of territory to his brothers, 992—assists the emperor Otho III. in his wars, 996, and induces him to found the archbishopric of Gnesna, 1000—war with Hen. II., 1003—conquers Bohemia and Moravia, 1004—loses them, 1005—submits to the emperor, and receives from him Lusatia, 1013—invades Prussia, 1014—attempts Russia, rejects the suzerainty of Germany, takes the title of king, and *d. 1025*.

Miecislav II., 1025—opposed by his brother, Otho; loses Moravia and Lusatia, 1032—*d. 1034*.

Seven years of anarchy follow, during which paganism is restored, and Bretislav I., of Bohemia, destroys Gnesna, 1038—Casimir I., called to the throne, restores order, 1041—re-establishes Christianity; recovers Silesia, 1051—*d. 1068*.

Boleslas II., 1058—assists Bela I. to obtain the throne of Hungary, 1060—restores Isaslav I. in Russia, 1069—war with Wratislav II. of Bohemia; is crowned as king, 1075—kills Stanislas, bp. of Cracow, and is expelled by his people, 1079.

Ladislav, or Wladislav I., 1079—1102.

Boleslas III. *the Wry-mouthed*, 1102—conquers Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen, 1124—divides his dominions among his sons; *d. 1138*.

Ladislav II., 1138—refuses his brothers their shares, and is expelled by them, 1145.

Boleslas IV. *the Curled*, 1145—gives up Silesia to the sons of Ladislav, and does homage to the emperor Fred. I. for Poland, 1163—*d. 1173*.

Miecislav III., 1173—1177.

Casimir II. *the Just*, 1177—1194.

Leszek I., 1194—1200.

Miecislav III., *restored*, 1200—1202.

Leszek I. recovers the throne, 1202—1227.

Boleslas V., *b. 1221*—succeeds his father, Leszek I., 1227—contests for the regency; the salt-works of Willeska formed, 1237—invasion of the Mongols, who gain the battle of Liegnitz, 1241—Boleslas driven into Moravia; returns, 1243—establishes the salt-works of Bochnia, 1251—war with Ottocar II., k. of Bohemia, 1253—*d. 1279*.

Leszek II., 1279—1289.

Ladislav *Loktek*, 1289—1290.

Kings of Poland.

Premislas expels Ladislav, 1290, and takes the title of king, 1295—*d. 1296*.

Ladislav I. recovers the throne, and continues the new title, 1296—1300.

Wenceslas (k. of Bohemia), 1300—1305.

Ladislav I., *again restored*, 1305—1333.

Casimir III., 1333—1370.

End of the Piast dynasty; the throne becomes elective.

Louis (k. of Hungary), 1370—1382.

Maria, 1382—1384.

Hedwig, *alone*, 1384—1386, with Ladislav II., 1386—1399.

Ladislav II., *alone*, 1399—1434.

Ladislav III., 1434—1445.

Casimir IV., 1445—1492.

John Albert, 1492—1501.

Alexander, son of Casimir IV., *b. 1461*—elected to succeed his brother, John Albert, 1501—gains a great victory over the Crim Tartars, 1506—*d. 1508*.

Sigismund I., 1506—1548.

Sigismund II. Augustus, 1548—1573.

Henry of Valois, 1573—1575.

Stephen Bathori, 1575—1587.

Sigismund III., 1587—k. of Sweden, 1592—deposed in Sweden, 1604—*d. 1632*.

Ladislav IV., 1632—1648.

John Casimir, 1648—1669.

Michael Wisnowski, 1669—1674.

John Sobieski, 1674—1697.

Frederic Augustus, *elector of Saxony*, 1697—1704.

Stanislas I., 1704—1709.

Frederic Augustus, *restored*, 1709—1733.

Frederic Augustus II. 1733—1763.

Anarchy; interference of Russia and Prussia.

Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski, 1764—first partition of Poland, 1772—second, 1793—third, and final extinction of the kingdom, 1795—Napoleon enthusiastically received at Warsaw, professes an intention of restoring the independence of Poland, 1806—creates the duchy of Warsaw, and gives it to the k. of Saxony, 1807—this is erected by the congress of Vienna into a kingdom of Poland, and placed under the sovereignty of Alexander, emperor of Russia, Apr. 30, 1815—receives from him a new constitution, Nov. 27—Cracow declared a free city by the congress.

Insurrection at Warsaw, Nov. 29, 1830—the grand duke Constantine driven out; a Diet assembled, and appoints Khlopicki dictator, Dec. 19—proclamation of the emperor Nicholas against these proceedings, 24—Khlopicki retires, Jan. 18, 1831—the Diet declares that the house of Romanow has forfeited the throne, 25—Diebitsch commences hostilities, Feb. 5—defeats the Poles at Dobro, 17—at Wawre, 19—at Praga, 25—is defeated by Skrzynecki at Wawre, Mar. 31—indecisive battle of Ostrolenka between them, May 26—Diebitsch *d.*; Paskiewitch takes the command and crosses the Vistula, July 12—storms and takes Warsaw, Sept. 6—8—the Polish army dispersed, and the in-

- surrection totally suppressed, Oct. 5—Poland incorporated as a province of Russia, by an ukase of Nicholas, Feb. 26, 1832—another feeble attempt at rebellion at Posen, is repressed by the Prussian troops, Feb. 14, 1846—a rising of the nobles at Tarnow in Galicia is put down by the peasantry, who in return are relieved by the government from road-labour, Feb. 17—Cracow incorporated in the Austrian empire, and the last remnant of independent Poland disappears, Nov. 16—Great Britain and France vainly protest.
- POLAR STAR**, Order of the, instituted in Sweden, 1749.
- POLE**, sir Richard, marries Margaret, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, who is (after his death) created countess of Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1513. See **SALISBURY**, Margaret, countess of.
- POLE**, Reginald, their son, sent by Henry VIII. to consult the university of Paris on the question of his divorce, 1529—created a cardinal by pope Paul III., 1536—engages in a conspiracy, and writes against Henry VIII., 1538—arrives in England as papal legate, reconciles the kingdom to the church of Rome, and recommends lenient measures towards the Protestants, 1554—dean of Exeter and archbp. of Canterbury, 1556—deprived of his legatine power by pope Paul IV., 1557—*d.* Nov. 18, 1558.
- POLE**, Michael de la, created baron, Jan. 20, 1366—lord chancellor, 1368—earl of Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1385—impeached by parliament, and deprived of his office, 1386; dies in exile, 1388.
- POLE**, Michael de la, son, restored to his father's honours, 1397—*d.* 1415.
- POLE**, William de la. See **SUFFOLK**, Wm., earl of.
- POLE**, John de la. See **SUFFOLK**, John, duke of.
- POLE**, Edmund de la. See **SUFFOLK**, Edmund, duke of.
- POLEMUS**, consul of Rome, 338.
- POLEMO**, son of the philosopher, Zeno of Apamea, receives from Antony a part of Cilicia, with the title of king, B.C. 39—Pontus given to him, 36; and Bosphorus, by Agrippa, 14.
- POLEMO II.**, confirmed in his father's dominions by Caligula, A.D. 38; dispossessed by Nero, 54.
- POLEMO**, succeeds Xenocrates in the chair of the Academy, B.C. 315—*d.* 270.
- POLEMO**, the sophist, *fl.* 143.
- POLEMON**, Athenian archon, B.C. 123.
- POLICE REGULATIONS** made for inn-keepers and brokers in London, 1285—extended and improved, 1586—again, 1640—magistrates and offices established by Act of parliament, 1792—for the security of the Thames, 1798—the new force created by Peel's Act, 1829—Irish constabulary, 1836.
- POLICROMOON**, printed by Caxton, 1482—by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495.
- POLIGNAC**, count, recalled from his embassy in London, forms an ultra-royalist ministry in France, Aug. 23, 1829—they prepare unconstitutional ordinances, which lead to the expulsion of Charles X., June, 1830—condemned to imprisonment for life, Nov. 21; released, and banished from France, Oct. 17, 1836.
- POLIORCETES**. See **DEMETRIUS**, Poliorcetes.
- POLISH DIET**. See **DIETS**, and **ALEXANDER I.**, emperor of Russia.
- POLISH REFUGEES** in Germany and Switzerland, ordered to withdraw to America, 1833—many assist the Hungarian insurrection and find refuge in Turkey after its failure, 1849—leave Turkey for Liverpool, Jan. 21, 1851.
- POLISH SUCCESSION**, war of the, commences, 1733—concluded by the preliminary treaty of Vienna, Oct. 3, 1735—definitive treaty, Nov. 18, 1738.
- POLITIANO**, Angelo, *b.* 1454—patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici, 1476—*d.* 1494.
- POLITICAL CLUBS**. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION**, 1791, 1792, and 1849.
- POLITICAL REFUGEES**, circular of lord Granville respecting, Jan. 13, 1852—prince Schwartzenberg's reply, Feb. 8.
- POLITICAL REGISTER**. See **COBBETT**, Wm.
- POLITICAL UNIONS** assemble in England to assist ministers in carrying the Reform Bill, March, 1831—affiliated, declared unlawful, Nov. 21; that of Birmingham abandons its intended organization, Nov. 22.
- POLITIQUES**, moderate Catholics in France, join the Huguenots, 1574.
- POLK**, James Knox, *b.* 1795—president of the United States, 1845—claims the Oregon territory and begins the war against Mexico; *d.* 1849.
- POLL-TAX**, or capitation, imposed by parliament on the English, April 25, 1379—gives rise to the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381—abolished, 1690.
- POLLENTA**, Guido Novello da, befriends Dante while an exile at Ravenna, 1321.
- POLLENTIA**, battle of; Stilicho claims a victory over Alaric, March 29, 403.
- POLLIO**, Asinius. See **ASINIUS POLLIO**.
- POLLIO**, C. Asinius, consul of Rome, 23.
- POLLIO**, L. Fufidius, consul of Rome, 166.
- POLLIO**, Trebellius, writes his part of the Augustan Histories, 291.
- POLLIO**, T. Vitrasius, consul of Rome, II. 176.
- POLLIO**, Valerius, *fl.* 118.
- POLLIS**, commands the Lacedæmonian fleet; totally defeated off Naxos by Chabrias the Athenian, B.C. 376.

POLLOCK, general, forces the Khyber Pass and joins sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad, April 6, 1842—recovers Cabul, Sept. 16.

POLLOCK, sir David, b. 1780—chief justice of Bombay, 1846—d. 1847.

POLLOCK, sir Frederic, attorney general, Dec. 17, 1834—resigns, April 30, 1835—re-appointed, Sept. 6, 1841—chief baron of the Exchequer, April 15, 1844.

POLLUX, the Athenian professor, dedicates his "Onomasticon" to Commodus, 176—celebrates the nuptials of Commodus by his Epithalamium, 177.

POLO, Marco, the Venetian, b. 1255—sets out with his father, Niccolo, and uncle, Maffeo, to travel in Tartary, 1271—with them constructs mangonels, which assist Kublai in his conquest of China, 1273—is allowed by Kublai to introduce Christian missionaries into China, 1275—is three years gov. of Yang-tcheu-fu; returns to Venice, 1295—commands a galley in the battle of Curzola, and is taken a prisoner to Genoa, where he writes his *Travels*, 1298.

POLOZZI, the Swedes penetrate to, 1579—battle of, the Russian gen., Wittgenstein, defeats Oudinot, July 30, 1812—battle renewed, and the town taken by the French, Aug. 1; abandoned by them, Oct. 20.

POLUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 712.

POLYÆNUS, addresses his "Stratagemata" to the emperors M. Aurelius and L. Verus, 163.

POLYBLADES takes the command of the Lacedæmonian army on the death of Agesipolis, B.C. 380—Olynthus submits to him, 379.

POLYBIUS, son of Lycortas, bears the ashes of Philopœmen to Megalopolis, B.C. 162—sent to Egypt as an ambassador by the Achæans, 181—commands the Achæan cavalry, and goes on an embassy to the consul Marcus, 169—one of the Achæans taken to Rome by Paullus Æmilius, 167—returns, 151—recalled to Rome by the consul Manilius, 149—present at the taking of Carthage and Corinth, which he describes in his *History*, 146.

POLYBUS, k. of Sicily, B.C. 1306 (1280 C.).

POLYCARP, bp. of Smyrna, visits Rome, and converts many from the heresies of Marcion and Valentine, 157—martyred at Smyrna, 166.

POLYCHARES, Olympic victor, B.C. 764.

POLYCLES, Olympic victor, B.C. 348.

POLYCLETES of Sicily, sculptor, fl. B.C. 436.

POLYCRATES and his brothers govern Samos; invites Anacreon, and favours Pythagoras, B.C. 532—at war with the Lacedæmonians, 525—d. 522.

POLYCRATES, bp. of Ephesus, 196.

POLYDAMAS, expelled from Pharsalus by

Jason of Pheræ, takes refuge at Lacedæmon B.C. 375.

POLYDECTES. See **EUNOMUS**.

POLYDORUS, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 742—709.

POLYDORUS, k. of Thebes, B.C. 1432 (doubtful).

POLYEUCHUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 956—970.

"**POLYEUCTE**." See **CORNEILLE**.

POLYGLOT. See **BIBLE**.

POLYGNOTUS, a painter, adorns the Poikile at Athens, B.C. 436.

POLYHISTOR. See **ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR**.

"**POLYHYMNIA**," the planet, discovered by Chacornac, Oct. 28, 1854.

POLYMNASTUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 456.

POLYPHIDES, king of Sicily, B.C. 1211 (1188 C.).

POLYPHRON of Pheræ slain, and Alexander succeeds him, B.C. 369.

POLYSPERCHON, regent of Macedon, B.C. 318—proclaims Hercules, the son of Alexander, k. of Macedon, 306.

POLYZELUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 867.

POMBAL, Carvalho, marquis de, b. 1689—prime minister of Joseph Emanuel, k. of Portugal, 1750—expels the Jesuits, 1759—resists the interference of the pope in favour of them, 1760—provides for Portugal a better system both of colonial and internal government, 1774—dismissed by Pedro III., and his reforms annulled, 1777—tried at Lisbon, and imprisoned for life, 1779—d. 1780.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, at the mouth of the Oder, held by the Obotrites, 690—by Poland, 960—the bishopric of Julin (Wollin) founded in it by Otho, bp. of Bamberg, 1125—conquered by Waldemar IV., k. of Denmark, 1210—made an independent duchy, 1479—conquered by count Wallenstein, 1627—claimed by the elector of Brandenburg on the death of the last duke, Bogislas, who leaves no heir, 1687—divided, by the peace of Westphalia, between Brandenburg and Sweden, 1648—the Swedish part seized by Napoleon I., March, 1812—recovered by Charles John, crown prince of Sweden, who brings an army to co-operate with the allies, Aug. 9, 1813—relinquished by Sweden to Denmark in exchange for Norway, 1814—given to Prussia by a new treaty, 1816.

POMFRET. See **PONTEFRACT**.

"**POMONA**," the planet discovered by Goldschmidt, Oct. 28, 1854.

POMPADOUR, the marchioness de, b. 1722—mistress of Louis XV., 1746—d. 1764.

POMPEIANUS, consul of Rome, 209. Others, 231 and 241.

POMPEIANUS, Sex. Vetulenus Civica, consul of Rome, 126.

POMPEIANUS, T. Claud., consul of Rome, 178.
 POMPEII, taken during the Social War by C. Papirius Mutilus, B.C. 89—destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Aug. 23, A.D. 79—its remains discovered, 1713—its antiquities collected in the Museum of Portici, 1788.

POMPEIUS, consul of Rome, 501.

POMPEIUS, Cn. Strabo, consul of Rome, gains decided victories over the Picentines in the Social War, B.C. 89.

POMPEIUS, Paullinus, commands in Germany, and embarks the Lower Rhine, 55.

POMPEIUS, Qu. Rufus, consul of Rome, unsuccessful against the Numantines, enters into a treaty with them, B.C. 141—which the Senate disavows, 140—treats with them again, but his colleague Popilius dissents, 139. Another, consul, 88.

POMPEIUS, Sextus, son of Pompey the Great, collects a fleet and army, and makes himself master of Sicily, B.C. 42—treaty of Misenum between him, Octavius, and Antony, 39—again at war; defeats Octavius, 38—defeated by Agrippa, and escapes to Lesbos, 36—attempts another war, made prisoner, and put to death, 35.

POMPEIUS, Sex., consul of Rome, 14.

POMPEIUS, Troguus. See JUSTIN, M. Junianus.

POMPEY, Cneus Pompeius, *Magnus*, son of Cn. Pompeius Strabo, b. B.C. Sept. 30, 106—frustrates the plans of Cn. Papirius Carbo against Sylla, 89—takes him in Sicily, and puts him to death, also reduces Africa to obedience, 82—receives a triumph, 81—sent to Spain to oppose Sertorius, 76—the Spaniards submit to him, 73—is the idol of the people, and shares the triumph of Metellus, 71—reconciled to Crassus, they restore the power of the tribunes, and repeal obnoxious laws made by Sylla; consul of Rome, 70—conquers the pirates of Cilicia, 67—by the Manilian law, is appointed to the command of the army against Mithridates; on his way to the East has a conference with Lucullus, in Galatia; defeats Mithridates and Tigranes, 66—conquers Syria, 65—called from Syria to oppose Mithridates again, 64—concludes this war; completes the conquest of Syria, takes Jerusalem, deposes Aristobulus, and makes Hyrcanus k., 63—returns from the East, and receives a triumph of two days, 61—joins Caesar and Crassus in the first triumvirate, and has Spain for his province, 60—meets them again at Luca, and renews their compact; Spain voted to him for five years more; consul II.; alters the judicial law, 55—sends Caesar a reinforcement, 53—consul III.; without a colleague seven months; for the

last five, Qu. Cæcil. Metellus Pius is joined with him, 52—jealousy and hostility commence between him and Caesar, 50—embarks for Greece, joined by Cicero, 49—defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia, Aug. 9; escapes to Egypt; killed, Sept. 29, 48.

POMPONIUS, L. Bononiensis, dramatist, fl., B.C. 91.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS. See LÆTUS, Pomponius.

POMPONIUS MELA. See MELA, Pomponius.

POND, John, appointed astronomer royal, 1811—d. 1836.

PONDICHERRY, founded by a French colony, 1674—admiral Boscawen falls in an attack, Oct. 6, 1748—siege of, commenced by Col. Coote, Dec. 8, 1760—surrenders, Jan. 16, 1761—restored by the peace of Paris, 1763—surrenders, Oct. 11, 1778—restored by the peace of Versailles, 1783—again taken, Aug. 23, 1793—and restored by the peace of Amiens, 1802—taken again, 1803—and retained at the peace of Paris, 1814.

PONIATOWSKI, prince, b. 1763—created a French marshal on the day before the battle of Leipzig; is drowned in attempting to cross the Elster during the retreat, Oct. 19, 1813.

PONIATOWSKI, Stanislas Augustus, count, b. 1732—elected k. of Poland, 1764. See STANISLAS AUGUSTUS, k. of Poland.

PONS, M., discovers the eccentric planet now called Encke's comet, Nov. 26, 1818.

PONSONBY, William, b. 1771—created baron Ponsonby, March 13, 1806.

PONSONBY, John, lord, b. 1820—created viscount Ponsonby, Apr. 20, 1839—d. 1855.

PONSONBY, Hon. Richard, b. 1771—dean of St. Patrick's, 1818—bp. of Killaloe, 1828—of Derry, 1831—d. 1853.

PONSONBY, George, b. 1755—lord high chancellor of Ireland, March 23, 1806—resigns, 1807—leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, 1808—resigns his pension as a retired chancellor towards the relief of the public burdens, Feb. 7, 1817—d. 1817.

PONSONBY, hon. Henry, major gen., 1743—killed at the battle of Fontenoy, April 20, 1745.

PONSONBY, sir William, major-gen., 1818—killed at Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

PONSONBY, hon. sir Frederic Cavendish, after serving through the Peninsular war as a colonel of cavalry, is severely wounded at Waterloo, but escapes, 1815—promoted to be major-gen., 1826—d. 1837.

PONTE, Niccolò da, doge of Venice, 1578—1585.

PONTFRAC, or Pomfret, the earl of Lancaster, made prisoner at Boroughbridge,

- is beheaded at, by order of Edw. II., March 28, 1322—Richard II. confined by Hen. IV. in the castle, 1399—is murdered there, 1400—earl Rivers, and other members of the Woodville family put to death there, 1483.
- PONTIANUS, bp. of Rome, 230—banished to Sardinia, 236.
- PONTIANUS, consul of Rome, 136—another, 238.
- PONTIANUS, Ser. Octavius Lænas, consul of Rome, 181.
- PONTIFEX Maximus, the office first instituted by the Ogulnian law, B.C. 302—allowed by Octavius and M. Antony to be retained by Lepidus, 36—assumed by Augustus, 12—held by successive emperors, Christian as well as Pagan, till finally discontinued by Gratian, A.D. 375.
- PONTIFICIUS, Ti., tribune, stops the levy of troops, B.C. 482.
- PONTIGNY, an abbey in France, to which Thomas à Becket flies after having provoked the anger of Hen. II., 1164.
- PONTINE marshes, a canal made through, by Appius Claudius, the censor, B.C. 312—drained, and a road made through them by Trajan, A.D. 107—completed, 110—drained under the direction of Theodoric, about 504.
- PONTIUS, C., the Samnite, defeats the Romans at Caudium, B.C. 321—he generously gives up the hostages whom the Roman breach of faith had left in his power, 320—defeated, made prisoner, and barbarously put to death by the Romans, 322.
- PONTIUS writes the life of Cyprian, 259.
- PONTIUS PILATE. See PILATE, Pontius.
- PONT NEUF, at Paris, the first stone laid by Hen. III., 1578—an equestrian statue of Hen. IV. presented by Cosmo II., de' Medici, grand duke of Tuscany, is placed on it, 1614.
- PONTUS, a kingdom of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Euxine, founded by one of the seven Persian chiefs, who slew the false Smerdis, B.C. 521—its early history is obscure, and its dates uncertain: its best authenticated events may be found under the respective names of the following:—
- KINGS OF PONTUS.
- | | |
|---|------------------|
| Ariobarzanes I. | } Times unknown. |
| Mithridates I. | |
| Ariobarzanes II., B.C. 368—337. | |
| Mithridates II., <i>Kistes</i> , 337—302. | |
| Mithridates III., 302—286. | |
| Ariobarzanes III., 286—240. | |
| Mithridates IV., 240—190. | |
| Pharnaces I., 190—156. | |
| Mithridates V., <i>Euergetes</i> , 156—120. | |
| Mithridates VI. <i>Eupator</i> , 120—63. | |
| Pharnaces II., 63—47. | |
- Made a Roman province, 47.
- Darius, son of Pharnaces II., appointed by M. Antony nominal k., 89—displaced, and Polemo made k., 36. See POLEMO I. and II.—Pontus suffers from an earthquake, A.D., 449—plundered by the Tsani, 568—included in the empire of Trebizond, 1204. See TREBIZOND.
- PONZA, naval battle near the isle of: Alfonso V. of Aragon defeated, and made prisoner by the Genoese, Aug. 5, 1436.
- POONAH captured by sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1808—dreadful earthquake at, June 10, 1819.
- POOR-LAW of 43 Elizabeth passed, 1601. See PAUPERS.—Irish, passed, 1888.
- POOR-LAWS Amendment Bill, brought in by lord Althorpe, April 17; the second reading carried, May 10; passed by the Commons; the duke of Wellington supports it, and it is read a second time by the Lords, July 21, 1834—Oastler and others agitate against it, May, 1837.
- POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC. See FRANKLIN, Benjamin.
- POORUNDA, treaty of, concluded by col. Upton with the Mahrattas, 1776.
- POPE, the title taken by the bishops of Rome, on the emperor Phocas conceding to Boniface III. supremacy over all Christian churches, 607—it is often applied incorrectly to his predecessors, who are therefore all included in the following series, to save the trouble of a double reference; their individual history, and that of the Church, during their several pontificates may be found under their respective names.
- BISHOPS OF ROME.
- | |
|------------------------|
| Linus, 66—79. |
| Anacletus, 79—91. |
| Clement I., 91—100. |
| Euaestus, 100—109. |
| Alexander I., 109—119. |
| Sixtus I., 119—127. |
| Telesphorus, 127—139. |
| Hyginus, 139—142. |
| Pius I., 142—150. |
| Anicetus, 150—162. |
| Soter, 162—171. |
| Eleutherus, 171—186. |
| Victor I., 186—197. |
| Zephyrinus, 197—217. |
| Callistus I., 217—222. |
| Urban I., 222—230. |
| Pontianus, 230—236. |
| Anteros, 236—238. |
| Fabianus, 238—250. |
| Cornelius, 250—251. |
| Lucius, 251—252. |
| Stephen I., 252—257. |
| Sixtus II., 257. |
| Vacant, 258. |
| Dionysius, 259—269. |
| Felix I., 269—276. |

POPES; Bishops of Rome—*continued*.

Eutychius, 275—288.
 Caius, 288—296.
 Marcellinus, 296—308.
 Marcellus, 306—310.
 Eusebius, 310.
 Melciades, 310—314.
 Silvester I., 314—336.
 Marcus, 336—337.
 Julius I., 337—353.
 Liberius, 352—355.
 Felix II. (called antipope), 355—358.
 Liberius, *restored*, 358—366.
 Damasus, 366—384.
 Vacant, 385.
 Siricius, 386—398.
 Anastasius I., 398—402.
 Innocent I., 402—417.
 Zosimus, 417—418.
 Boniface I., 418—422.
 Celestinus, 422—432.
 Sixtus III., 432—440.
 Leo I., 440—461.
 Hilarius, 461—468.
 Simplicius, 468—483.
 Felix III., 483—492.
 Gelasius I., 492—496.
 Anastasius II., 496—498; called by some, antipope.
 Symmachus, 498—514.
 Hormisdas, 514—523.
 John I., 523—526.
 Felix IV., 526—530.
 Boniface II., 530—530. Antipope, Dioscorus 530.
 John II., 538—538.
 Agapetus, 538—538.
 Silverius, 538—537.
 Vigilius, 537—555.
 Pelagius I., 555—560.
 John III., 560—573.
 Vacant, 573.
 Benedict I., 574—578.
 Pelagius II., 578—590.
 Gregory I., 590—604.
 Sabinianus, 604—607.

POPES OF ROME

Boniface III., 607—608.
 Boniface IV., 608—615.
 Deusdedit, 615—619.
 Boniface V., 619—625.
 Honorius I., 625—638.
 Vacant, 19 months, 638—639.
 Severinus, 2 months, 640.
 John IV., 640—642.
 Theodorus, 642—649.
 Martin I., 649—655.
 Eugenius I., 655—657.
 Vitalianus, 657—672.
 Adeodatus, 672—676.
 Domnus I., 676—678.
 Agatho, 678—682.
 Leo II., 682—683.
 Vacant, 683—684.
 Benedict II., 684—685.

John V., 685—686.
 Conon, 686—687.

Antipopes,
 Pascal, 687.
 Theodore, 687.

Sergius I., 687—701.
 John VI., 701—705.
 John VII., 705—708.
 Sisinnius, 20 days, 708.
 Constantine, 708—715.
 Gregory II., 715—731.
 Gregory III., 731—741.
 Zachary, 741—752.
 Stephen II., 3 days, 752; omitted by some.
 Stephen III., 752—757; (II., according to some).
 Paul I., 757—767.
 Constantine (called Antipope), 767—768. Antipope, Theophylactus, 767.
 Stephen IV. (or III.), 768—772.
 Hadrian I., 772—795.
 Leo III., 795—816.
 Stephen V. (or IV.), 816—817.
 Pascal I., 817—824.
 Eugenius II., 824—827. Antipope, Zizimus, 824.
 Valentine, 827.
 Gregory IV., 827—844.
 Sergius II., 844—847.
 Leo IV., 847—855.
 Benedict III., 855—858. Antipope, Anastasius, 855.
 Nicholas I., 858—867.
 Hadrian II., 867—872.
 John VIII., 872—882.
 Marinus, or Martin II., 882—884.
 Hadrian III., 884—885.
 Stephen VI. (or V.), 885—891.
 Formosus, 891—896.
 Boniface VI., 18 days, 896.
 Stephen VII. (or VI.), 896—897.
 Romanus, 897—898. Antipope, Sergius, 898.
 Theodorus II., 898—900. 20 days.
 John IX., 898—900.
 Benedict IV., 900—903.
 Leo V., 2 months, 903.
 Christopher, 903—904.
 Sergius III., 904—911.
 Anastasius III., 911—913.
 Lando, 913—914.
 John X., 914—928.
 Leo VI., 928—929.
 Stephen VIII. (or VII.), 929—931.
 John XI., 931—938.
 Leo VII., 938—939.
 Stephen IX. (or VIII.), 939—942.
 Marinus II., 942—946.
 Agapetus II., 946—956.
 John XII., 956—963.
 Leo VIII., 963—964.
 Benedict V., 964—965.
 John XIII., 965—972.
 Benedict VI., 972—974.

POPES of Rome—*continued*.

Domnus II., 974— Antipope, Boniface
975. VII., 1 month, 974.
Benedict VII., 975—983.
John XIV., 983—986.
John XV., 986—993.
Gregory V., 993— Antipope, John XVI.,
999. 997; 10 months.
Silvester II., 999—1003.
John XVII., 6 months, 1003.
John XVIII., 1004—1009.
Sergius IV., 1009—1012.
Benedict VIII., Antipope, Gregory,
1012—1024. 1012.
John XIX., 1024—1033.
Benedict IX., 1033—
1044. Antipope. till 1048.
Gregory VI., 1044— Silvester III.,
1046. 8 months, 1044.
Clement II., 1046—1048.
Damasus II., 1048—1049.
Leo IX., 1049—1055.
Victor II., 1055—1057.
Stephen X. (or IX.), Antipope,
1057—1068. Benedict X., 1068.
Nicholas II., 1068—1061. Antipopes,
Alexander II., 1061 Honorius II. (Ca-
—1073. dalo), 1061—1067.
Gregory VII., 1073 Clement III.,
—1086. 1080.
Victor III., 1086—1088.
Urban II., 1088—1099.
Pascal II., 1099—1118.
Gelasius II., 1118 Antipope,
1119. Gregory VIII., 1118.
Callistus II., 1119—1124.
Honorius II., 1124—1130. Antipopes,
Innocent II., 1130 Anacletus II., 1130
—1143. —1138.
Victor III., 1138.
Celestin II., 1143—1144.
Lucius II., 1144—1145.
Eugenius III., 1145—1153.
Anastasius IV., 1153—1154.
Adrian IV., 1154—1159. Antipopes,
Alexander III., Victor IV., 1159
1159—1181. —1164.
Pascal III., 1164
—1168.
Callistus III.,
1168—1178.
Innocent III.,
1178—1180.
Lucius III., 1181—1185.
Urban III., 1185—1187.
Gregory VIII., 2 months, 1187.
Clement III., 1187—1191.
Celestin III., 1191—1198.
Innocent III., 1198—1216.
Honorius III., 1216—1227.
Gregory IX., 1227—1241.
Celestin IV., 18 days, 1241.
Vacant, 1242—1243.
Innocent IV., 1243—1254.
Alexander IV., 1254—1261.

Urban IV., 1261—1265.
Clement IV., 1265—1268.
Vacant two years, 1268—1270. Phillip
III. of France and Chas. I. of Naples
visit Rome to urge the election of a
pope.
Gregory X., 1271—1276.
Innocent V., 4 months, 1276.
Adrian V., 5 weeks, 1276.
John XX. (called XXI.), 1276—1277.
Nicholas III., 1277—1280.
Martin IV., 1281—1285.
Honorius IV., 1285—1287.
Vacant, 9 months.
Nicholas IV., 1288—1292.
Vacant, 2 years and 8 months.
Celestin V., 5 months, 1294.
Boniface VIII., 1294—1303.
Benedict XI., 1303—1304.
Vacant, 1304—1305.
Clement V., 1305; removed to Avignon,
1309; d. 1314.
Vacant, 1314—1316.
John XXII., 1316—1334.
Benedict XII., 1334—1341.
Vacant, 1341—1342.
Clement VI., 1342—1352.
Innocent VI., 1352—1362.
Urban V., 1362—1370.
Gregory XI., 1370—1378. The See
brought back to Rome, 1377.

SCHISM OF THE WEST.

Urban VI., 1378— Clement VII., 1378
1389. —1394.
Boniface IX., 1389 Benedict XIII.,
—1404. 1394—1424.
Innocent VII., 1404
—1406.
Gregory XII., 1406 John XXIII., 1410
—1415. —1415.
Martin V., 1417— Clement VIII., 1424
1431. —1429.
Eugenius IV., 1431 Felix V., 1439—
—1447. 1449.

END OF THE SCHISM.

Nicholas V., 1447—1455.
Callistus III., 1455—1458.
Pius II., 1458—1464.
Paul II., 1464—1471.
Sixtus IV., 1471—1484.
Innocent VIII., 1484—1492.
Alexander VI., 1492—1503.
Pius III., 26 days, 1503.
Julius II., 1503—1513.
Leo X., 1513—1521.
Adrian VI., 1523—1523.
Clement VII., 1523—1534.
Paul III., 1534—1549.
Julius III., 1550—1555.
Marcellus II., 21 days, 1555.
Paul IV., 1555—1559.
Pius IV., 1559—1565.
Pius V., 1565—1572.
Gregory XIII., 1572—1585.

POPEs of Rome—continued.

- Sixtus V., 1585—1590.
 Urban VII., 12 days, 1590.
 Gregory XIV., 1590—1591.
 Innocent IX., 1591, 2 months.
 Clement VIII., 1592—1605.
 Leo XI., 26 days, 1605.
 Paul V., 1605—1621.
 Gregory XV., 1621—1623.
 Urban VIII., 1623—1644.
 Innocent X., 1644—1655.
 Alexander VII., 1655—1667.
 Clement IX., 1667—1670.
 Clement X., 1670—1676.
 Innocent XI., 1676—1689.
 Alexander VIII., 1689—1691.
 Innocent XII., 1691—1700.
 Clement XI., 1700—1721.
 Innocent XIII., 1721—1724.
 Benedict XIII., 1724—1730.
 Clement XII., 1730—1740.
 Benedict XIV., 1740—1758.
 Clement XIII., 1758—1769.
 Clement XIV., 1769—1774.
 Pius VI., 1774—1799.
 Pius VII., 1800—1823.
 Leo XII., 1823—1829.
 Pius VIII., 1829—1831.
 Gregory XVI., 1831—1846.
 Pius IX., 1846.
 POPE, the, allowed by statute 11 and 12 Victoria, c. 108, to have diplomatic relations with Great Britain, 1848.
 POPE, Alexander, b. 1698—first edition of his "Rape of the Lock" published, 1712—"Windsor Forest" and "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," 1713—the first volume of his "Homer," 1714—his "Dunciad," 1729—his "Essay on Man," 1738—d. 1744.
 POPE, sir Thomas, founds Trinity College, Oxford, 1554.
 POPE, Miss, the actress, b. 1743—d. 1818.
 POPHAM, sir Home Riggs, naval commander in the expedition to Ostend, May 19, 1798—takes the Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 8, 1806—and Buenos-Ayres, June 27; reprimanded for having acted without orders, March 6, 1807—d. 1820.
 POPILLIUS. See LEXAS.
 "POPIISH PLOT." See OATES, Titus.
 POPIISH priests, ordered to quit England, April 2, 1663.
 POPLICOLA, L. Gellius, consul of Rome, B.C. 72. Others, 36; and A.D. 40.
 POPLICOLA, L. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 483. See POTTUS.—Consul II. 470. Another, military tribune, 398; II. 388; IV. 382; V. 379.
 POPLICOLA, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, B.C. 365; II. 368.
 POPLICOLA, P. Val., elected consul of Rome on the retirement of Collatinus, B.C. 509; consul II. 508; III. 507; IV. 504—d. 503. Another, consul, 475; consul II., killed

while defending the Capitol against Appius Herdonius, 460. Another, consul, 352.

POPPÆA, Sabina, the mistress of Nero, 58—married to him, 62—murdered, 65.

PORCARIO, conspiracy of, at Rome; forbearance of pope Nicholas V.; obstinacy of the conspirators; they are condemned and executed, 1453.

PORCELAIN paper and card invented by De la Rue, Cornish, and Rock, of London, 1829.

PORCHESTER, Henry Herbert, created lord, Oct. 17, 1780—earl of Caernarvon, July 8, 1793—master of the Horse, 1806—retires, 1807—d. 1811.

PORCHESTER, lord, carries a motion for inquiry into the Walcheren expedition, Jan. 26, 1810—his resolutions negatived, March 21; succeeds his father as earl of Caernarvon, 1811. See CAERNARVON, earl of.

PORCINA, M. Æmilius Lepidus, consul of Rome, B.C. 137—defeated by the Numantines, 136.

PORLIER, capt., executed for having attempted to resist the arbitrary proceedings of Ferdinand VII. in Spain, 1817.

POROS, congress of, to settle the limits of the new State of Greece, 1828.

PORPHYRIUS, bp. of Antioch, 404—413.

PORPHYRY, b. 239—visits Rome, 264—retires to Sicily, 268—Longinus addresses his Epistle to him, 271—Methodius, bp. of Tyre, writes against him, 300—writes his Life of Plotinus, 301.

PORSENNA, k. of Etruria, makes war on Rome to restore Tarquin, B.C. 508.

PORSON, Richard, b. 1759—publishes his Euripides, 1795—d. 1808.

POET, brings a band of Saxons, and lands at Portsmouth, 501.

PORTA COLLINA, battle of the, Sylla defeats the consuls Marius the Younger and Papirius Carbo, B.C. 82.

PORT EGDMONT. See FALKLAND ISLES.

PORTEOUS, capt. William, fires on the crowd at an execution in Edinburgh, April 14, 1788—is condemned for murder, June 22, but reprieved by the queen; dragged from his prison by the people, and hanged on a sign-post, Sept. 7.

PORTER, Anna Maria, novelist, d. 1832.

PORTER, sir R. K., traveller in the East, d. 1842.

PORTER, Jane, novelist, d. 1850.

PORTEUS, Beilby, made bp. of Chester, 1777—of London, Nov. 14, 1787—d. May 14, 1809.

PORTICI, the Roman antiquities found at Herculaneum and Pompeii collected in the museum of, 1786.

PORT JACKSON. See NEW SOUTH WALES.

PORTLAND, the Danes defeat the West

Saxons on the Isle of, 837—ravaged by the Danes, 962.
PORTLAND, Wm., earl of. See **BENTINCK**, William.
PORTLAND, Henry Bentinck, created duke of, July 6, 1716.
PORTLAND, William Henry, duke of, b. 1738—lord chamberlain, 1765—resigns, 1766—lord lieutenant of Ireland, April 14, 1782; resigns, Sept. 15; first lord of the treasury, April 4, 1783—resigns, Dec. 27; home secretary, July 11, 1794—his circular excites apprehensions of an invasion, Nov. 5, 1796—lord president, 1801—resigns, 1806—first lord of the treasury, 1807—d. 1809.
PORTLAND, William Henry, duke of, b. 1768—lord privy seal, April 30, 1827—lord president, Aug. 17; resigns, Jan. 28, 1828—d. 1854.
PORTO, the ancient *Portus*, at the northern mouth of the Tiber. See **OSTIA**.—Fortified by pope Leo IV., 849—Corsican refugees planted in, by him, 852.
PORTO BELLO, founded by the Spaniards, 1582—taken by Morgan the Buccaneer, 1668—by admiral Vernon, Nov. 20, 1739.
PORTO FERRAJO. See **ELBA**, Isle of.
PORTOFINO, naval battle of; the Genoese defeated by the combined fleets of Venice and Florence, Aug. 27, 1481.
PORTO RICO, unsuccessful attempt of sir Francis Drake and sir John Hawkins against, 1596.
PORT PATRICK. See **DONAGHADER**.
PORT PHILIP, in Australia, first settlement of, 1835—thrives, and receives the name of Victoria, 1839. See **VICTORIA**.
PORT ROYAL, the convent of, founded, 1268—re-founded by the abbess Arnould, 1626—suppressed, in consequence of the support given by its inmates to Jansenism, 1709.
PORT ROYAL, in Acadia. See **ANNAPOLIS**.
PORT ROYAL, in Jamaica, suffers by a destructive earthquake, 1692—by fire, 1702—by an inundation, 1723—and by a hurricane, 1744—by fire again, 1750 and 1815—and by a storm, 1784.
PORTSMOUTH. See **PORT**.—Edward IV. embarks his army at, to invade France, June 20, 1475—attack of the French repelled by John Dudley, viscount Lisle, 1544—the duke of Buckingham assassinated at, by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628—occupied by parliamentary forces, 1642—fire in the dockyard, July 3, 1760—another, July 27, 1770, and Dec. 7, 1776—visits of George III. and naval mock-fight, June 22, 1778; June 30, 1794. See **SPITHEAD**.
PORTSMOUTH, Louise R  n  e de Puencovet de Querouaille, mistress of Charles II., created duchess of, for life, Aug. 19, 1678. See **QUEROUAILLE**.

PORTSMOUTH, John Wallop, created earl of, April 11, 1743.
PORTSMOUTH, John Charles Wallop, earl of, proceedings commenced to prove his lunacy, 1832—pronounced of unsound mind, Feb. 23, 1833—d. July 14, 1863.
PORTUGAL. See **LUSITANIANS**, and **HENRY of Besan  on**.—First established as an independent State, 1096. For its subsequent events, refer to the names of its respective sovereigns.

COUNTS OF PORTUGAL.

Henry of Besan  on, 1096—1112.
 Alfonso I., 1112—takes the title of king, 1139.

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

Alfonso I., 1139—1185.
 Sancho I., 1185—1211.
 Alfonso II., 1211—1223.
 Sancho II., 1223—1248.
 Alfonso III., 1248—1279.
 Dionysius, 1279—1325.
 Alfonso IV., *the Brave*, 1325—1357.
 Peter I., *the Severe*, 1357—1367.
 Ferdinand, 1367—1383.
 John I., 1383—1433.
 Edward, or Duarte, 1433—1438.
 Alfonso V., *the African*, 1438—1481.
 John II., *the Perfect*, 1481—1495.
 Emanuel, 1495—1521.
 John III., 1521—1557.
 Sebastian, 1557—1578.
 Henry, *the Cardinal*, 1578—1580.
 Annexed to Spain by Philip II., on the death of Henry, 1580. Many of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies taken by the Dutch, 1602—a new factory established at Ormus, 1612—expelled by the Persians, 1614—Amboyna taken by the Dutch, 1620—Portuguese missionaries sent away from Abyssinia, 1682—kingdom of Portugal restored, 1640.

HOUSE OF BRAGANZA.

John IV., 1640—1656.
 Alfonso VI., 1656—1687.
 Pedro II., 1687—1706.
 John V., 1706—1750.
 Joseph Emanuel, 1750—1777.
 Maria Francesca and Pedro III., 1777—1786.
 Maria Francesca alone, 1786—her son regent, 1792—she d. 1816.
 John VI., 1816—1826.
 Pedro IV., 1826.
 Maria da Gloria, 1826—1828.
 Miguel, 1828—1833.
 Maria II. restored, 1833—1853.
 Pedro V., 1853.
PORTUGUESE maritime enterprise. See **JOHN**, k. of Portugal, and **HENRY** of Visen.
FORUS, k. of India, defeated by Alexander, B.C. 327.
FORUS and **CHINZIBUS**, kings of Babylon, B.C. 731.

POKUS, Olympic victor, *B.C.* 880.
POSEN, a city and province of Poland, taken by Prussia in the first partition, 1772—archbp. of, resists a decree of the k. of Prussia respecting marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics, 1838—deposed by the k. of Prussia, the pope protests, 1839.

POSIDIPPUS, the comic poet, *fl.*, *B.C.* 289.

POSIDONIA (Pæstum), founded by the Romans, *B.C.* 273.

POSIDONIUS, sent as an ambassador from Rhodes to Rome, *A.C.* 86—returns and settles there, 51.

POST-APOSTOLIC WRITING, the earliest known, that of Clement, bp. of Rome, to the church of Corinth, 94.

POSTAGE, first made a source of national revenue, 1648—farmed for £10,000 by Cromwell, 1663. See **Penny Post**.—Resolution of the House of Commons to reduce the charge to one uniform rate, July 6, 1839—gross receipts for 1839, the last year of the heavy charge, £2,522,495—Act for the reduced rate of one penny per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. comes into operation, Jan. 10, 1840—gross receipts under that rate, £2,908,130 *12s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the year ending March 31, 1857.

POSTMASTER, sir Brian Tuke the first appointed by Henry VIII., 1516—lord Stanhope, with Matthew de Questor for foreign parts, by James I., 1620—sir Robert Cotton and Thomas Frankland, joint postmasters, by William III., 1690—decided by lord Mansfield not to be answerable for loss of money inclosed in letters, May 8, 1778—the two postmasters reduced to one by the House of Commons, 1822.

Subsequent Postmasters General.

Thomas, earl of Chichester, 1823.

Lord Fred. Montague, 1826.

William, duke of Manchester, 1827.

Charles, duke of Richmond, 1830.

Francis Nathaniel, marquis Conyngham, 1834.

Wm., lord Maryborough, Jan. 1, 1836.

Marquis Conyngham, *again*, 1836.

Thos. Wm., earl of Lichfield, 1835.

Wm., viscount Lowther, 1841.

Edw. Granville, earl of St. Germans, 1846.

Ulric John, marq. of Clanricarde, 1848.

Duke of Argyll, 1855.

Lord Colechester, 1858.

POSTMEN, employed in Persia, *B.C.* 513.

See **ANGARI**.—Introduced among the Greeks by Antigonus, 320—adopted by the Romans after the conquest of Syria, 66—organized by Charlemagne, *A.D.* 800—by Louis XI., 1470—by Edward IV. in England, 1481—employed in Poland, 1647—in Turkey, 1834—made the guards of mail-coaches, 1784. See **PALMER**, major.

POST-OFFICE, General, of London, established by Act of Parliament, Dec. 27, 1660—removed to sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard Street, about 1690—new office in St. Martin's le Grand, opened, Sept. 23, 1829.

Secretaries.

Francis Freeling, 1797.

Col. Wm. Leader Maberly, 1836.

Rowland Hill, 1846.

POSTUMIANUS, Rufus Prætextatus, consul of Rome, 448.

POSTUMIUS, Sp. Albinus Magnus, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 148.

POSTUMIUS, L., consul elect, defeated and slain in Gaul, *B.C.* 216.

POSTUMIUS. See **MEGELLUS**.

POSTUMUS, M., military tribune, killed by the soldiers in a dispute about the division of the booty of the town of Bona, *B.C.* 414.

POSTUMUS, one of the Thirty Tyrants, checks the invaders of Gaul, 258—maintains his independence, 259—takes and slays Saloninus, son of Gallienus, and his governor, Silvanus, 260—having protected Gaul against the Germans, associates Victorinus with him in his power, 265—slain, 267.

POTATOES, introduced into England by sir Francis Drake, 1586—the failure of the crop begins to cause great misery in Ireland, 1845, 1846.

POTEMKIN, *3.* 1736—a favourite of the empress Katharine II., violates the treaty with the Turks, 1775—ceases to be a personal favourite, but retains his political power, 1776—massacres the Tartars of the Crimea, 1783—founds Kherson (now Odessa), 1784—intrigues of Yermoloff against him, 1786—drives Yermoloff from the court, 1786—Romantsof declines to share the command with him, 1787—takes Otschakof, Dec. 16, 1788—defeats Hassan Pacha at Tobac, takes Bender and Akerman, and invests Ismail, 1789—*d.* Oct. 15, 1791.

POTENZA, in Calabria, Roger, k. of Sicily, receives Louis VII. of France at, 1149.

POTHINUS, bp. of Lyons, suffers martyrdom, 177.

POTIDÆA, in Macedon, besieged by the Athenians, *B.C.* 431—surrenders to them, 429—taken by Philip II., 356.

POTITUS, L. Valerius Poplicola, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 483.

POTITUS, C. Valerius, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 410.

POTITUS, L. Valerius, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 392.

POTITUS, M. Valerius, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 286.

POROSI, mines of, discovered, 1545.

POTSDAM, made the arsenal of Prussia by Fred. Wm. I., 1724—occupied by Napoleon I., Oct. 25, 1806.

- POTTER, John**, b. 1674—canon of Christ-church and bp. of Oxford, 1715—archbp. of Canterbury, 1737—d. 1747.
- POTTER, Paul**, painter, b. 1625—d. 1654.
- POTTER, R.**, the translator of *Æschylus*, b. 1721—d. 1804.
- POTTINGER, sir Henry**, b. 1789—arrives to direct the operations in China, Aug. 1841—enters the great river Kiang, June 13, 1842—takes Shang-hae, 19; concludes a treaty with the Chinese commissioners, Aug. 29; his treaty opens the trade to all nations, July 27, 1843—resigns the command in China, May 24, 1844—entertained by the merchants of London in Merchant Tailors' Hall, Nov. 17, 1845—gov. of the Cape of Good Hope, 1846—of Madras, 1847—d. 1856.
- POUGUREVILLE, François**, b. 1770—d. 1838.
- POUSSIN, Gaspar**, painter, b. 1618—d. 1675.
- POUSSIN, Nicholas**, b. 1694—arrives and studies in Rome, 1694—d. 1685—statue of him raised at Andelys, June 15, 1851.
- POWDER**, worn in the hair, taxed, 1796.
- POWER-LOOMS** invented by John Austin, 1807—riots of unemployed Lancashire weavers to destroy them, April 24, May 8, 1826.
- POWER, Tyrone**, the actor, lost in the President, steam-ship, 1841.
- POWIS, sir William Herbert**, created baron, April 2, 1829.
- POWIS, William**, lord, created an earl, Apr. 4, 1674—accused of taking part in the Popish Plot, 1678—made a privy councillor, 1686—created a marquis, 1687—receives the title of duke from James II. after his abdication, and accompanies him to Ireland, 1689—excepted from the Act of Indemnity, 1690—d. 1696.
- POWIS, William**, marquis of, his son, sent to the Tower, and admitted to bail, 1716—summoned to parliament, Oct. 8, 1722—d. 1745. Title extinct.
- POWIS, Edw.**, lord Clive, b. 1785—created earl of, May 14, 1804—candidate for the chancellorship of Cambridge, 1847—d. 1848.
- POWIS, countess of**, accused by Dangerfield; the grand jury of Middlesex discredits his evidence and ignores the charge, May 11, 1860.
- POYNTING, sir Edward**, deputy lieutenant of Ireland for Henry, son of Henry VII., obtains an Act, bearing his name, which gives validity to the English laws in Ireland, 1494.
- POZZO DI BOGGO**. See BOGGO, Pozzo di.
- POZZUOLO**, the duke de Montpensier, French viceroy in Naples, d. at, Oct. 19, 1496.
- PRACTICAL GEOLOGY**, new Museum of, opened, May 12, 1861.
- PRÆMONSTRATIENSIAN ORDER** founded, 1121. See NORBERT.—Confirmed by pope Honorius II., 1126—introduced into England, 1143.
- PRÆMUTIA**, the parliament, by a statute of, still farther limits the papal power in England, 1352.
- PRÆNESTE**, destroyed in the Volscian war, B.C. 468—revives, and is still independent, 389—taken by Pyrrhus, 279—razed by Sylla, 82—a military colony planted by him on its site, 80. See **PALESTINA**.
- PRÆSENS**, consul of Rome, 246.
- PRÆSENS**, Bruttius, consul of Rome, 139.
- PRÆSENS**, C. Bruttius, consul of Rome, 153. Another, 217.
- PRÆSENS**, L. Fulvius Bruttius, consul of Rome, II. 180.
- PRÆSIDIUS**, consul of Rome, 494.
- PRÆTEXTATUS**, C. Asinius, consul of Rome, 242.
- PRÆTOR**, the office of, created at Rome, B.C. 366—thrown open to the Plebes, 366—two additional appointed for Sicily, and for Sardinia and Corsica, 227—two more for Spain, 197.
- PRÆTOR PRÆGRINUS**, an office created by the Romans for the superintendence of their conquered lands, and Q. Valerius Falto appointed to it, B.C. 242.
- PRÆTORIAN GUARDS**, instituted gradually by Augustus, from B.C. 27 to A.D. 13—their number increased by Tiberius, and a fortified camp made for them, 26—raised to 16,000 men by Vitellius, 69—their discontent repressed by Domitian, 97—assassinate Pertinax, and sell the empire to Didius Julianus; dismissed and banished by Sept. Severus, 193—restored and remodelled by him, 197—put Elagabalus to death, 212—and their prefect, Ulpian, 228—murder Maximus and Balbinus, 238—reduced by Diocletian, 290—disbanded by Constantine I., 312.
- PRÆTORIAN PREFECT** first appointed by Sept. Severus, and the office given to Plautianus, 197—to Papinian, a lawyer, who unites the military and civil duties of prime minister, 208—four appointed by Diocletian, one being appropriated to each emperor, 290—deprived of all military command by Constantine I., and made governors of the four provinces of the empire, 312—succeeded by counts of the domestics, 380—the office in the East given with limited powers to John of Cappadocia by Justinian I., 533—continued in Italy by Theodoric, and given by him to Cassiodorus, 534—its importance insensibly declines, and is transferred to the great Domestic.
- PRAGA**, a suburb of Warsaw, taken by Suvarof, and its inhabitants butchered, Nov. 5, 1794—battle of between Skrynecki, leader of the Polish insurgents, A A 2

- and the Russian gen. Diebitsch, Feb. 25, 1831.
- PRAGMATIC SANCTION.** See **SANCTION**, Pragmatic.
- PRAGUE**, the chief city of Bohemia, besieged by Henry *the Fowler*, 930—the bishopric of, founded by Boleslas II., k. of Bohemia, 967—made the capital of Germany by the emperor Charles IV., 1347—the university founded by him, 1371—*d. at* Nov. 29, 1378—the Hussites storm the town-hall, 1419—besieged by the emperor Sigismund, 1420—surrenders to him, 1436—Ladislav III., k. of Bohemia, crowned at, 1452—Matthias, son of the emperor Maximilian II., crowned at, 1611—and Ferdinand, cousin of Matthias, 1617—battle of, the elector palatine, Fred. V., defeated by Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, and driven from Bohemia, Nov. 9, 1620—peace of, between the emperor Ferdinand II. and the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, 1635—taken by the Swedes, 1646—taken by the French, Bavarians, and Saxons, Nov. 26, 1741—and Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, crowned there, Dec. 9; recovered by the Austrians, 1742—taken by Frederic II., k. of Prussia, 1744—battle of; Frederic victorious over the Austrians, May 6, 1757—congress of the allies and Napoleon I., July 5, 1813—breaks up, Aug. 9; insurrection at, June 12, 1848.
- PRaise GOD BARBONES.** See **BARBONES** PARLIAMENT.
- PRASLIN**, Duplessis, marshal, defeats Leopold, gov. of the Netherlands, and Turenne, at Rethel, 1650.
- PRASLIN**, the duke de, murders his wife and poisons himself, 1847.
- PRATINAS**, excelled in tragedy by *Æschylus*, B.C. 490.
- PRATT**, sir John, a judge of the King's Bench, 1714—chief justice, 1718—*d.* 1724.
- PRATT**, Charles. See **CAMDEN**, lord.
- PRATT**, John Jeffreys, *b.* 1759—patent granted to him as teller of the exchequer, 1766—succeeds his father as earl Camden, 1794—created a marquis, Aug. 15, 1812. See **CAMDEN**, marquis.
- PRAXIBULUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 315.
- PRAXITEGUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 471.
- PRAXITELES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 444.
- PRAXITELES**, the sculptor, begins to be known, B.C. 363—*d.* 290.
- PRAYERS** publicly offered up for the king and royal family in Roman Catholic chapels for the first time since 1688, Dec. 24, 1787.
- PRAYILLUS**, bp. of Jerusalem, 416—425.
- PREDDESTINARIAN** controversy, raised by the monk Gottschalk, 847—earnestly carried on by different writers, 854.
- PREISSENITZ**, Vincent, the hydropathist, *b.* 1799—*d.* 1851.
- PREMISLAS**, duke of Posen, acquires Cracow, 1290—inherits East Pomerania, and is crowned k. of Poland, 1295—*d.* 1295.
- PREMISLAS I.**, or **OTTOCAR I.** See **BOHEMIA**.
- PREEOGATIVE COURT** of London, gives up the will of Napoleon I. to the French government, Feb. 17, 1853.
- PRESSBURG**, the Diet of, ratifies the union of Austria and Hungary, 1526—declares the crown hereditary in the house of Austria, Oct. 11, 1687—accepts the Pragmatic Sanction, 1723—Maria Theresa is crowned at, June 14, 1741—negotiations at, Dec. 6, 1806—treaty of, Dec. 26, by which the emperor of Austria is deprived of his Italian dominions, the Tyrol, and other provinces.
- PREBYTERIAN CHURCH**, founded in Scotland, 1560—introduced in England at Wandsworth, 1573—becomes powerful in Scotland, 1577—established there by parliament, 1692—the General Assembly at Glasgow resists Charles I., 1698—dissensions between its members and the Independents in England, 1647—expelled from the House of Commons by Pride's Purge, 1648—the Confession of Westminster adopted as the rule of church government, 1655—ejection of its ministers in England by the Act of Uniformity, 1662—established by law in Scotland, 1690—many of its congregations in England adopt Unitarian tenets, 1796.
- PRESCOTT**, battle of; the Canadian rebels defeated by lieut.-col. Dundas, Nov. 17, 1838.
- "PRESIDENT"**, an American frigate, has a conflict with the British sloop of war, "Little Belt," May 16, 1811—is captured by the British ship "Endymion," Jan. 15, 1815.
- PRESIDENT**, steam-ship, lost in her passage from America, 1841.
- PRESIDENT** of the Council, the office created by Charles II. at the suggestion of Sir William Temple, and first given to the earl of Shaftesbury, 1679.
- PRESS**, the, in England, subjected to a licenser, 1556—again, 1693—a Bill to renew the Licensing Act rejected by the Commons, 1696—another act, 1799—censorship of the, established in France, Sept. 27, 1803—new decree issued, Sept. 26, 1811—vain attempts to restrain the liberty of the, in France, 1837—restrictions imposed, Sept. 26, 1850—the journals subjected to a government licence, and foreign newspapers prohibited, Feb. 17, 1852. See **NEWSPAPERS**, **PRINTING**, &c.
- PRESTON**, battle of, Cromwell defeats the

- forces of sir Marmaduke Langdale and sir Philip Musgrove, Aug. 17, 1648—the rebels of the northern counties defeated by generals Carpenter and Willis, Nov. 18, 1715—many of the prisoners executed at, 1716—Charles Edward retreats to, Dec. 12, 1745—strike of the operatives at, Oct. 17, 1853—riot to resist the introduction of strangers, March 8, 1854.
- PRESTONPANS**, battle of, sir John Cope defeated by the Young Pretender, Sept. 21, 1745.
- PRESWICKS**, Mrs., tried at York, as concerned in the Meal-tub plot, and acquitted, Aug. 2, 1690.
- PRETENDER**. See **JAMES FRANCIS EDW.**, son of James II., k. of Great Britain.
- PRETENDER**, the Young. See **CHARLES EDWARD**, son of James the Pretender.
- PRETYMAN**, George (afterwards Tomline), dean of St. Paul's, bp. of Lincoln, 1787—of Winchester, 1820—d. 1827.
- PREVEZA**. See **NICOPOLES**.—Included in the despotat of Epirus, 1205. See **EPHROS.**—Naval battle of; the Venetian fleet, deserted by the Genoese admiral, Andrew Doria, and defeated by Barbarossa, 1538—taken by the Venetians, 1684—by the Turks, 1715—recovered by the Venetians, 1717—and retained by them at the peace of Passarowitz, 1718. See **VENICE**.
- PRIAM**, k. of Troy, B.C. 1224 (1223 C.). See **TROY**.
- PRIAPATTUS**, or **ARSACES IV.**, k. of Parthia, B.C. 196—181.
- PRICE**, Dr. Hugh, founds Jesus College, Oxford, 1571.
- PRICE**, Dr. Richard, b. 1723—preaches a sermon on the French Revolution at the Old Jewry chapel, Nov. 5, 1789—d. 1791.
- PRICES** of all commodities raised by great speculations, 1824—fall, during the panic which succeeds, and ruin thousands, 1825.
- PRICHARD**. See **PRITCHARD**.
- PRIDE**, col., by the violent measure called "Pride's Purge," excludes the Presbyterian members from the House of Commons, Dec. 6, 1648—petitions Cromwell not to accept the crown, 1657—his body taken from the grave, by order of Chas. II., and hanged at Tyburn, and his estates confiscated, 1690.
- PRIDBAUX**, Humphrey, dean of Norwich b. 1648—d. 1724.
- PRIGNE**. See **BION**.
- PRIESTHOOD** at Rome, opened to the Plebees by the Ogulnian law, B.C. 302—of the Christian church, condemned by the council of Rome for their licentious lives, A.D. 1068.
- PRIESTLEY**, Joseph, b. 1733—communicates to the Royal Society his observations on different kinds of air, 1772—receives the Copley medal, 1773—his house and library at Birmingham destroyed by rioters, July 14, 1791—he emigrates to America, and d. at Northumberland in Pennsylvania, 1804.
- PRILAPUS**, George Acropolita imprisoned at, by Michael II., despot of Epirus, 1253.
- PRIMATTOCITO**, Francesco, painter and architect, b. 1490—d. 1570.
- PRIMOEBIUS**. See **JOHN PRIMOEBIUS**.
- PRIMOGENITURE**, rights of, abolished in France, Feb. 24, 1790.
- PRIMUS**, bp. of Alexandria, 109—120.
- PRINCIPALITIES**. See **MOLDAVIA** and **WALLACIA**.
- PRINCIPIA**. See **NEWTON**, Isaac.
- PRINGLE**, sir John, b. 1707—president of the Royal Society, 1772—resigns, 1778—d. 1782.
- PRINTERS**, 14 journeymen, obtain verdicts for £2000 damages against the king's messengers for false imprisonment, in relation to the "North Briton," July 6, 1768—proclamation issued for apprehending those who published the debates in parliament, March 8, 1771—they are apprehended, but released by the London magistrates, March 15.
- PRINTING**, first idea of, originated by Lawrence Koster, who produces, with wooden blocks, his *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, 1493—John Gutenberg invents cut metal types, and commences printing the first edition of the Bible, 1444—Peter Schoeffer introduces the use of cast metal types, 1452—the Bible completed, 1455—the Book of Psalms, printed by Faust and Schoeffer, the earliest work which bears a date, 1457—printing introduced in the Sorbonne at Paris, and the *Epistola Gasparini Pergamensis* issued, 1470—under the patronage of Antony Woodville, earl Rivers, brother of the queen, Wm. Caxton sets up his press in the Almonry of Westminster Abbey, 1471—printing of musical notes introduced, 1473—the first press set up in Spain; Caxton prints his first book with a date, *The Game and Playe of the Chess*, 1474—the Greek Grammar of Constantine Lascaris printed at Milan, 1476—Caxton prints *The Boke of Tulle of old Age* (Cicero de Senectute), 1481; and the Polycronicon, 1483—Wynkyn de Worde prints his Polycronicon, 1485—the English Acts of Parliament, I. II. III. and IV. Hen. VII. first printed by Caxton, 1490—Aldus Manutius sets up his press at Venice, 1494—the Court of Star Chamber places restraints on, 1687—also restrained under the Protectorate, 1655—the licensing system allowed to expire, 1696—the first printing press in Turkey, brought from France, 1726. See **PRESS**.

PRINTING PRESS, improved, introduced by earl Stanhope, 1800—the first in New South Wales, established by Geo. Howe, 1808—König invents the working of it by steam, 1811—his invention first applied to the printing of the "Times" newspaper, Nov. 28, 1814.

PRINTING for the blind introduced, 1827.

PRINTING, Stereotype. See **STEREOTYPE**.

PRIOR, Matthew, b. 1664—secretary to the earl of Portland; ambassador at Paris, Jan. 14, 1698—a commissioner of trade and plantations, 1700-5—sent to negotiate privately at Fontainebleau, 1711—accompanies viscount Bolingbroke, and negotiates at Paris the preliminaries of the peace of Utrecht, 1712—examined before the privy council, April 1, 1715—taken into custody, 1715—d. 1721.

PRIORIES. See **ALIEN PRIORIES** and **MONASTERIES**.

PRIOSA, wife of Diocletian, banished with her daughter, Valeria, to the desert of Syria by the emperor Maximin, and all their possessions confiscated, 311—beheaded with Valeria at Thessalonica, 313.

PRISEIAN, the grammarian, fl. 514.

PRISEILLIAN, bp. of Avila in Spain, teaches heretical doctrines, 872—condemned by a council held at Caesarea Augusta, and banished by the emperor Gratian, 880—condemned by the synod of Bordeaux; appeals to Maximus, by whose orders he is beheaded at Treves, 885. See **IDATIUS**.

PRISEINUS, Clodius, consul of Rome, 110.

PRISEINUS, M. Peduceus Syloga, consul of Rome, 141.

PRISEUS, brother of the emperor Philip, revolts against Decius, 249.

PRISEUS, the philosopher, b. 306—accompanies the Roman army under Julian, 363—sent to Greece, 364—d. 365.

PRISEUS, the historian, accompanies Maximin on his embassies from Theodosius II. to Attila, and relates the proceedings in his History, 448—visits Egypt and the Thebais, 452.

PRISEUS succeeds to the command of the army in the East, 568—commands against the Avars, 562—drives them across the Danube, compels them to make peace, and is superseded by Peter, 563—reinstated, 564—has a conference with Balan, resumes hostilities, and defeats the Avars, 565—defends Tomi against Balan, 566—defeats the Avars, and is again superseded by Comeniolus, 600—marries the daughter of Phocas, 604—invites Heraclitus from Africa to oppose him, 608—entrusted with the command in Cappadocia, retires into a monastery, 610.

PRISEUS, Corn., consul of Rome, 98.

PRISEUS, C. Lutorius, condemned to death for an elegy on Germanicus, 21.

PRISEUS, D. Novius, consul of Rome, 78.

PRISEUS, Helvidius, the Stoic, put to death by Vespasian, 74—his Life written by Herennius Senecio, 88—Pliny pleads before Nerva for his family, 96.

PRISEUS, L. Valerius Messalla Thrasea, consul of Rome, 196.

PRISEUS, Marius, prosecuted by Pliny and Tacitus for extortion in Africa, refunds his gains, and is banished by Trajan, 100.

PRISEUS, M. Statius, consul of Rome, 159—serves under the emperor, L. Verus, against the Parthian k., Volagases III., 162.

PRISEUS, P. Servilius, consul of Rome, b.c. 495. Another, 463.

PRISEUS, Qu. Nonius, consul of Rome, 149.

PRISEUS, Q. Servilius, consul of Rome, b.c. 468—II., 466. Another, military tribune of Rome, III., 370.

PRISEUS, Qu. Sosius, consul of Rome, 169.

PRISEUS, T. Numicius, consul of Rome, b.c. 469.

PRISEUS. See **KING'S BENCH**, **NEWGATE**, and **HOLLOWAY**—Act passed for their improvement (14 Geo. III., c. 59), 1774.

PRISEHARD, Mr. See **OTAHUTE**.

PRISEHARD, Dr., b. 1786—d. 1848.

PRIULL, Antonio, doge of Venice, 1618-1623.

PRIULL, Girolamo, doge of Venice, 1559—1567.

PRIULL, Lorenzo, doge of Venice, 1556—1559.

PRIVATEERS. See **LETTERS of Marque**, and **BUCCANERS**.

PRIVERNAS, a surname granted to the Roman consuls for the conquest of Privernum, b.c. 329.

PRIVY COUNCIL, a meeting of the ministers of the Crown held from the earliest times, takes a more regular form under Henry VIII., about 1509—conducts the government for Edw. VI., 1547-1553—held by Chas. II. at the Hague, May 13, 1649—the first after the Restoration at Canterbury, May 27, 1660—remodelled by him, and Roman Catholics excluded, 1678—some admitted by Jas. II., 1686—a new, assembled, by Wm. and Mary, Feb. 14, 1689—another, by Geo. I., Oct. 1, 1714—John Aislabie struck off the list, 1721—Wm. Pulteney, 1781—lord Geo. Sackville, 1760—duke of Devonshire, 1762—Hen. Flood, 1776—C. J. Fox, 1793—viscount Melville, 1806.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS, motion for a return of the salaries and emoluments of, May 14, 1830. See **GRAHAM**, sir Jas.

PROBESUS, the sophist, fl. at the court of Constans in Gaul, 342—d.; his rival, Diophantus, makes his funeral oration, 367.

PROBERT, William, the accomplice of John Thurtell, hanged for horse-stealing, June 20, 1826.

PROBIANUS, Anicius, consul of Rome, 471.

PROBIANUS, Petronius, consul of Rome; 322.

PROBINUS, consul of Rome, 341.

PROBINUS, Anicius, consul of Rome, 469.

PROBINUS, Sextus Anicius, consul of Rome, 336.

PROBUS, M. Aurelianus Valerius, emperor of Rome, b. 232—the bravest of Aurelian's generals, employed by him to reduce Egypt, 273—overcomes Florian, brother of Tacitus, and is proclaimed emperor, 276—repulses the Franks, Burgundians, and other German tribes that had overrun Gaul; consul, 277—repairs the fortified line from the Rhine to the Danube; expels the Goths from Thrace, represses the Isaurian robbers, and arrives in Syria, where ambassadors from Persia settle terms of peace with him; consul II., 278—overthrows the Blemmyes in Egypt; consul III., 279—represses Saturninus in the East, and Bonosus and Proculus in Gaul, 280—celebrates the success of his arms by a triumph at Rome; encourages the culture of vines in Gaul and Pannonia; consul IV., 281—consul V.; killed in a mutiny of the army, Oct. 282.

PROBUS, consul of Rome, 510, *uncertain*. Others, 502; and 513—junior, 526.

PROBUS, Anicius, consul of Rome, 406.

PROBUS. See **CALPURNIUS**, consul of Rome, 228.

PROBUS, Sex Petronius, husband of Jerome's friend, Proba, consul of Rome, 371—prætorian prefect of Illyrium; saves Sirmium and the princess Constantia Postuma from the Quadi, 374.

PROBUS, Sicorius, negotiates the treaty of peace between Diocletian and Narses, k. of Persia, 298.

PROCIKA, John of, secretly employed by Pedro, son of James I., k. of Aragon, to promote his designs on Sicily, 1275—foment the discontent, 1279—is assisted by Michael VIII., emperor of the East, 1280—arrives in Sicily with an army, and expels the French, 1282.

PROCLIDAN, son of Aristodemus, begins the Proclidan line of the kings of Lacedæmon, B.C. 1102-1090—the line can no longer be distinctly traced after 381.

PROCLUS, bp. of Constantinople, 434-447.

PROCLUS, philosopher at Athens, composes commentaries on Plato, and works on astronomy, philology, &c., 487—d. 486—his life written by Marinus, 486.

PROCONNESUS, an island in the Propontis, to which the emperor Michael VIII. banishes the patriarch Arsenius, 1266.

PROCOPIUS, a kinsman of the emperor

Julian, attends him in his Persian war, 363—revolts in the East against the emperor Valens, 365—overcome and executed, 366.

PROCOPIUS, secretary to Belisarius, 526—accompanies him to Africa, 533—joins him at Syracuse, 536—is sent by him from Rome to obtain supplies at Naples, 538—ends his History, 553—writes his "Anecdota," 559.

PROCOPIUS, of Gaza, sophist and scriptural commentator, writes a panegyric on the emperor Anastasius I., 513.

PROCOLUS raises a rebellion in Gaul against the emperor Probus, defeated and put to death, 280.

PROCOLUS, son of Tatian, prefect of the East, put to death by the arts of Rufinus, 302.

PROCOLUS, Cn. Acerronius, consul of Rome, 37.

PROCOLUS, C. Plautius, consul of Rome, B.C. 368. Another, 328.

PROCOLUS, Valerius, consul of Rome, 340.

PRODICUS of Cæos, phil. fl., B.C. 435.

PROETUS, k. of Argos, B.C. 1361 (1830 C.)

PROEM taken by general Campbell, Dec. 25, 1825—restored to the Burmese by the treaty of Yandabu, 1826—again taken by the British, July 9, 1853—retained by them. See **BURMESE** war and **PREU**.

PROMETHEUS, the supposed era of, B.C. 1560 (1490 C.)

PROMOTUS, Fl., consul of Rome, 399.

PROPAGANDA FIDE, De, the Congregation, established by pope Gregory XV. 1622.

PROPERTIUS, the poet, loses his patrimony, and begins to write, B.C. 36—his Elegies composed, 26.

PROPERTY TAX. See **INCOME TAX**.

PROPONTIS, now the sea of Marmora; Milesian colonies planted on its shores, B.C. 750—traversed by the Goths, A.D. 262—its coasts plundered by the Saracens, 668—crossed by the fourth crusade, 1203—by the Catalans, 1303.

PROPYLÆA, erected at Athens by Pericles, B.C. 442.

"**PROSERPINE**," the planet, discovered by Luther, May 5, 1858.

PROSPER, of Aquitaine, concludes his Chronicle, 455—still fl., 463.

PROTAGORAS, phil. fl., B.C. 444.

PROTERIUS, bp. of Alexandria, 453-457.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE formed at Armagh, out of the Orange Society, Nov. 7, 1845.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION formed, 1779—lord North refuses to present their petition, Jan. 4, 1780—hold a meeting at Coachmakers' Hall, May 28; their petition rejected by the Parliament, June 2; when the No Popery riots commence.

PROTESTANTS, receive their name from their Protest against the condemnation of Luther's doctrines by the Diet of Spire,

PROTESTANTS—continued.

Apr. 19, 1529—agree to the articles of Torgau, and the Confession of Augsburg, June 26; decree of the Diet of Augsburg against them, Nov. 19, 1580—unite in the League of Schmalkalden; their church established at Zürich, 1531—the Diet of Nuremberg secures religious liberty to them, till the meeting of a Free General Council; their clergy introduce the custom of attiring themselves in black, 1532—their principles of resistance to papal power adopted in England, 1533. See HENRY VIII., k. of England, and REFORMATION.—Encouraged in Germany by Francis I., and persecuted by him in France, 1534. See FRANCIS I., k. of France.—French translation of the Scriptures made, 1535—the league of Schmalkalden renewed; Calvin settles at Geneva; the Protestant religion established in Denmark, 1536—counter-league of Nuremberg formed, 1538. See CHARLES V., emperor of Germany.—The Diet of Ratisbon by the first "Interim" refers the dispute to a general council; the Protestant States enter into a league with Francis I., 1541—their opinions are favoured by Hermann, archbp. and elector of Cologne, 1543—the Diet of Spire makes concessions to them; that of Westeraas declares Protestantism to be the religion of Sweden, 1544.

Persecution of the Waldenses; council of Trent opened, 1545—its Acts rejected by the Protestants; persecution of them in Scotland; hostilities commence in Germany, 1546. See JOHN FREDERIC and MAURICE, electors of Saxony.—Defeat of the Protestants at Mühlberg, 1547. See PHILIP, landgrave of Hesse.—Progress of their tenets in England. See EDWARD VI., k. of England.—Another "Interim," for Germany, issued at Augsburg, satisfies neither party; Maurice prepares another at Leipzig, 1548—enters into a secret league with other Protestant princes, 1551—with Henry II. of France; surprises the emperor, Chas. V., and obtains from him the religious freedom of Germany by the treaty of Passau, 1552.

Protestants repressed and persecuted in England, 1558–59. See MARY I., qu. of England.—Regain their ascendancy, 1559. See ELIZABETH, qu. of England.—Resist the attempts to put them down in Scotland, 1559. See KNOX, John.—Persecuted in France, 1559—take up arms there, 1561. See HUGUENOTS.—Disensions of Lutherans and Calvinists; introduction of the Heidelberg catechism, 1562—the Puritans object to the ceremonies of the Anglican church and

the vestments of the clergy, 1564—plot of Bayonne for the destruction of Protestants. See BAYONNE.—Resistance begins in the Netherlands to the oppressive severities of Philip II., 1565. See NETHERLANDS.

The emperor Rudolf II. revokes the concessions made to the Protestants, 1578—they claim the bishopric of Strasburg, 1593—and unite in the League of Heilbron, 1594—meet at Heidelberg, and renew their league, 1603—are persecuted in his own States by the emperor Rudolf, 1604—the exercise of their religion secured by the pacification of Vienna, 1606.

Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, 1608–1611. See JAMES I., k. of Great Britain.—The Protestants of Germany support the claim of the elector of Brandenburg to Jülich, Cleves, and Berg; meet at Halle, and extend their league, 1610—their privileges taken from them in Bohemia by their new k., Ferdinand, 1617—they rise in arms, and begin the Thirty Years' War, 1618. For the events of the war, see BOHEMIA; FERDINAND II., emperor of Germany; FREDERIC V., elector palatine; BAVARIA; CHRISTIAN IV., k. of Denmark; GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, k. of Sweden; LOUIS XIII., k. of France; BRANDENBURG; CHRISTINA, qu. of Sweden; and FERDINAND III., emperor of Germany.—The war concluded by the peace of Westphalia, or Treaty of Munster, which secures religious liberty in Germany, 1648—massacre of Protestants at Thorn instigated by the Jesuits, 1724—persecution of them in Poland, the first step towards the partition of that kingdom, 1766. See DISSIDENTS, and DIET of Poland.

PROTOGENES, the Rhodian artist, fl., B.C. 304.

PROTOGENES, FL., consul of Rome, 449.

PROVENCE, one of the provinces of Gaul, conquered by Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, 508—part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 561—overcome by the Saracens, 781—they are expelled by Chas. Martel, 732—again plundered by them, 850—made a separate kingdom for Charles, son of Lothaire, 855. See BURGUNDY, or PROVENCE.—Louis of Arles retires to, 902—part of the territories of Chas. of Anjou, and annexed by him to Naples, 1285—Joanna I. driven from Naples, and her husband, Louis, prince of Tarento, take refuge in, 1348—united to France, 1481—invaded by the duke of Bourbon, 1524—by the emperor, Charles V., 1536—by Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, 1590—the coast threatened by the English admiral, Russell, 1695—invaded by Chas.

- Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, Nov. 22, 1746—threatened by the Austrian gen., Melas, May 11, 1800.
- PROVENCE, count de, a title of Monsieur, the eldest brother of Louis XVI. See LOUIS XVIII., k. of France.
- "PROVINCIAL LETTERS." See PASCAL, Blaise.
- PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT formed in France on the expulsion of Louis Philip, Feb. 25, 1848—replaced by an executive committee of the National Assembly, May 10; in Tuscany, Feb. 8, 1849.
- PROVISIONS of Oxford enacted, 1258. See COMMONS, House of; OXFORD; and HENRY III., k. of England.
- PRUDENTIUS, b. 848—writes against Symmachus, 403—miscellaneous poems, 404.
- PRUDENTIUS, bp. of Troyes, writes his *Annals* and *Epistles*, 850—defends the tenets of Gottschalk, 854.
- PRUMNIS, k. of Corinth, B.C. 959—925.
- PRUSA, the capital of Bithynia, rebuilt by PRUSIAS I., and named after him about B.C. 182—plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259. See BURSÆ.
- PRUSÆAS, DIO. See DIO CHRYSOSTOM.
- PRUSIAS I., k. of Bithynia, B.C. 228—180. See BITHYNIA.
- PRUSIAS II., k. of Bithynia, B.C. 180—149. See BITHYNIA.
- PRUSSIA, a country on the southern coast of the Baltic, between the Vistula and Niemen, from which, at an early period, the Venedi are expelled by the Borussi, a fierce Slavonian people, who maintain their independence for many ages; they repulse an attack of Boleslas I., duke of Poland, and slay Adalbert, bp. of Prague, who attempts to convert them, 980—their lands are ravaged by Boleslas, and they conclude peace with him, 1018—drive Boleslas II. from the siege of Grodeck, 1058—resist the efforts of Boleslas IV. for their conversion, 1048—conquer Culm, and attack Masovia, 1167—duke Conrad, and the knights of the Short Sword, repelled by them, 1224—he invites the Teutonic knights, 1226—they arrive, 1230. See KNIGHTS, TEUTONIC.
- DUKES OF PRUSSIA.
- Albert, 1525—1568. See ALBERT of Brandenburg Culmbach.
- Frederic Albert, 1568—1618. See FREDERIC ALBERT.
- Prussia united to Brandenburg, 1618. See BRANDENBURG, and JOHN V. SIGISMUND, elector of Brandenburg.
- Prussia erected into a kingdom, 1701. See BRANDENBURG, Frederic III., elector.
- KINGS OF PRUSSIA. See the events of their reigns under their respective names.
- Frederic I., 1701—1713.
- Frederic William I., 1713—1740.
- Frederic II., *the Great*, 1740—1786.
- Frederic William II., 1786—1797.
- Frederic William III., 1797—1840.
- Frederic William IV., 1840.
- PRUSSIA, Frederic William Nicholas Charles, heir presumptive of the crown, marries Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, princess-royal of Great Britain, Jan. 25, 1858. See FREDERIC WM. NICHOLAS CHARLES, prince of Prussia.
- PRUTH, the river, crossed by Peter *the Great*; he and his army are surrounded by the Turks, and saved by the treaty of Hush, 1711. See KATHARINE I., empress of Russia. Made the boundary between the Russian and Turkish empires, by the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812—crossed by the Russian gen., Gortchakof, July 8, 1858—re-crossed by him, June 24, 1854.
- PRYNNE, William, b. 1600—imprisoned for his "*Histriomastix*," 1634—again the victim of the Star-chamber for seditious, 1637—set at liberty, and enters London in triumph to take his seat in parliament, Nov. 28, 1640—recommends limitations to the royal power, which are overruled; made keeper of the Records in the Tower, 1660—d. 1670.
- PRYTANIS, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, son of Eurypion, makes war on the Argives, B.C. 975—928.
- PRYTANIS, an annually elected magistrate at Corinth, B.C. 745—set aside by Cypselus, 656.
- PRYTANIS, son of Parysades, on the death of his brother, Satyrus II., attempts to seize the kingdom of Bosphorus, and is slain by his brother, Eumelus, B.C. 309.
- PSAFFENDORF, or Pfaffendorf, battle of; the Austrian gen., Laudohn, defeated by Frederic of Prussia, Aug. 14, 1760.
- PSALMODY introduced into the church of Antioch by two laymen, Flavianus and Diodorus, to chant the Nicene doxology, 328.
- PSALMS, Book of, collected by Solomon for the use of the Temple, B.C. 1000—others added during the Babylonian captivity, 580—and at the dedication of the second Temple, 515—the earliest book printed by Caxton, with its date, 1457—put into English metre by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1555.
- PSAMMETITUS. See PSAMMETIK III.
- PSAMMETICHUS, succeeds Periander at Corinth, B.C. 584.
- PSAMMETICHUS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 670. See PSAMMETIK I.
- PSAMMETICHUS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 400—395 Blair.
- PSAMMETIK I., k. of Egypt, B.C. 615 B. See PSAMMETICHUS.
- PSAMMETIK II., k. of Egypt, B.C. 569 B. See AMASIS.

PSAMMETIK III., or **Psammenitus**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 527—conquered by Cambyses, k. of Persia, 525.

PSAMMIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 791—of **Psammis**, 780 B.

PSAMMIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 600 C.

PSAMMUS. See **PSAMMIS**.

PSAMMUTHIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 376.

PSAUMIS, of Camarina, celebrated by Pindar, Olymp. IV., V., for his victory in the four-horse chariot race, B.C. 452.

PSAUDO-PHILIP in Macedon. See **ANDRISCUS**.—Another, crushed by the Quæstor Tremellius, B.C. 143.

PSUSENNES I., k. of Egypt, B.C. 978. See **SESAC**, **SHISHAK**, or **SHISHONK**.

PSUSENNES II., k. of Egypt, B.C. 909. See **PSUSENNES**.

PSINACHES, k. of Egypt, B.C. 918. See **PSINACHES**.

"**PSYCHE**" a new planet, discovered, by De Gasparis, March 17, 1852.

PTARSKO, the Hussite, co-regent of Bohemia, for Ladislas III., 1440—d. 1444.

PTOLEMÆUS ALORITES, k. of Macedon, son of Amyntas II., kills his brother, Alexander II., and usurps the throne, B.C. 367—assassinated by Perdiccas III., 364.

PTOLEMÆUS CERAUNUS, k. of Macedon, B.C. 281—280. See **CERAUNUS**, Ptolemy.

PTOLEMAIS, a Syrian town, in which Alexander Bala establishes himself, B.C. 152—called also **Acon**. See **ACON**.

PTOLEMY I., *Soter* or *Lagus*, b. B.C. 367—one of Alexander's generals, 334—in the division of his empire, obtains Egypt and makes himself k., 323—is attacked by Perdiccas, who is defeated and slain, 321—conquers Cyrene, Lybia, and Phœnicia, 320—receives Seleucus in Egypt, when expelled from Babylon by Antigonus, 315—begins war in his defence, and conquers Cyprus, 313—defeats Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, at Gaza, and recovers Babylon for Seleucus; conquers Judæa, and transplants many Jews to Alexandria and Cyrene, where he encourages their industry and protects their religion, 312—resigns Phœnicia to Antigonus, 311—repels an invasion of Antigonus, but his fleet is defeated near Cyprus by Demetrius, 306—joins a league against them, and subdues Syria, Phœnicia, and Palestine, 302—overcomes Antigonus at Ipsus, and has a share of his dominions, 301—encourages commerce and learning, 300—adorns Alexandria with the Museum, Serapeum, and other edifices; begins the library; employs the architect, Sosistratus of Cnidus, to build the Pharos, and encourages the high priest of the Jews to complete the canon of the Old Testament, 296—raises his son, Phila-

delphus, to be co-regent with him, 285—d. 283.

PTOLEMY II., *Philadelphus*, son of Ptolemy I., b. B.C. 311—co-regent with his father, 285—succeeds him, 284—completes the Pharos and other works begun by him; shews favour to the Jews, and encourages others to settle in Egypt; directs the Greek Septuagint version of their Scriptures to be made; encourages learning, but banishes Demetrius Phalereus into Upper Egypt, 283—sends an embassy to congratulate the Romans on their victories over Pyrrhus, and to contract alliance with them, 273—receives a friendly embassy in return; holds the poet Theocritus in high esteem, 273—patronizes Manetho, 268—is emulated by Philæterus, k. of Pergamus, in promoting literature and art, 266—repels an attack made by Magas, k. of Cyrene, 264—prohibits the export of papyrus, 263—gives his daughter, Berenice, in marriage to Antiochus Theus, k. of Syria, 249. See **BERENICE**.—Refuses a loan to the Carthaginians, 248—d. 247.

PTOLEMY III., *Euergetes*, son of Ptolemy II., succeeds his father, B.C. 247—makes war on Syria, to avenge the murder of his sister, Berenice, 246—makes great conquests in Syria and Asia Minor, 245—extends his conquests in the East to Media and Babylon, 242—he advances as far as Bactria, and recovers many trophies that the Persians had carried away, 237—carries his arms into Ethiopia, and inscribes his triumphs on the pedestal of a statue at Adulis, near the southern extremity of the Red Sea, 225—d., leaving Egypt powerful and prosperous, 222.

PTOLEMY IV., *Philopater*, son of Ptolemy III., succeeds his father, 222—gives an asylum to Cleomenes III., k. of Lacedæmon, 222—becomes corrupt and profligate under the evil influences of Sosibius the Younger, 220—Antiochus Magnus, k. of Syria, conquers Palestine and the neighbouring countries, 218—is defeated at Raphia; Palestine, Phœnicia, and Coelo-Syria are recovered from him, 217—Ptolemy d., leaving his kingdom weakened by misrule, 205.

PTOLEMY V., *Epiphanes*, son of Ptolemy IV., b. B.C. 210—succeeds his father, 205—Antiochus of Syria and Philip V. of Macedon seek to dismember Egypt by war, 205—his ministers apply to Rome for assistance, 202—Antiochus defeats Scopas at Panium, and conquers Coelo-Syria and Palestine, 198—Ptolemy crowned at Memphis, 197—marries Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus, who restores his conquests to Egypt, 198—

renews his alliance with the Achæan league, 187—*d.* 181.

PTOLEMY VI., *Philometor*, son of Ptolemy V., *B.C.* 187—succeeds his father, with his mother, Cleopatra, regent, 181—receives Polybius on an embassy from the Achæan league, 181—death of Cleopatra; Euleus and Lennus succeed to the administration of affairs; make war on Antiochus, and are defeated near the lake Sirbonis, 178—Antiochus invades Egypt and takes Memphis, 171—Ptolemy marries his sister, Cleopatra, and associates his brother, Physcon, in the government; rules jointly with his brother, 170—Antiochus lays siege to Alexandria, and the Egyptians apply to Rome for aid, 169—Antiochus, awed by the Roman ambassador, Popilius, and the Roman victories in Macedon, evacuates Egypt, 168—disputes arise between the two brothers, which the Romans settle, by giving Cyrene, Libya, and Cyprus to Physcon, and Egypt Proper to Philometor, 164—war between them; Physcon is taken prisoner, released, and his dominions restored, 164—Ptolemy Philometor gives his daughter, Cleopatra, in marriage to Alexander Bala, 160—brings an army to support Demetrius Nicator, and falls in battle near Antioch, 146.

PTOLEMY VII., *Physcon*, son of Ptolemy V. See **PTOLEMY VI.**—On his brother's death, becomes *k.* of all Egypt, 146—receives, with great honour, Scipio Africanus on an embassy from Rome, 148—his vice and cruelty cause a rebellion; he is driven from Alexandria to Cyprus, 180—claims the kingdom of Syria, 125—*d.* 117.

PTOLEMY VIII., *Soter II.*, called also *Lathyris*, son of Ptolemy VII., succeeds his father, *B.C.* 117—shares the kingdom with his mother, Cleopatra, and younger brother, Alexander, 117—his illegitimate brother, Ptolemy Apion, seizes Cyrene, 116—is driven by his mother to Cyprus, and his throne usurped by her, 107—she is put to death by her son, Alexander, who is expelled from Egypt, and Ptolemy Soter restored, 89—*d.* 81.

PTOLEMY IX., *Auletes*, an illegitimate son of Ptolemy VIII., succeeds Alexander II., but is not acknowledged by the Romans, 80—expelled from Egypt, goes to Rome for aid, 58—restored by the Romans, 58—*d.* 51.

PTOLEMY, son of Ptolemy Auletes, marries his sister, Cleopatra, the celebrated *q.* of Egypt, *B.C.* 51—puts Pompey to death, 48—is jealous of Julius Cæsar; attempts to resist him, and, during the contest, is drowned in the Nile, 47.

PTOLEMY, another son of Ptolemy Auletes, marries his sister, Cleopatra, *B.C.* 47—claims his share of power in Egypt; is poisoned by her, 44.

PTOLEMY APION, an illegitimate son of Ptolemy *Physcon*, acquires the kingdom of Cyrene, *B.C.* 116—bequeaths it to the Romans, 98.

PTOLEMY, Claudius, astronomer and geographer, observes the vernal equinox at Alexandria, March 22, 139, 140—*d.* 161.

PTOLEMY of Megalopolis, Egyptian gov. of Cyprus, *B.C.* 185.

PTOLEMY of Naucratis, the sophist, *B.C.* 196.

PUBLIC SAFETY, committee of. See **FRENCH REVOLUTION**, 1793-4.

PUBLIC WORKS, execution of, ordered to relieve distressed districts in Ireland, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, 1846.

PUBLICOLA. See **POPPLICOLA**.

PUBLILIA, married by Cicero, and divorced, *B.C.* 45.

PUBLILIUS VOLERO, tribune of the people, brings forward his Rogations for increasing the privileges of the Roman Plebes, *B.C.* 473.

PUCKLECHURCH, in Gloucestershire, Edmund I. is assassinated at, by Leofa, May 26, 946.

PUDENS, L. Atrius, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 165.

PUDENS, Servilius, consul of Rome, 166.

PUFFENDORF, Samuel, *b.* 1682—a diplomatic agent in the service of Sweden, 1670—*d.* 1694.

PUGATOFF personates the deceased Peter III. of Russia, and finds many supporters, 1778—his rebellion suppressed, 1774.

PUGET, Pierre, French architect, *b.* 1622—*d.* 1685.

PUGILISM, patronized by the princes of the blood, 1789—the death of a prize-fighter in a match at Brighton, Aug. 6, causes the prince of Wales to withdraw.

PUGIN, the architect, *d.* 1839.

PUGIN, A. W., architect, *d.* 1852.

PUL, *k.* of Nineveh, or Assyria, *B.C.* 776 (750 *La.*)—invades Palestine; tribute paid him by Menahem, *k.* of Israel, 769 *La.*

PULCHER, Ap. Claudius, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 212—another, 185—another, conquers the Salassi, 143.

PULCHER, Ap. Claudius, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 79—engaged in war with some Thracian tribes in Macedon, *d.* there, 75—another, consul, 54, and censor, 50—another, consul, 38.

PULCHER, C. Claudius, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 177; censor, 169—others, consuls, 130 and 92.

PULCHER, P. Claudius. See **CLAUDIUS**, Pub. Fulcher.—Another, consul, 184.

PULCHERIA, daughter of the emperor Ar-

- cadus, *b.* 890—declared Augusta, and governs the East in the name of her brother, Theodosius II., 414—persuades him to banish Nestorius, 426—raises Marcian to the throne by a nominal marriage, 450—*d.* 458.
- PULLUS, L. Junius, consul of Rome, wrecked on the coast of Sicily, surprises and takes Eryx, *b.c.* 249.
- PULTNEY, sir William, *b.* 1613—commissioner of the privy seal, 1689—*d.* 1691.
- PULTNEY, John, secretary to viscount Sydney, 1690—accompanies him to Ireland, 1692—a commissioner of the Board of Trade, 1706–18.
- PULTENEY, William, *b.* 1682—secretary at War, 1714—resigns, April 10, 1717—opposes sir Robert Walpole, and, for his invectives, is struck out of the list of privy councillors and justices of the peace, July 1, 1731—his motion for a committee on the management of the war, defeated by a majority of only three, Jan. 21, 1742—takes no office on Walpole's retirement, but a seat in the cabinet, and is created earl of Bath, 1742. See BATH, Wm., earl of.
- PULTENEY, Wm., institutes a professorship of Agriculture, at Edinburgh, Apr. 14, 1790.
- PULTENEY, sir James, secretary at War, 1807—killed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1811.
- PULTOWA, battle of; total defeat of Charles XII. of Sweden by the czar Peter, July 8, *n.s.* 1709.
- PULTUSE, battles of; Augustus of Poland defeated by Charles XII., May 1, 1708—indecisive, between Napoleon I. and the allied Prussian and Russian armies, Dec. 26, 1806.
- PULVILLUS, C. Horatius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 477—another, 457.
- PULVILLUS, M. Horat., consul of Rome, *b.c.* 509; II. 507.
- PUMPS, introduced from Egypt into Greece, *b.c.* 1489. See DANAUS.
- PUNIC WARS between Rome and Carthage: the first commences *b.c.* 264—ends, 241. See MAMMERTINES, and CARTHAGINIANS.—Celebrated in an epic poem by Nævius, 235.
The second begins, 218—closed by another treaty of peace, 201. See HANNIBAL, CARTHAGINIANS, HASDRUBAL, and AFRICANUS, Pub. Corn. Scipio.
The third opened by the landing of the Romans in Africa, 149—terminated by the destruction of Carthage, 147. See CARTHAGE, and ÆMILIANUS, Pub. Corn. Scipio Africanus.
- PUNJAB, or the Five Rivers, the scene of Alexander's Indian campaign, *b.c.* 327—traversed by Timour, *a.d.* 1398—the war in it commenced by the Sikhs crossing the Sutlej, Dec. 14, 1845. See INDIA.—Terminated by the victory of lord Gough at Goojerat, and the annexation of the Punjab to the British empire, 1849—remains tranquil during the Indian rebellion, 1857.
- PUPILLUS ORBILIUS, *b.* *b.c.* 115—preceptor of Horace, 40—*d.* 15.
- PURCELL, Henry, *b.* 1658—founder of the English school of Music; *d.* 1696.
- PURCHAS, Samuel, *b.* 1577—*d.* 1623.
- PURDON, col., defeats the Ashantees, Aug. 7, 1826.
- PURITANS, a numerous sect in England, object to the ceremonies of the church and vestments of the clergy, 1564—archbp. Grindall suspended by Elizabeth for favouring them, 1577—Whitgift acts against them, 1582—excites a spirit of resistance to arbitrary power, 1590—Elizabeth dictates severe laws against them, 1598—the earl of Essex begins a course of intrigue with them, 1600—are encouraged by the House of Commons, 1606—persecuted by Bancroft, many emigrate to Virginia, 1609—predominate in the Long Parliament, 1640—divide into Presbyterians and Independents, 1647.
- PURPUREO, L. Fur., consul of Rome, *b.c.* 196.
- PUSCUS, consul of Rome, 467.
- PUSEY, Dr. E. B., Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, 1828—raises discussions in the church on obsolete ceremonies, which the heads of houses censure, March 15, 1841—letter of Dr. Howley, archbp. of Canterbury, to allay these disputes in the church, Jan. 11, 1845—his celebrated sermon condemned, May 30, 1843.
- PUSEY, Phil., *b.* 1798—*d.* 1855.
- PUSMOLZ, festivals at, called Pis, or Piella, held in honour of Hadrian, in the second year of every Olympiad, 142.
- PUTTA, bp. of Rochester, 669—resigns, 677.
- PYDNA, a town in Macedonia, taken by Philip II., *b.c.* 358—Olympias besieged in, by Cassander, 316—taken by him, 315—battle of; Perseus totally defeated and made prisoner by Æmilius Paulus, June 22, 168.
- PYE, Henry James, *b.* 1744—appointed poet laureate, 1790—*d.* 1814.
- PYLOS, a town of Messenia, taken by the Athenians, *b.c.* 425—recovered by the Lacedæmonians, 409.
- PYM, John, *b.* 1584—imprisoned by James I., 1623—his intended emigration to America prevented by Charles I., 1637—chancellor of the Exchequer and chairman of a permanent parliamentary committee, 1641—Charles I. attempts to arrest him, Jan. 4; he is conducted in triumph to take his seat in parliament, Jan. 11, 1642—*d.* Dec. 8, 1643.

PYRAMIDS of Egypt: the first, or great Pyramid, said to have been built by Cheops, B.C. 1082 (according to Lepsius; by Chufu, 3425)—the second, by Cephren, 1082 (acc. Lepsi., by Schafis, 3890)—the third, by Mycinnus, 968 (acc. Lepsi., by Mencheres II., about 3900)—visited by the emperor Sept. Severus, A.D. 202—battle of the; the Mameluks, under the command of their Beys Ibrahim and Murad, defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, July 21, 1798.

PYRENEES, crossed by the Mahommedan Musa from Spain, who advances as far as Narbonne, 718—by Pepin, 752—by Charlemagne; on his return, his rear-guard is attacked in the pass of Roncesvalles, 778—battle of Hisna Xariz in the; the Saracen, Abdelhamid taken, and his army cut to pieces by Alfonso III., k. of Leon, 895—peace of the, between France and Spain, Nov. 7, 1659—battle of the; Soult is defeated by Wellington, July 28, 1813.

PYRTIADAE, k. of Nineveh, or Assyria, B.C. 961.

PYRRHIC DANCE, songs composed for the, by Thaletas, B.C. 665.

PYRRHION, Athenian archon, B.C. 388.

PYRRHO of Elia, founds the Pyrrhonian or Sceptic sect, B.C. 334.

PYRREUS, k. of Epirus, is invited to assist the children of Cassander, B.C. 296—fails to support them, but makes his own kingdom more powerful, 291—drives Demetrius Poliorcetes from Macedon, and is himself expelled by Lysimachus, 287—assists the Tarentines against Rome, 282—defeats the Romans at Heraclea, and offers to mediate between Rome and Tarentum, 280—his overtures being rejected, he advances to Rome, but unable to reduce it, returns to Tarentum, and defeats the Romans at Asculum, 279—unable to obtain any advantage over them, passes into Sicily, 278—expels the Carthaginians from most of their possessions there, 277—lays siege to the fortress of Lilybaeum, 276—raises the siege, returns to Italy, and is totally defeated at Beneventum by the consul Curius Dentatus, 275—leaves a garrison at Tarentum, embarks with the rest of his forces for Epirus, and seizes Macedon, 273—assists Cleonymus in his attempt to supplant Areus, but is slain while storming Argos, 272.

PYRREUS. See CONSTANTINOPLE, bishops of, No. 35.

PYTHAGORAS, the philosopher, b. at Samos, fl., B.C. 556—favoured by Polycrates, travels in Egypt and Asia, 532—gives laws to the States of Magna Græcia, at Crotona, 520—supposed to d. at Metapontum, 497.

PYTHAGORAS, Olympic victor, B.C. 716—another, 300.

PYTHARATUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 271.

PYTHEAS, Athenian archon, B.C. 380.

PYTHEAS of Marseilles, writes an account of his voyages, B.C. 263.

PYTHIAN GAMES, instituted at an unknown period near Delphi, in honour of Apollo and the oracle in his temple, are held in the third year of each Olympiad; interrupted by the Cimmerian war, B.C. 594—revived at its close, 586. See PINDAR.—Again interrupted, by the Ætolians seizing the mountain passes near Delphi, and are celebrated at Athens, 290.

PYTHOCLES, the orator, put to death by the Athenians, B.C. 317.

PYTHOCRITUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 494.

PYTHODEMUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 386.

PYTHODOBUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 432—another, 404.

PYTHODOTUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 343.

PYTHOSTRATUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 368.

Q

QUADI, a Gothic tribe, request the emperor, M. Aurelius, to confirm their choice of a k., 168—join the Marcomanni in their war against Rome, and are defeated, 174. See MARCOMANNI.—Force their way into Pannonia, 258—261—Constantinus concludes a treaty of peace with them, 268—harass Pannonia, 265—ravage Illyricum, and are repelled by Theodosius the younger, 374. See GABINIVO.—Attacked by Valentinian in their own lands, and compelled to make peace, 375.

QUADRATUS, travels among the churches to deliver to them the Scriptures of the Holy Gospels (Euseb.), 123—presents to the emperor Hadrian an "Apology for Christianity," 128.

QUADRATUS, consul of Rome, 167.

QUADRATUS, A. Julius, consul of Rome, II., 105.

QUADRATUS, Asinius, writes his History, 247.

QUADRATUS, L. Statius, consul of Rome, 142.

QUADRIGARIUS, hist., fl., B.C. 110.

QUADRUPE ALLIANCE against Spain, originated by Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, July 7; joined by the emperor (Charles VI.), Victor Amadeus II., k. of Sicily, July 22; leads to a war, Dec. 16, 1718. See GEORGE I., k. of Great Britain.—Accession of the United Provinces, Feb. 8, 1719—its terms ac-

- cepted by Philip V., k. of Spain, Jan. 26, 1720.
- QUADRUPEL TREATY**, to guarantee the constitutional thrones of Spain and Portugal, signed by England and France, Apr. 22, 1834.
- QUESTOR**, the office of, created at Rome, for the management of the public revenue, B.C. 486—two added to attend the consul, and regulate the pay of the troops, 422—opened to the Plebes, 408—their number increased to eight, 285—Velleius Paterculus serves the office, A.D. 7.
- QUAKERS**, or Society of Friends, founded by Geo. Fox, 1647—hold their first meeting in London, 1654—persecuted under the Act of Uniformity, 1662—and the Conventicle Act, 1664. See Fox, Geo., Penn, William, and Barclay, Robert.—persecuted, 1670-1676—relieved by the Act of Toleration, 1689—their affirmation received instead of oaths, 1696—not admitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1698. See ARCHDALE, John.—Emancipate their slaves in Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1788—allowed to sit in the House of Commons, 1833. See PRANK, Joseph; and BRIGHT, John.—A company of, have an audience of the emperor Nicholas, and endeavour to dissuade him from war, Feb. 10, 1854.
- QUARANTINE ACT** passed, 1753.
- QUARRIES**, the, before Sebastopol, captured from the Russians by the besiegers, June 18, 1855.
- QUARTERLY REVIEW**, first number of the, published, April, 1809.
- QUATRE BRAS**, battle of; Ney attacks Wellington, and is repulsed, June 16, 1815.
- QUEBEC** built, 1608—surrenders to the English after their victory on the heights of Abraham, Sept. 18, 1759—besieged by the French, May 11; and the siege raised, May 17, 1760—unsuccessfully attacked by the Americans, Dec. 31, 1775—nearly destroyed by two fires, May 28 and June 28, 1845—the theatre burnt, Jan. 12, 1846—railway to Richmond commenced, Jan. 14, 1852—completed, Oct. 2, 1854.
- QUEBLINBURG**, Matilda, daughter of the emperor Otho I., abbess of, 954—Otho III. keeps his court at, 991—Adelaide, daughter of Otho II., abbess, 999—Beatrice, daughter of Henry III.; and Canute's daughter, Gunhild, abbess, 1038—Henry Guelf, *the Proud*, father of Henry *the Lion*, d. at, 1139—annexed to Brandenburg, 1897.
- QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY**. See ANNE, qu. of Great Britain.
- QUEEN CHARLOTTE**, man of war, burnt near Leghorn, March 17, 1800.
- QUEEN'S BENCH**. See KING'S BENCH.
- QUEENSBERRY**, Wm. Douglas, duke of, lord high commissioner, opens the Scotch parliament, April 28, 1685—proclaims Wm. and Mary at Edinburgh, Apr. 11, 1689—d. 1695.
- QUEENSBERRY**, James Douglas, duke of, lord privy seal in Scotland, 1695—lord high commissioner, 1700—secretary of state, 1702—lord privy seal again, 1705—lord high commissioner, *the last*, 1708—created an English peer and duke of Dover, May 26, 1708—d. 1711.
- QUEENSBERRY**, Charles Douglas, duke of, vice-admiral of Scotland, 1726—petitions against the return of the Scotch peers, elected for the House of Lords, 1735.
- QUEENSBERRY**, Archibald Douglas, marquis of, killed by an accident, Aug. 6, 1668.
- QUEENS OF ENGLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN**. Further particulars relating to them may be found under their respective names in this Index.
- Redburh, wife of Egbert.
- Osburh, daughter of the ealdorman Osac, first wife of Ethelwulf.
- Judith, his second wife, married afterwards to his son, Ethelbald.
- Elswith, wife of Alfred.
- Egwin, first wife of Edw. *the Elder*.
- Elfseda, daughter of earl Etheline, his second.
- Edgiva, his third.
- Elfgifa, first wife of Edmund I.
- Ethelfleda of Domesday, daughter of Elfgar, ealdorman of the Wiltsets, his second.
- Elgiva, wife of Edwy.
- Elfhrida, daughter of Ordgar, first wife of Edgar.
- Egelfleda, daughter of duke Ordmer, his second.
- Elfred, daughter of the ealdorman Thorod, first wife of Ethelred II.
- Emma, or Elfgiva, his second; and afterwards wife of Canute.
- Ealdgyth, widow of Sigferth, a Dane, wife of Edmund *Ironside*.
- Elfwyn, daughter of Elfhelm, earl of Northampton, first wife of Canute. For his second, see above.
- Edgitha, wife of Edward *the Confessor*.
- Eadgyth, or Ealdgyth, daughter of earl Elfgar, and widow of Griffith, prince of Wales, wife of Harold II.
- Matilda, wife of William I.
- Matilda of Scotland, first wife of Hen. I.
- Adelaide of Louvain, his second.
- Matilda, or the empress Maud, qu. in her own right; waives it in favour of her son, Henry II.
- Matilda of Boulogne, wife of Stephen.
- Eleanor of Guyenne, wife of Henry II.
- Berengaria, wife of Richard I.
- Avisa, first wife of John.

QUEENS—continued.

Isabella of Angoulême, his second.
 Eleanor of Provence, wife of Henry III.
 Eleanor of Castile, first wife of Edm. I.
 Margaret of France, his second.
 Isabella of France, wife of Edward II.
 Philippa of Hainault, wife of Edw. III.
 Anne of Bohemia, first wife of Rich. II.
 Isabella of Valois, his second.
 Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford, first wife of Henry IV., did not live to be qu., but was mother of Henry V.
 Joanna of Navarre, his second.
 Katharine of Valois, wife of Henry V.
 Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI.
 Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edw. IV.
 Anne of Warwick, wife of Richard III.
 Elizabeth of York, wife of Henry VII.
 Katharine of Aragon, first wife of Hen. VIII.
 Anne Boleyn, his second.
 Jane Seymour, his third.
 Anne of Cleves, his fourth.
 Katharine Howard, his fifth.
 Katharine Parr, his sixth.
 Jane Grey, proclaimed, withdraws in ten days.
 Mary I., queen in her own right.
 Elizabeth, the same.
 Anne of Denmark, wife of James I.
 Henrietta Maria of Bourbon, wife of Chas. I.
 Katharine of Braganza, wife of Chas. II.
 Anne Hyde, wife of James II., did not live to be qu., but was mother of Mary and Anne.
 Mary Beatrice of Modena, his second.
 Mary II., qu. in her own right, and wife of William III.
 Anne, qu. in her own right.
 Sophia Dorothea of Zell, wife of Geo. I., not recognized as qu., but mother of Geo. II.
 Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea of Brandenburg, wife of Geo. II.
 Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, wife of Geo. III.
 Caroline Amelia Augusta of Brunswick, wife of Geo. IV.
 Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline of Saxe Meiningen, wife of Wm. IV.
 Victoria Alexandrina, qu. in her own right.
 QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Margaret of Anjou, 1448.
 QUEEN'S COLLEGES at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, endowed by parliament, 1846—opposed by Roman Catholic prelates, and some of the Anglican church, 1847—opened, 1849—their students increase, 1852.
 QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by qu. Philippa's confessor, Robert de Eglesfield, 1340.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. See OPERA HOUSE. — In Tottenham Court Road, opened, 1828.

QUEEN'S TOWN, in Canada, battle of; the place taken by the Americans, and recovered by the British, Oct. 13, 1812.

QUEENSTOWN, the name given to the Cove of Cork by qu. Victoria, Aug. 3, 1849.

QUEEN VICTORIA, steamer, wrecked near Dublin, Feb. 15, 1853.

QUENTIN, St., battle of; the Spaniards, assisted by their English allies, defeat the French, Aug. 10, 1558.

QUEBECUM, AD, synod of the Oak, 403. See COUNCILS, Chalcedon.

QUEBOUAILLE, Louise Renée de, brought to England by Mary, duchess of Orleans, becomes the mistress of Chas. II., 1670 — is created duchess of Portsmouth, 1673 — presented by lord Shaftesbury and others as a national nuisance, 1680. See PORTSMOUTH, Louise, duchess of.

QUESNE, Du. See DUQUESNE.

QUESNEL, Paschasius, an eminent Jansenist, publishes his first Annotations on the Gospels, 1670 — completes them, 1698 — pope Clement XI. forbids them to be read, 1708 — issues the Bull *Unigenitus* against them, 1713 — Quesnel d. 1719.

QUESNOY, taken by Turenne, 1654 — by prince Eugene, July 4, 1712 — recovered by the French, Oct. 14; surrenders to the Austrian gen. Clairfait, Sept. 10, 1793 — battle of; the allies defeat the French, Sept. 17, 1793 — recovered by the French, 1794 — taken by the allies, June 29, 1815.

QUIBERON-BAY, the British expedition against L'Orient lands in, 1748. See L'ORIENT. — Naval battles in, 1747 and 1759. See BELLEISLE, and HAWKE. — Unfortunate expedition of the French emigrants to, July 21, 1795.

QUIERCY SUR OISE, council of, 849. See COUNCILS. — Diet of, 877. See CHARLES II., the Bald, k. of France.

QUIETIST HERESY. See MOLINOS, Michael.

QUIETUS, consul of Rome, 272.

QUIETUS, Lusius, quells a rebellion of the Jews, 117.

QUILOA, on the eastern coast of Africa, first visited by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, the Portuguese, 1500.

QUIN, the actor, b. 1698 — makes his first appearance on the London stage, 1716 — d. 1766.

QUINAULT, the French opera writer, b. 1634 — d. 1698.

QUINTILLIANUS, Sex. Nonius, consul of Rome, 8.

QUINTOTIUS, Cicero pleads for, B.C. 81.

QUINISEXTUM, in Trullo, council of Constantinople, 691. See COUNCILS.

QUINQUECENTIANI, five confederated nations of Mauritania, support the rebel-

lion of Julian at Carthage, 392—overcome by Maximian, 397.
QUINQUEMALIAN GAMES, instituted at Rome by Nero, 60.
QUINTIANUS, consul of Rome, 235. Another, 289.
QUINTILIAN, comes to Rome and teaches there, 68—begins his treatise *De Institutione Rhetorica*, 89.
QUINTILIUS, Sex., consul of Rome, B.C. 453.
QUINTILIUS, Sex. Condianus and Sex. Maximus, two brothers, consuls of Rome, 151—murdered by Commodus, 184.
QUINTILLUS, brother of the emperor Claudius II., assumes the empire at Aquileia, and in seventeen days commits suicide, 270.
QUINTILLUS, consul of Rome, 177.
QUINTILLUS, Plautius, consul of Rome, 159.
QUINTIN, colonel, tried on a charge of cowardice, and acquitted, 1814.
QUINTUS. See **CICERO**, Quintus Tullius.
QUIRINUS, a name given to Romulus: in a temple dedicated to him, the consul L. Papirius Cursor places the first sun-dial at Rome, B.C. 293.
QUIRINUS, P. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 12.
QUIROGA, at the head of the troops assembled in the Isle of Leon for embarkation to S. America, demands from Ferdinand VII. the restoration of the constitution of 1812, Jan. 5, 1820—obtains it, Mar. 8—is overcome by a French army, and escapes to England, 1823—goes to South America, and is chosen gov. of the Argentine Republic, 1830.
QUISTELLO, on the Secchia, battle of; the French, under marshal Broglio, surprised and defeated by the Imperialists, Sept. 15, 1784.
QUITO, conquered by Cortes, 1533—overthrown by an earthquake, Apr. 21, 1755; and by another, Feb. 4, 1797.
QUO WARRANTO ACT, passed by a parliament held Nov. 7, 1280—used by Charles II. against the corporation of London, 1683—reversal of the writ, 1690.

R

RAAB, surrendered to the Turks, 1594—recovered from them, 1598—occupied by Haynan, June 28, 1849.
RABANUS MAURUS. See **MAURUS**.
RABELAIS, François, b. 1483—his *Gargantua* published, 1533—d. 1553.
RABITOS, or frontier knights, make a vow to resist the progress of the Christians in Spain during the civil war of the Saracens, 1036.
RACHIS, duke of Friuli, successfully at-

tacks the Slavonians in Carniola, 739—elected by the nobles k. of Lombardy, 744—legislates for his people, 746—in-
 vades the exarchate; besieges Perugia; is induced by pope Zachary to withdraw; resigns the crown to his brother Astolfo, and becomes a monk at Monte Casino, 749—on the death of Astolfo leaves his monastery, and claims the throne again; Desiderius prevails against him, 756.
RACINE, Jean, b. 1639—produces his "Andromaque," 1667—"Berenice" brought out, 1670—retires to Port Royal, 1677—his "Esther" performed in the College of St. Cyr, 1689—performance of "Athalie" 1691—d. 1699.
RADAGAIUS collects a mixed multitude of adventurers, called Heruli, invades Italy, besieges Florence, is defeated, and slain by Stilicho, 406.
RADBERT, Paschasius, abbot of Corvey, introduces the doctrine of Transubstantiation, is opposed by Rabanus Maurus, abbot of Fulda, 831—writes the life of Walla, 836—d. 865.
RADBOD, achieves the independence of the Frisians, 716. See **FRIESLAND**.
RADOLIFFE, Mrs. Ann, b. 1761—d. 1833.
RADOLIFFE. See **RATCLIFFE**.
RADELGISO, father and son. See **BENEVENTUM**.
RADETZKY, the Austrian gen., defeats Charles Albert of Sardinia at Somma Riva, July 28, and at Milan, Aug. 5, 1848—again at Novara, March 23; proclaims an amnesty, Aug. 18, 1849—d. 1858.
RADNOR, earl of. See **FOLKESTONE**, Viscount.—His Bill for the admission of dissenters into the English universities, rejected by the Lords, 1834.
RADOALDO, duke of Beneventum. See **BENEVENTO**.
RADSTADT. See **RASTADT**.
RAE, Dr., announces the fate of sir John Franklin, Oct. 22, 1854.
RAE, sir William, lord advocate of Scotland, 1819—1830; again, 1834—1835; a third time, 1841—1842.
RAFFAELLE, d'Urbino, b. 1483—continues the building of St. Peter's at Rome, 1514—d. 1520.
RAFFLES, Stamford, b. 1761—governor of Java, 1812—his valuable collection relative to Sumatra lost in the *Fame*, Indianman, 1824—d. 1826.
RAGIMBERT, son of Gondibert, expels Lintbert, and seizes the throne of Lombardy; d. a few months after, 701.
RAGINFRIED, mayor of Neustria, to Chilperic II., defeated at Amblef by Charles Martel, 716. See **AUSTRASIA**.
RAGLAN, lord, Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, son of the duke of Beaufort, b. 1788—serves under the duke of Wellin-

ton in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and is appointed his military secretary, 1827—lieut.-gen., 1838—master-gen. of the Ordnance, 1853—created a peer, 1853—appointed to command the British army sent against Russia, proceeds to Paris to arrange the plan of the campaign, Feb. 25; sets out for the East, Apr. 10; arrives at Constantinople, 19; lands in the Crimea, Sept. 14; gains the victory of the Alma, Sept. 20; made field-marshal, Nov. 21, 1854—conducts the operations till his death, June 28, 1855.

RAGLAN castle, surrendered by the marquis of Worcester to the Parliament, Aug. 19, 1646.

RAGNANO, battle of; Rainulph, count of Apulia, defeats Roger, k. of Sicily, 1137.

RAGNAR LODBROK, son of Sigurd I., k. of Scandinavia, pillages Lindisfarne, 798—slain at Wearmouth, 794.

RAGOTZKI, Sigismund, elected prince of Transylvania by the Diet of Clausenburg, 1607—gives way to Gabriel Bathori, 1608.

RAGOTZKI, George, son of Sigismund, prince of Transylvania, 1631—makes a league with Sweden, and supports the revolted Hungarians, 1643—obtains from the emperor Ferdinand III. religious freedom for the Protestants, 1645—d. 1648.

RAGOTZKI, George, the son, prince of Transylvania, 1648—joins Sweden against Poland; is defeated at Miedzibow, and deposed, 1658—d. in battle against the Turks, 1660.

RAGOTZKI, Francis, leader of a revolt in Hungary, 1701—calls a Diet at Onod, which declares the throne of Hungary vacant, 1707—defeated by the Imperialists at Trentschin, 1708—finally defeated at Romhany, and withdraws from Hungary, 1710.

RAGUSA, defended against the Saracens by Basil I., the Macedonian, 868—the Venetians conquer the coast and islands of the Adriatic as far as, 997—they take Ragusa, 1171—it soon afterwards throws off the yoke of Venice, and becomes an independent republic; protected by Louis, k. of Hungary, 1358—makes a commercial treaty with Amurath I., sultan of the Ottomans, 1366—destroyed by an earthquake, 1667—occupied by the French, Aug. 14, 1807—marshal Marmont created duke of, 1806—given to Austria by the congress of Vienna, 1814.

RAGWALD, k. of Sweden, 1129—defeated and slain by the Danes at Carleby, 1134.

RAID of Ruthven, a combination of nobles, seizes James VI. of Scotland, 1582—he escapes from it, 1583.

RAIKES, Robert, b. 1736—institutes the

first Sunday school at Gloucester, 1781—d. 1811.

RAILWAYS; the earliest on record is the *Dioikos*, or Tram-way, between Schoenus and Lechæum, on which ships were drawn across the Isthmus of Corinth in Strabo's time, B.C. 24—those of the present day originate in short roads for the conveyance of coals from the pit's mouth to the wharf, first constructed in and about Newcastle by Mr. Beaumont, with blocks of timber, A.D. 1602—and with rails of iron, at Whitehaven, 1738—a passenger line opened between Darlington and Stockton, 1825—one with locomotive engines opened between Liverpool and Manchester, Sept. 15, 1830—the construction of railways in Belgium begun by the government, 1824—the success of the undertaking awakens an active spirit of enterprise in England, and notices of applications to parliament for Acts for projected Lines fill forty-six pages in the Gazette, 1836—in the same year a royal commission issued to report on a general system of railways for Ireland, Oct. 19. The dates of all the principal lines in the British Islands and other countries are given in this Index under the names of the places connected by them. See also **GREAT WESTERN, EASTERN COUNTIES, TRENT VALLEY, &c.**—In the U.S. 1671 miles of railway opened, 1839—projected in all directions from Paris, 1842—completed in Belgium (1066 miles), 1843—report of a Committee of the British parliament, for facilitating the scrutiny of the numerous Bills applied for, Mar. 4; prices of shares unreasonably advanced in England by speculation; reaction in the market, Nov. 1845—in the U.S., total opened 3900 miles, 1848—Indian Peninsula Railway contracted for, Aug. 17, 1849—first opened in Russia, Aug. 31; firman granted for a line in Egypt, Nov. 4, 1851—first section of the Panama opened, 1851—52—total completed in the British Islands, 8371 miles, 1866.

RAINULPH, first leader of the Normans in Italy, made count of Aversa, 1029—establishes his head quarters at Melfi, 1040—confirmed in his possessions by the emperor Henry III., 1047.

RAINULPH, created count of Apulia by the emperor Lothaire II. and pope Innocent II.; defeats Roger, k. of Sicily, near Ragnano, 1137.

RAKOWITZ, battle of; the Turks defeated by Stephen, valvode of Moldavia, 1476.

RALEIGH, sir Walter, b. 1552—volunteers to assist the Huguenots, 1569—colonizes Virginia, 1584—imprisoned for an intrigue with a maid of honour, 1586—assists in defeating the Spanish armada,

- 1598—makes a fruitless expedition into Guiana, 1598—failure of the projected attack on Ferrol, 1597—gov. of Jersey, 1600—made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster by qu. Elizabeth; displaced by James I.; conspires against him, and is committed to the Tower, 1603—publishes his *History of the World*, 1614—released, and engages a band of adventurers to seek a gold mine in Guiana, 1617—on his return from his unsuccessful enterprise he is again imprisoned, and his former sentence ordered to be executed; the qu. intercedes in vain for him, and he is beheaded, Oct. 29, 1618.
- RALPH GUADER.** See **NORFOLK**, earl of.
- "RAMBLER."** See **JOHNSON**, Dr. Samuel.
- RAMESSES**, k. of Egypt, about B.C. 1440, *Buns.* See **SESOSTRIS**.
- RAMESSES**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1331. See **MIAMUM** and **RAMESSES II.**
- RAMESSES**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1489 (1806 H.) See **SESOSTRIS**.
- RAMILLIES**, battle of; victory of Marlborough over marshal Villeroy and Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, May 12, o.s. 1706.
- RAMIRO I.**, k. of Aragon, son of Sancho III., k. of Navarre, out of his share of his father's dominions founds the kingdom of Aragon, 1085—on the death of his brother, Gonsalves, annexes Sobrarbe to Aragon, 1088—attacks his brother, Garcias III., k. of Navarre, and is defeated, 1042—makes war on his nephew, Sancho II., in Castile, is defeated and slain, 1067.
- RAMIRO II.**, k. of Aragon, son of Pedro I., is called by the Aragonese to succeed his brother, Alfonso I., 1134—affiances his daughter, Petronilla, to Raymond, count of Barcelona; resigns the kingdom to them, and retires to a monastery, 1137.
- RAMIRO I.**, k. of Leon, or Oviedo, elected to succeed Alfonso II., 843—defeats the Saracens at Clavigo, near Calagurris (Calahorra), 844—repulses the Danes, or Northmen, in Galicia, 846—d. 850.
- RAMIRO II.**, k. of Leon, succeeds his brother, Alfonso IV., 931—takes Madrid, 932—gains a victory (assisted by Ferdinand, count of Castile) over the Saracens near Auca (Oca on the Ebro), 934—leagues with Aben Ishac Ben Omeia, gov. of Santarem; their forces advance to Badajoz and Lisbon, 935—recovers Zamora, 939—defeats Abderahman at Simancas and Talavera, and concludes a treaty of peace for five years with him, 941—d. 950.
- RAMIRO III.**, k. of Leon, 967—982. See **LEON**.
- RAMEKINS.** See **CAUTIONARY TOWNS**.
- RAMNUGGUR**, battle of; victory of lord Gough over Shere Singh, Dec. 3, 1843.
- RAMSAY**, Allan, b. 1698—d. 1757.
- RAMESSES I.**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1315 (*Buns.* and *Leps.*) See **AMMENEMES**.
- RAMESSES II.**, or **MIAMUM**, k. of Egypt, about B.C. 1360, *Leps.* See **RAMESSES**.
- RAMESSES III.**, k. of Egypt, about B.C. 1260 L. See **AMMENEMEPHTHES** and **REAMPISNITUS**.
- RAMESSES VIII.**, k. of Egypt. See **THEUTIS**.
- RANDO**, chief of the Allemanni, surprises and plunders Mentz, but is repulsed by Valentinian, who crosses the Rhine, and defeats him at Solcimum, 368.
- RANGOON** taken by gen. Campbell, May 5, 1824—given up to the Burmese by the treaty of Yandabu, 1826—commodore Lambert arrives before with a British expedition, Nov. 27, 1851—the batteries destroyed by the British, Jan. 10; and the place stormed, April 14; annexed, with Pegu, to the British dominions, Dec. 20, 1852.
- RANVILLE**, Guernon, minister of Charles X. of France for ecclesiastical affairs, 1829—sentenced by the new government to imprisonment for life, Dec. 21, 1830—liberated, and banished from France, Oct. 17, 1836.
- RAOUL.** See **RUDOLF**, duke of Burgundy, 921—and k. of France, 923.
- "RAPE OF THE LOCK."** See **POPE**, Alexander.
- RAPHAEL**, Mr., elected one of the sheriffs of London; the first Catholic since the Revolution, June 24, 1834.
- RAPHIA**, battle of; Antiochus III., k. of Syria, defeated by Ptolemy Philopater, B.C. 217.
- RAPHIN DE THOYRAS**, the historian, b. 1661—d. 1725.
- RASA.** See **PROCOPIUS**.
- RAS EL KHEIME**, a piratical station of the Wahabys on the Persian Gulf, destroyed by an expedition from Bombay, 1809.
- RASCALLINUS.** See **NOMINALIST HERESY**.
- RASMUSSEN**, Lola, married to Frederic VII., k. of Denmark, Aug. 7, 1850.
- RASPAIL**, a communist insurgent, arrested at Paris, 1848—sentenced to imprisonment by the tribunal of Bourges, April 4, 1849.
- RASTADT**, or **Radstadt**, preliminary treaty of peace between the emperor Charles VI. and Louis XIV. signed at, March 6, 1714—congress of, meets to arrange a treaty between the French republic and the German empire, Dec. 9, 1797—breaks up, April 8; the French envoys assassinated, April 28, 1799.
- RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY**, destructive fire in, July 21, 1794.
- RATCLIFFE**, or **Radcliffe**, Dr. John, bequeaths a large legacy to the university of Oxford for a library; d. Nov. 1, 1714—

his statue erected there, 1723—the building of his library commences, May 12, 1737—opened, April 13, 1749—an observatory added, 1772.

RATCLIFFE. See **DEWENTWATER**, earl of. **RATHMINES**, battle of; the duke of Ormond, while besieging Dublin, defeated by the gov., colonel Jones, Aug. 2, 1649.

RATIBOR ceded by the emperor to Bethlem Gabor, prince of Transylvania, 1624.

RATISBON, or **Regensburg**, council of, condemns Felix of Urgel, 792—becomes a free imperial city, about 1200—league of the Catholic princes of Germany formed at, by cardinal Campeggio, 1524—diet of, adopts the first "Interim," 1541—at another, the Protestant princes reject the Acts of the council of Trent, 1546—the Diet nearly surprised by the Swedish gen., Banner, 1640—during the danger of the empire from the Furks declares itself permanent, 1683—treaty of, by which Strasburg and Luxemburg are ceded to France, 1684—diet of, to which the emperor, Charles VI., explains his alliance with Spain, 1727—given to the new elector arch-chancellor, 1803—last Diet of the Germanic empire, 1806—taken by the French, April 23, 1809—given to Bavaria, 1814.

RATRAMP, or **Bertram**, writes against transubstantiation, 846—d. 868.

RAVAILLAC, the Jesuit, assassinates Henry IV., May 4 (14 N.S.), 1610.

RAVEN, the war flag of the Danes, lost by them in the battle of Cynwith, 878.

RAVENNA. See **CLASSIS**.—Held by Severus, when proclaimed emperor by Galerius; he is besieged there by Maximian, taken, and put to death, 307—made the imperial residence by Honorius, 404—Stilicho is put to death at, 408—resists Alaric, 410—Attalus sent there a prisoner, 416—Bonifacius is favourably received there on his return from Africa, 432—earthquake at, 467—defended by Odoacer against Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 490—he makes a sally and sustains a defeat, 491—surrenders, and is put to death, 498—the aqueduct constructed by Theodoric, 502—Vitiges takes shelter in, 538—Belisarius prepares to besiege, 539—surrendered to him by Vitiges, 540—made the seat of a governor, appointed by the emperor of the East, under the name of Exarch, 568. See **EXARCHS** of **Ravenna**; and for events refer to their respective names.—Plundered by Justinian II., and the principal citizens murdered, 700—a revolt at, 711—taken by Liutprand, k. of Lombardy, 728—given up by him, 729—Astolfo, k. of Lombardy, takes possession of the whole of the Exarchate, 752—surrenders it to Pepin, k. of France, who gives it to the Church,

and founds the temporal power of the popes, 754—claimed by Constantine V., emperor of the East, 755—the archbp. of, contests for the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Istria with the archbp. of Grado, 772—the mosaics and marbles of, sent to adorn the palace of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle, 784—Otho II. advances to, 980—surrenders to the emperor Henry IV., 1091—in the distracted state of Italy is engaged in war with Venice, 1144—the emperor Frederic II. meets Salinguerra and Eccelino da Romano, to concert measures against the marquis Azzo, and the Lombard cities, 1232—taken by the Venetians and Bolognese, 1289—recovered by Frederic, 1240—resigned to the pope with the Exarchate by Rudolf of Hapsburg, 1278—the Council of, acquits the Templars accused before it, 1310—treacherously obtained by the Venetians, 1441—battle of; Gaston de Foix gains a great victory over the Spaniards, but falls on the field; the city submits to the French, April 11, 1512—taken by the Venetians, 1527.

RAVENSBERG, part of the possessions of the last duke of Juliers and Cleves, claimed by different German princes, 1610—assigned to the elector of Brandenburg, 1666.

RAVENIKI, parliament of, held by Henry, emperor of the East, 1300.

RAVENSPUR, in Yorkshire, Henry, duke of Lancaster, lands at, July 4, 1399—Edw. IV., on his return from Flanders, lands at, March 14, 1471.

RAWDON, sir John, created baron Rawdon (in Ireland), March 20, 1750. See **MOIRA**, John, earl of.

RAWDOX, Francis, lord, b. Dec. 7, 1754—defeats the American gen. Green, at Camden, April 25, 1781. See **MOIRA**, Francis Rawdon Hastings, earl of; and **HASTINGS**, marquis of.

RAY, John, the naturalist, b. 1628—d. 1705.

RAYMOND, count of Barcelona, affianced to Petronilla, daughter of Ramiro II., k. of Aragon, who resigns the throne to him, and unites the two territories, 1187—he assists in taking Almeria, 1147—reduces Lerida and Tortosa, 1148—d. 1162.

RAYMOND, of Potliers, receives the principality of Antioch, and repulses an attack of the emperor, John II., 1137—slain in the battle of the Orontes against Noureddin, 1149.

RAYMOND, of Toulouse, a leader of the first crusade, 1096—grants a capitulation and safe conduct to the Turkish garrison of the citadel of Jerusalem, 1099—d. at the siege of Tripoli, 1109.

RAYMOND, count of Toulouse, is compelled to withdraw his protection from the Waldenses, they are furiously persecuted, 1206—crusade proclaimed against

- him by pope Innocent III., 1208—he submits to the council of Valence; his lands and heretical subjects are despoiled by Simon de Montfort, 1209—assisted by Pedro II., k. of Aragon, but loses the battle of Muret, 1213—a great portion of his lands transferred to Simon de Montfort, 1215—recalled by the people of Toulouse, 1217—*d.* 1222.
- RAYMOND**, the son, count of Toulouse, recovers nearly all his paternal States, 1222—another crusade against him decreed by the council of Bourges, 1225—at its close he gives up all his lands west of the Rhone, and affiances his only daughter and heiress to Alfonso, brother of Louis IX., 1239.
- RAYMOND III.**, count of Tripoli, guardian of Baldwin IV., k. of Jerusalem, 1173—regent for Baldwin V., 1183—concludes a truce with Saladin, 1184—*d.* soon after the battle of Tiberias, 1187.
- RAYMOND**, sir Robert, solicitor-gen., 1710—attorney-gen., 1720—a judge of the King's Bench, 1724—chief justice, 1725—declares Christianity to be "part of the law of the land," Nov. 28, 1729—created lord Raymond, Jan. 15, 1732—*d.* 1738.
- RAYNAL**, the abbé, *b.* 1712—*d.* 1796.
- RAYNER**, son of Wm. III., marquis of Montserrat, marries Maria, daughter of the emperor, Manuel I., emperor of the East, 1178.
- READING**, battle of; the Danes defeated by Alfred, 871—the Courts hold their Michaelmas sittings at, in consequence of the plague in London, 1625—surrenders to the parliamentary army under the earl of Essex, April 26, 1643—railway. See **GREAT WESTERN**.
- REAL DEL MONTE** shares, from £550 rise to £1350, Jan. 11, 1825—fall to 20 per cent. discount, March 1, 1826.
- REALIST** doctrines, defended by Anselm, abbot of Bec, against the Nominalists, 1093.
- REASON**, worship of the goddess of, decreed by the National Convention, Nov. 10, 1793.
- REAUMUR**, René Antony, *b.* 1683—introduces his thermometer, 1780—*d.* 1757.
- REAY**, Miss, assassinated by the Rev. Henry Hackman, when coming out of Covent Garden Theatre, April 7, 1779. See **HACKMAN**, Rev. Henry.
- REBECCA**, marriage of, to Isaac, *B.C.* 1856, (1900 C.)
- REBECCA** riots in Wales directed against toll-gates, 1843.
- REBELLIONS**, the dates of the most important may be found in this Index, by referring to the names of the countries, places, or persons, connected with them.
- RECARDED I.**, k. of the Visigoths, in Spain, second son of Leovigild, succeeds him on the throne, 586—at war with Gontram, k. of Burgundy, whom he defeats at Carcassone, 588—conforms to the Nicene creed, 589—*d.* 601.
- RECARDED II.**, k. of the Visigoths, in Spain, inherits the throne from his father, Sisibert, and *d.* in seven months, 620.
- RECHESUINTHUS**, k. of the Visigoths, in Spain, son of Chintasinthus, is associated with his father on the throne, 640—succeeds him, and holds the twelfth council of Toledo, 653—reduces the Basque provinces, and revises the laws of his kingdom, 667—*d.* 672.
- RECHIL**, k. of the Suevi, in Spain, on the resignation of his father, Hermauric, 438—takes Merida, 439—defeats the Romans at Martola, and drives them out of Bætica, 446—*d.* 448.
- RECIPROcity** treaty with the United States, concluded by the earl of Elgin, June 5; ratified by the Senate, in England, Aug. 2, 1854.
- RECOUNAGE** of silver, expires, 1834; thirty shillings of the old coinage worth no more than a guinea, 1695.
- RECORD** commission appointed, 1811.
- RECOULVER**, the Regubulum of the Romans, one of their nine stations on the Saxon shore, guarding the northern entrance of the strait of Ruithin (Thanet), 880—its monastery founded, 669. See **EGBERT**, k. of Kent.—The North-mouth, by which earl Godwin brings his fleet from Sandwich into the Thames, 1052—the sea encroaches on the land, and the church is in consequence pulled down, 1809.
- REOUSANTS**, who refuse to attend the public worship of the church of England, subjected to fine and imprisonment by various Acts of Parliament, as 1549, 1552, 1559, 1572, and 1593—released by proclamation of Jas. II., April 16, 1686.
- REDAN**, fort at Sebastopol, unsuccessfully attacked by the besiegers, June 18, and Sept. 8; abandoned by the Russians, 10, 1855.
- REDEMER**, the church of the, built at Venice, to commemorate the ceasing of the plague, 1577.
- REDESDALE**, baron. See **MITFORD**, John.—Chancellor of Ireland, 1802—resigns, 1806—*d.* 1830.
- REDING**, leader of the commotions in Switzerland, which afford a pretext for French interference, 1802—made Landammann, 1803.
- RED ROSE**, the emblem of the Lancastrians, 1456. See **HENRY VI.**, k. of England.
- REDSCHID PACHA**, grand visir, attacks West Greece, and besieges Missolonghi, 1825—commands against the Russians, 1827—taken prisoner by Ibrahim, at Konieh, Dec. 21, 1832—visits London, and concludes a commercial treaty with England, Nov. 16, 1838—dismissed by

the sultan, Jan. 25; made president of the council of State, Jan. 26; visit again, March 6, 1852—*d.* 1858.

REDWALD, k. of East Anglia, son of Tithyns, succeeds, 599—the fourth Bretwalda, 616—defeats and kills Ethelfrid, and makes Edwin k. of Northumberland, 617—*d.* 624.

REES, Dr. Abraham, *b.* 1743—completes his *Cyclopaedia*, 1820—*d.* 1836.

REEVE, Clara, novelist, *b.* 1788—*d.* 1808.

REEVES, John, *b.* 1752—joins the Loyal Association, Nov. 29, 1792—prosecuted for asserting that the Lords and Commons are not essential parts of the British constitution, and acquitted, May 30, 1796—*d.* 1829.

REFORM, Parliamentary, begins to be publicly discussed; the election of so many members of the House of Commons by rotten boroughs and close corporations, becomes a subject of complaint; John Wilkes first brings the question before the House by a motion which is dismissed without a division, March 20, 1776—delegates from several counties meet in London to promote it, 1780—Mr. Pitt's motion for it negatived by 161 to 141, May 7, 1782—his second, by 298 to 149, May 7, 1788—and his third and last, by 248 to 174, April 18, 1785—the "Friends of the People" associate for its attainment, 1792—Mr. Grey's motion for a committee of inquiry opposed by Pitt, and rejected by 289 to 41, May 6, 1793—the question again brought forward by Mr. Brand, and lost by 284 to 115, May 21, 1810—popular agitation begins; public meetings held, 1816—sir F. Burdett its leading advocate; his motion rejected by 265 to 77, May 20, 1817—another, by 100 to 2, June 8, 1818—a "legislatorial attorney" (Sir Charles Wolseley) elected for Birmingham; petitions continue to be presented, 1819—lord John Russell's motion in favour of it negatived by 269 to 164, April 29, 1822—resolutions in favour of it moved by the marquis of Blandford, negatived by 401 to 118, June 8, 1822—debates on the East Retford franchise, March, 1830; motions of lord John Russell and Mr. O'Connell for Reform, May 28; the duke of Wellington declares it to be not needed, Nov. 2; announced by lord Grey to be one of the principles of his administration, 22.

REFORM BILL introduced by lord John Russell, March 1, 1831—intense national excitement in its favour; after a debate of seven days, read the first time; second reading carried by a majority of 802 to 301, March 22; gen. Gascoigne's motion in opposition carried in committee, 299 to 291, April 18; parliament in consequence dissolved, April 23; again intro-

duced, June 24; second reading carried by 367 to 231, July 7; closely scrutinized in committee; read a third time, by 345 to 236, and passed by the Commons, 19; carried up to the Lords; rejected by them on the second reading by 199 to 188, Oct. 7; introduced a third time, Dec. 12; the second reading carried, Dec. 17—passed by the Commons, March 23, 1832; read a first time by the Lords, March 30; read a second time, by 184 to 175, after a four nights' debate, April 14; a hostile motion by lord Lyndhurst carried by 151 to 115, May 7; great agitation throughout the kingdom, the k. resolves, if necessary, to create new peers, in order to carry the Bill, May 18; the hostile lords desist from opposition, and the Bill is passed by 180 to 22, June 4; receives the royal assent, June 7; the royal assent given to Reform Bills for Scotland, July 17; and for Ireland, Aug. 7; subscriptions in London to erect almshouses to commemorate the event, Oct. 1—the first Reformed House of Commons meets, Jan. 29, 1833.

REFORM BILL, a new, introduced by lord John Russell, Feb. 13, 1854—second reading postponed, March 8; withdrawn, April 11.

REFORM Association, or Club, founded, 1835—gives a banquet to sir Charles Napier on his taking the command of the Baltic fleet, March 7, 1864.

REFORM, Municipal. See **MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS**.

REFORM banquets in many parts of France, 1847—prohibited by the government, Jan. 19, 1848.

REFORMATION, the principles of the, first disseminated in England by Wickliffe, 1356. See **WICKLIFFE**, John; and **LOLLARDS**.—Petition presented to Parliament in favour of them, 1395—Act passed to repress them, and Wm. Sawtry burnt, 1411—sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham) condemned as a heretic by the bishops, 1413—persecution of Lollards, 1414—their opinions favoured by Pecoock, bp. of Chichester, 1458—attempt to repress them by severe persecution, 1475—opposed by Henry VIII., for which he is styled Defender of the Faith, 1531—Tyndal's Translation of the New Testament, 1534—first agitation of the question of Henry's divorce, 1527. See **HENRY VIII.**, k. of England.—His final breach with the church of Rome, 1534—the true principles of the Reformation fully established during the reign of Edward VI., 1547—58. See **EDWARD VI.**, k. of England.—Vain attempt of Mary to restore the papal influence, 1553—58. See **MARY I.**, qu. of England.—The Reformation com-

pleted by Elizabeth, 1559. See ELIZABETH, qu. of England.—The tri-centenary of it celebrated in London, Jan. 1, 1818.

REFORMATION in Denmark commenced by the Diet of Odensee, 1537—consummated by Christian III., 1536.

REFORMATION in France, commenced by the preaching of Lefevre and Farel, 1521—Jacques Pavannes, the first person burnt as a heretic, 1524—Calvin begins to preach at Paris, 1532. See CALVIN, John.—Jean de Caturce, executed, 1532—six Lutherans burned, Jan. 29, 1535—Olivetan translates the Bible into French, 1535—persecution of the Waldenses, or Vandois, in Provence, 1540—45—tribunals termed *chambres ardentes*, established for the trial of heretics, 1546. See HUGUENOTS.

REFORMATION in Germany, prepared by the preaching of Milicz, archdeacon of Prague, a contemporary of Wickliffe, against the superstitions and corruptions of the church, 1360. See MILICZ, John.—Wickliffe's doctrines learned at Oxford by Hieronymus Paulisch; brought home by him, and imparted to Huss, 1408. See JEROME of Prague; HUSS, John, and HUSITES.—First German translation of the Bible, 1477—second, 1490—Reuchlin and Melancthon encourage the study of Hebrew, 1518. See REUCHLIN, John; and MELANCTHON, Philip.—Luther begins his war against INDULGENCES, 1517. See LUTHER, Martin.—Edict of Worms against his doctrines, 1521—insurrection of the peasants, 1523. See MÜNZER.—League of Torgau, 1526. See JOHN, elector of Saxony, and HESSE, Philip, landgrave of.—Confession of Augsburg, 1530. See PROTESTANTS.—League of Schmalkalde, 1531—adopted in Mecklenburg, Pomerania, and Wirtemberg, 1534—Catholic league of Nuremberg, 1538—reformation in Brandenburg, 1539—in Anhalt, 1542—in Brunswick, 1543—in Cologne, 1544—in the palatinate of the Rhine, 1546—battle of Mühlberg, 1547. See CHAR. V., emperor of Germany.—Treaty of Passau, 1552. See MAURICE, duke and elector of Saxony.—Heidelberg Catechism, 1563—commencement of the Thirty Years' War, 1618—terminated by the peace of Westphalia, 1648. See PROTESTANTS.

REFORMATION in the Netherlands widely propagated, 1538. See NETHERLANDS.—Embodied in the Belgic Confession, 1562—established in the Seven Northern Provinces, but abandoned in the Ten Southern, 1568. See UNITED PROVINCES.

REFORMATION in Prussia, adopted by Al-

bert, the first duke, 1527. See KNIGHTS, TEUTONIC, Albert, last grand master.

REFORMATION in Scotland, commencement of the; Act passed against Lollards and heretics, 1425—Patrick Hamilton burnt, 1528—Protestants persecuted; Wishart burnt; cardinal Beaton assassinated, 1546—the reformers sign a deed of union at Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1557—John Knox returns from Geneva, 1559; the queen-regent, supported by French troops, persecutes the reformers, who take up arms—they receive assistance from England, expel the French, abolish the Mass, and establish Presbyterianism, 1560—Mary, qu. of Scots, returns from France, Aug. 18, 1561—she is molested by John Knox and others on account of her adherence to Romanism; fails in her attempts to restore it, and resigns the crown, 1567. See PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

REFORMATION in Switzerland, commenced by Zuinglius at Zürich, 1519. See ZUINGLIUS, Ulrich.—By Ecclampadius at Basle, 1524. See ECCLAMPADIUS.—Opposed by the seven Roman Catholic Cantons, 1527—promoted by Haller at Berne, by Viret at Lausanne, and by Wm. Farel in other towns, 1528—religious war; defeat of the Zürichers at Cappel; Bullinger succeeds Zuinglius; peace concluded, and each canton left free to choose its own faith, 1531—Farel banished from Geneva, 1532—Calvin settles there, 1536. See CALVIN, John.

REGALIANUS, or Regillianus, one of the thirty tyrants defeated and slain by Gallienus, 260.

REGENCY, of Longchamp, bp. of Ely, and Hugh of Durham, during the absence of Richard I., 1190—usurped by his brother John, 1191—1194.

— of Wm., earl of Pembroke, in the minority of Henry III., 1216—1219; of Peter des Roches and Hubert de Burg, 1219—1222.

— of qu. Isabella and Mortimer for Edw. III., 1327—1330.

— appointed by parliament during the minority of Richard II., 1377—1382.

— of John, duke of Bedford, during the absence of Henry V., 1415—of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, 1420—of the duke of Bedford, 1421—1422.

— or protectorate of the duke of Gloucester in the minority of Henry VI., 1422—of Richard, duke of York, during Henry's illness, 1454—1455.

— of Richard, duke of Gloucester, for Edward V., 1463.

— of qu. Katharine Parr during the absence of Henry VIII., 1544.

— or protectorate of Somerset for Edw. VI., 1547—1549; Warwick (Northumberland) takes his place, 1549—1553.

REGENCY of *qu.* Caroline Wilhelmina, during the absence of Geo. II., 1729—again, 1732.

— on the death of Fred., prince of Wales, a message from Geo. II. recommends provision to be made for the event of the crown descending to a minor; an Act is passed, appointing the princess dowager of Wales, in that case, regent, with a council, at the head of which is the duke of Cumberland, 1751—not carried into execution, as George III. comes of age before his accession, 1760.

— provided for by a Bill brought into parliament on the first manifestation of the malady of Geo. III., Apr. 1765—he experiences a more violent attack, when the constitutional mode of proceeding is warmly debated in parliament, Dec. 10, 1785—Pitt's resolutions carried, Dec. 16—Bill introduced, Feb. 3, 1789—dropped on the king's recovery, Feb. 19; on his final loss of reason similar discussions arise; and an Act passes appointing the prince of Wales regent, Feb. 5, 1811.

— of Geo., prince of Wales, Feb. 5, 1811, to Jan 29, 1820. See **GEORGE IV.**, k. of Great Britain.

— Act passed, Dec. 23, 1830; voided by the princess Victoria completing her eighteenth year, May 24, 1837.

— Act passed, appointing prince Albert regent, in the event of a minor reign, 1840.

REGENT'S CANAL opened, Aug. 1, 1820.

REGENT'S PARK. See **PARKS**, public.

REGGIO, in Calabria. See **REGGIUM**.—Taken by Robert Guiscard and his brother Roger, 1060—by Pedro III., of Aragon, 1283.

REGGIO, one of the Lombard cities of Northern Italy, after years of internal discord places itself under the protection of Obizzo, marquis of Este, 1290—ejects Azzo VIII., 1306—submits to the papal legate, 1326—taken by Luigi da Gonzaga, lord of Mantua, 1335—by Bernabo Visconti, 1371—submits to Niccolò d'Este, marquis of Ferrara, 1409—the marquis Borso d'Este made duke of, 1452—taken by pope Julius II., 1512—added to the papal States by Leo X., 1521—the Spanish gen. Caracena is obliged to raise the siege of, 1655—taken by the French, July 13, 1784—campaign of Charles Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, against, 1742.

REGGIO, duke of. See **OUDIHOT**.

REGIBALUS, k. of Babylon, B.C. 693.

REGILLIANUS. See **REGALIANUS**.

REGILLUS, lake, battle of; the Latins defeated by the Romans, B.C. 496.

REGIMENTS raised in Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other cities, by private subscription, during the American War; the Common Council

of London refuses to concur, 1778. See **ABINGDON**, lord.

REGINALD, or Rinaldo D'Este, duke of Modena, son of Francis I., b. Apr. 25, 1655—lays aside his dignity of cardinal to succeed his great nephew, Francis II., 1694—reunites the houses of Guelf and D'Este, by marrying Carlotta Felicità, daughter of John Frederic, prince of Brunswick, Nov. 28, 1696—obtains Mirandola by purchase, 1710—his duchess d. Sept 28, 1710—remains neutral in the war of the Polish succession; but his States are made the theatre of hostilities; Modena occupied by the French, and Mirandola by the Imperialists, and he is compelled to take refuge in Bologna, 1734—d. 1737.

REGINFRIED, of South Jutland, son of Hemming, makes peace with Charlemagne, 813.

REGIONTANUS (or of Königsberg), John Müller, composes his *Ephemerides*, 1468.

REGISTRATION of voters under the Reform Act, in 1832 enrolls 812,936 electors.

in 1835 " 839,871

in 1847 " 944,443

REGISTRATION BILL thrown out by the Lords, 1753—bill, general, introduced by lord John Russell, Feb. 12, 1836—Act passed, Aug. 20.

REGIUM DONUM, a state allowance to dissenting teachers in Ireland, granted, 1723.

REGNALD, brother of Eric, the Norwegian, slain in the wilds of Stanmore by Osulf, 949. See **ERIC**.

REGNIER, the French gen., defeated at Malda by gen. Stuart, July 4, 1806—at Ximena, by the Spanish gen. Ballasteros, Sept. 10, 1811—at Kalisch, by the Russian gen. Winzingerode, Feb. 13, 1813.

REGNIER, René, or Renatus d'Anjou. See **ANJOU**.

REGNIER I. to V., counts of Hainault. See **HAINAULT**.

REGNIER I., duke of Upper Lorraine, 1431—1453. See **ANJOU**, Regnier of.

REGNIER II., duke of Upper Lorraine, 1473—1508. See **LORRRAINE**, Upper.

REGULIBUM. See **RECVLVER**.

REGULUS, consul of Rome, 157.

REGULUS, C. Atilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 257—II., 250. Another, while consul, killed by the Gauls at the battle of Telamon, 225.

REGULUS, C. Memmius, consul of Rome, 63.

REGULUS, M. Atilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 335. Another, 294. Another, 267—II., 256—defeats the Carthaginian fleet near Ecnomus, and lands in Africa, 256—defeated and made prisoner by the Carthaginian gen. Xanthippus, 255—(the story of his death considered to be "altogether a forgery," Nieb.). Another consul, 227—d. while censor, 214.

- REHAUSEN**, baron de, b. 1806—Swedish ambassador in London; d. 1854.
- REHOBOAM**, k. of Judah, son of Solomon, B.C. 975—969. See JUDAH.
- REICHENBACH**, congress of, to suppress the Belgian rebellion, June 27, 1790.
- REICHSADT**, duke of. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph.
- REID**, Robert, bp. of Orkney, 1540—president of the court of Session, 1643—leaves funds with which the town council founds the University of Edinburgh, 1561.
- REID**, Dr. Thomas, b. 1709—publishes his Inquiry into the Human Mind on principles of Common Sense, 1764—his Essays on the Intellectual Powers, 1786—on the Active Powers, 1788—d. 1796.
- REIGN OF TERROR**. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1793—1794.
- REINHOLD**. See RINALDO.
- REINIER**, archduke of Austria, son of the emperor Leopold II., b. Sept. 30, 1783—d. 1853.
- RELICS**, the worship of, introduced by monks, about 830—condemned by Vigilantius, a presbyter of Barcelona, for which he is attacked by Jerome, 406—many purchased by Louis IX. at Constantinople, and deposited in the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, 1239—destruction of, in England, 1538.
- REMBERG**, taken by prince Maurice, 1601.
- REMBRANDT**, b. 1606—d. 1674.
- REMGIVUS**, archbp. of Lyons, defends the tenets of Gottschalk, 854.
- REMGIVUS**, bp. of Rheims, baptizes Clovis I., k. of the Franks, 493.
- REMSMUND**, brother of Frumarius, unites the Spanish Suevi under his command, 464—conquered by Euric, k. of the Visigoths, 469.
- REMONSTRANCE** of the Commons to Chas. I., 1629—the Great Remonstrance (of 206 articles) drawn up and presented to him, Dec. 1, 1641.
- REMONSTRANTS**, the name given to the Arminians in Holland, on their presenting a Remonstrance to the States General against the injustice which they suffer, 1610—hold an ineffectual conference with the Calvinists at Delft, 1613—toleration denied to them by the synod of Dortrecht; Oldenbarnevelt, Grotius, and others imprisoned, 1618—the duke of Holstein gives an asylum to them, and builds for them Friederichstadt, on the Eyder; many settle in farming establishments, 1631—attempt to avenge their wrongs by a conspiracy against prince Maurice; they are detected and punished, 1633—the laws against them repealed, 1635.
- RENATUS**. See REGNIER.
- RENSBURG**, or Reinholdsburg, given up by Waldemar II., as part of his ransom to the duke of Schwerin, 1235—reconquered by him, 1236.
- RÉRÉ**. See REGNIER.
- RENI**, Guido, b. 1575—d. 1642.
- RENIEGA**, battle of, 1521. See LESPAREE, André de Foix.
- RENNELL**, Major James, b. 1740—publishes his Geography of Herodotus, 1800—his Topography of Troy, 1814—d. 1830.
- RENNES**, taken by Nomenoi, first count of Brittany, 841—made a separate county, 874—reunited to constitute the duchy of Brittany, 992. See BRETAGNE.
- RENNIE**, John, engineer, b. 1761—d. 1831.
- RENSCHILD**, the Swedish gen., defeats the Saxons and Russians at Fraustadt, 1706—taken prisoner at Pultowa, 1709—and sent to Siberia, 1710.
- RENSSE**, near Mentz, meeting at, 1388. See ELMOTORS of Germany.
- REPEAL ASSOCIATION** meets at Dublin, Jan. 9, 1843. For the Repeal Agitation, see IRELAND, and O'CONNELL, Dan.
- REPNIK**, the Russian general, absolute in Warsaw, imprisons Zaluski, bp. of Kiow, with other leaders of the Catholic party, and compels the Diet to pass an Act of toleration, Nov. 19, 1787—crosses the Danube into Bulgaria, 1790.
- REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT** in England. See COMMONS, House of.—Promised to Prussia by Fred. Wm. III., Oct. 27, 1813—called for by the States at the coronation of Fred. Wm. IV., 1840—commenced by him in a royal decree, 1847.
- REQUERENS**, Louis de, viceroy of the Netherlands, 1573—falls in his siege of Leyden, 1574—d. 1576.
- REQUESTS**, court of, established in London, 1493.
- REICH**, burnt by Godfrey, k. of South Jutland, 804.
- RESPONSIBILITY**. See MINISTERS.
- RESTORATION**, the, May 29, 1660. See CHARLES II., k. of Great Britain.
- RETFORD**, East, the franchise of, extended to the freeholders of the hundred, 1830.
- RETHEL**, battle of; Leopold of Austria, assisted by Turenne, defeated by the French marshal, Duplessis Praslin, Dec. 15, 1650.
- RETREAT** of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon, B.C. 401. See ATHENS, GREECE, and XENOPHON.
- RETS**, de, cardinal, b. 1614—promotes the insurrection of the barricades, 1648—imprisoned at Vincennes, 1652—writes his Memoirs; d. 1679.
- REUCHLIN**, John, accused of heresy for preserving Hebrew books from the flames, 1518—d. 1522.
- REVEL**, the bishopric of, founded by Waldemar II., k. of Denmark, 1240—given up to Sweden by Gotthard Kettler, 1561—taken by Peter the Great, 1710.

REVENTLOW, count, Danish ambassador in London, *d.* 1851.

REVIEW, grand naval, at Spithead, Aug. 11, 1853—again, April 23, 1856—French naval, at Cherbourg, Aug. 4, 1856.

REVIEW, Military. See HYDE PARK and CHOEHAM.

REVIEWS, Literary. See JOURNAL DES SAVANS; DEFOE, Daniel; TAYLOR, Wm.; GRIFFITHS, Dr. Ralph; EDINBURGH; JEFFREY, Francis. QUARTERLY; GIFFARD, Wm. ANTI-JACOBIN; GIFFARD, John. WESTMINSTER, &c.

REVOLUTION of 1688, celebration of its centenary, Nov. 5, 1788. The dates of all the principal Revolutions in the world may be found in this Index, under the names of the countries affected by them, or the sovereigns in whose reigns they occurred, or of the prominent actors in them.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1794-1795.

REX, C. Marcius, consul of Rome, B.C. 118.

REX, Qu. Marcius, consul of Rome, B.C. 68.

REYOA continues the revolt commenced by Melo at Bari against the Eastern empire, 1039.

REYNOLDS, John, called capt. Pouch, raises an insurrection in Northamptonshire against inclosures, 1607.

REYNOLDS, Cromwell's ambassador, concludes peace and alliance with France, and commands an English force sent to co-operate with Turenne in Flanders, 1657—drowned while returning to England, 1658.

REYNOLDS, Joshua, *b.* 1723—first president of the Royal Academy, and knighted, Dec. 18, 1768—resigns the presidency, Feb. 8, 1790—*d.* 1792.

REZIN, k. of Syria, besieges Jerusalem, B.C. 740.

REZON frees Syria from the rule of Solomon, B.C. 960.

REZZONICO, cardinal Charles, elected pope, 1758. See CLEMENT XIII., pope.

RHETIA, conquered by Tiberius and Drusus, B.C. 15—Constantinus II. proceeds there after his visit to Rome, 357. See SWITZERLAND.

RHAPSINITUS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1124—supposed by *Buns.* and *Leps.* to be the rich Rhampsinitus, or Ramses III., placed by them about 1255.

RHANGABE. See MICHAEL I., emperor of the East.

RHAZATES, Persian gen., defeated and slain by Heraclius near the site of Nineveh, 627.

RHÉ, Isle de, taken from the Huguenots by Richelieu, 1625—Buckingham's ill-concerted and unfortunate expedition for its recovery, 1627.

RHEGION, treaty of, peace concluded be-

tween Andronicus II., emperor of the East, and his grandson, 1321.

RHEGIUM, a town of Magna Græcia, ruled by Anaxilaus, B.C. 494-476—taken by Dionysius the Elder after a long siege, 387—held by the Campanian legion ten years, 281-271. See CAMPANIAN LEGION.—Submits to Totila, A.D. 549—added by Autharis to the Lombard kingdom, 568. See REGGIO.

RHEIMS, the first head-quarters of Julian, 356—council of, called by Charlemagne, to regulate the discipline of the Church, 813—other councils, 1094, 1119, and 1148. See COUNCILS.—Cathedral built, 1211—besieged by Edward III., 1359—abandoned by him, 1360—Charles VII. conducted by Joan of Arc to be crowned at, July 17, 1429—college formed at, for the education of English Romanists, 1580. See REMIGIUS.

RHEINFELD, battle of; the Imperial army defeated by the Protestants under Duke Bernhard of Weimar, 1638.

RHEWEN, in Dutch Guelderland, the elector palatine Frederic V. takes refuge at, 1620.

RHEVICIUS, bp. of Autun, known for his commentaries and controversial writings, *d.* 813.

RHETORIC forbidden by the senate to be taught at Rome, B.C. 161—by an edict of the censors, 92—taught by Plotius Gallus, 88—taught at Nicomedia by Lactantius, A.D. 280—by Libanius, 346.

RHIANUS, the poet, *d.*, B.C. 222.

RHINE, the first crossed by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55—a second time, 53—Lower, embanked by Paullinus Pompeius, A.D. 55—crossed by German tribes, who are driven back by Probus, 277—fortified by him, 278—the frontier of the empire defended against the Franks by Crispus, 319—crossed by Julian to invade Germany, 357—again, in pursuit of the Franks, 368 and 369—again, against the Allemanni, 360 and 361—by Valentinian, 368—fortified by him, 369—again crossed by him, 371—the barrier finally broken by the Vandals, Burgundians, and Suevi, 406—the lower provinces occupied by the Riparian Franks, 413—the Danes sail up, with 252 ships, 851—League of the (Rheinbund) contracted by the cities on its banks, 1247—the tolls paid by vessels trading on it, regulated by Richard, earl of Cornwall, k. of the Romans, 1266—crossed by the French, 1670—again, 1690, 1703—recrossed after the battle of Blenheim, 1704—crossed by them again, 1718—again, 1740—recrossed after the battle of Dettingen, 1743—crossed in the Seven Years' War, 1757—made the boundary of the French Republic, 1794—crossed by the French, 1796—they are driven back, 1799—cross

again, 1800—Confederation of the, formed, with Napoleon as protector, July 12, 1806—dissolved, 1813—the States on the left bank (except Alsace) restored to Germany and Holland, 1814.

RHINOCORURA. See **EL ARISCHE**.

RHINOTMETUS. See **JUSTINIAN II.**, emperor of the East.

RHIPSOLUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 624.

RHODE ISLAND. See **NEW ENGLAND.**—A revenue cutter burnt at, 1772—one of the first thirteen U.S., 1774—taken by the king's troops, Dec. 8, 1776—count de Rochambeau arrives with a French army, June 10, 1780.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Caria, peopled at an unknown time by Dorian emigrants; becomes a powerful State, and rules the sea, B.C. 904—sends out colonies; Antiphemus founds Gela in Sicily, 690—others, in conjunction with Cnidians, build Lipara, 579—the city of Rhodes founded according to some, 428—to others, 407—oration of Demosthenes in its favour, 351—besieged by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 304—its neutrality secured by a treaty of peace, 303—prosperes in commerce, and promotes the fine arts; its Colossus completed by native artists, Chares and Laches, 283—earthquake at, and its Colossus thrown down, 227—assisted by Prusias I., k. of Bithynia, in a war with the Byzantines for the free navigation of the Euxine, 220—in alliance with Egypt and Pergamus, defeats Philip V. of Macedon, in a naval battle off Chios, 201—receives Caria and Lycia for assisting Rome against Antiochus, 188—observations on the sun made at, by Hipparchus, 128, 127—Metellus Numidicus retires to, from Rome, 100—Posidonius sent to Rome on an embassy from, 88—the privileges of Rhodes restored by Nero, A.D. 53—suffers from an earthquake, 178—taken by the Mohammedans; the remains of the Colossus are broken up and carried away, 653—the fleet and army sent by Anastasius II. against the Saracens revolt at, and proclaim Theodosius emperor, 716—conquered by the Venetians, 1124—surprised by the Genoese, 1248—taken from them by John Vataces, 1251—William de Villaret, grand-master of the Knights Hospitallers, projects the acquisition of it, 1306—they begin their operations, 1307. See **KNIGHTS HOSPITALIERS.**—The island of, surrenders to the Turks, Dec. 20, 1522.

RHODES, Knights of. See **HOSPITALIERS**, Knights.

RHODIUS, Apollonius. See **APOLLONIUS RHODIUS**.

RHODIUS, Hieronymus, the Epicurean philosopher, fl., B.C. 250.

RHODOX writes against Marcion and Tatian, 186.

RHOMX, the dominion of Rome extended beyond the, B.C. 118.

RIALTO, *Rivo Alto*, the island, is the seat of government among the Venetians, 811—the bridge of the, at Venice, constructed, 1592.

RIARIO, Girolamo, the nephew or son of pope Sixtus IV., is assisted by him in his ambitious designs, 1494.

RIBAUMONT, Eustace de, a French knight, conquered in single combat by Edward III. of England, 1349.

RIBAUT, of Dieppe, founds a colony of Huguenots in Florida, 1564—they are killed or expelled by the Spaniards as heretics, 1567.

RICARDO, David, b. 1772—publishes his "Principles of Political Economy," 1817—d. 1823.

RICARDO, John Lewis, carries his motion for a committee on the Navigation laws, Feb. 6, 1847.

RICCI, Scipio, bp. of Pistoja and Prato, deposed by the pope, 1790.

RICE, Thomas Spring, b. 1790—colonial secretary, 1834—chancellor of the Exchequer, 1835—reduces the duty on newspapers, 1836—proposes a plan for the abolition of church rates, 1837—intimates that a royal commission will be issued for inquiry into the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, May 4, 1837—created a peer, 1839. See **MONTREAL**, lord.

RICH, C. J., oriental scholar, b. 1787—d. 1821.

RICHARD I., k. of England, *Cœur de Lion*, son of Henry II., b. 1157, rebels against his father, assisted by the kings of France and Scotland, 1173—again, encouraged by Philip Augustus, k. of France, 1188—succeeds his father on the throne, 1189—intrusts the regency to Longchamp, bp. of Ely, and Hugh of Durham, and embarks with his forces at Marseilles for the Holy Land, 1190—passes the winter in Sicily, and quarrels there with Philip Augustus; claims the dowry of his sister, Joan, widow of William II., k. of Sicily, 1190—conquers the island of Cyprus, and gives it to Guy of Lusignan; marries Berengaria, daughter of Sancho, k. of Navarre; lands in Palestine, June 8, 1191—quarrels with the Austrian prince, Leopold, 1191—advances towards Jerusalem; battle of St. George's day; the Order of the Garter said to have been there originated by him; his brother, John, usurps the regency, and Philip Augustus invades Normandy; Richard leaves Palestine, is shipwrecked near Aqileia, seized by the archduke of Austria, and imprisoned by the emperor Henry VI., 1192—pope Celestine III. threatens to excommunicate

cate the princes who keep him in prison; John attempts to usurp his throne, 1198—he is released for a ransom of 150,000 marks, and returns to England, landing at Sandwich, March 13, 1194—lands in Normandy with an army; pardons John, 1194—concludes a truce for five years with France, 1196—battle of Gisors, his war-cry "Dieu et mon Droit," 1197—he is mortally wounded at Chalus, in Limoges, Mar. 26, and dies April 6, 1199.

RICHARD II., k. of England, son of Edward the Black Prince, b. at Bordeaux, Feb. 1366—is declared prince of Wales and heir to the throne on the death of his father, 1376—succeeds his grandfather, Edward III., and is crowned, July 16, 1377—a council of regency appointed by parliament; a capitation or poll-tax levied, 1379—Wat Tyler's rebellion put an end to by the king's courage, 1381—he marries Anne, sister of Wenceslas, k. of Germany and Bohemia, Jan. 14, 1382—fruitless expedition into Scotland, 1385—intercedes for Adam Easton, an English cardinal, with pope Urban VI.; is placed by parliament under a commission, 1386—holds a consultation at Nottingham with sir Robert Tresilian and the other judges; they declare the late commission to be a criminal act; creates sir John Holland earl of Huntingdon, 1387—by the influence of the duke of Gloucester, sir Robert Tresilian is executed, and the other judges banished to Ireland, 1388—Richard asserts his right to govern for himself; gives the office of chancellor to William of Wykeham, 1389—cedes the duchy of Guienne for life to John of Gaunt, 1390—this grant causes dissatisfaction among the people; he revokes it, 1391—the Liberties of London seized, are restored through the queen's intercession and the submission of the citizens, 1392—insurrection in Ireland, 1393—death of his queen, Anne, June 7, 1394—endeavouring in person to suppress the Irish rebellion, is recalled to England by the agitation arising from the spread of Wickliffe's doctrines, 1395—marries Isabella de Valois, at Calais, Nov. 1, 1396—banishes the dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, 1396—withholds the lands of John of Gaunt from his son, the banished duke of Hereford; embarks for Ireland, leaving the duke of York regent, May, 1399—the duke of Lancaster claims his inheritance, and lands, July 4, at Ravenspur, Yorkshire; Richard returns from Ireland, is deserted by his army, surrenders himself to Henry, is deposed by the parliament, Sept. 30, and sent a prisoner to Pontefract Castle, 1399—said to have been murdered there, 1400.

RICHARD III., king of England, son of Richard, duke of York, b. 1450—created duke of Gloucester by his brother, Edward IV., 1461—said to have killed Henry VI. in the Tower, 1471—marries Anne, widow of prince Edward, 1473—commands an army which invades Scotland; recovers Berwick, advances to Edinburgh, and concludes a treaty of peace, 1483—regent for his nephew, Edward V., 1483—beheads lord Hastings, June 13; the young king and his brother are imprisoned in the Tower; Richard accused (although questioned by some) of having caused their death, takes the throne, June 26; beheads the duke of Buckingham, Nov., 1483—the queen dowager quits the sanctuary, and places herself and her daughters in his hands; death of his son, Edward, 1484—death of his queen, March 16, 1485—applies for a papal dispensation to marry his niece; landing of the earl of Richmond, Aug. 7; Richard killed in the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.

RICHARD, count of Aversa. See **NORMANS** in Italy, 1063—1066.

RICHARD, earl of Cornwall, marries Saneba, daughter of Raymond, earl of Provence, 1243. See **CORNWALL**, Richard, earl of.

RICHARD I., duke of Normandy, son of William I., is deprived of his duchy by Louis IV., 943—recovers it, 945—is attacked by Ethelred II., k. of England, 990—defeats the invaders, and concludes a treaty of peace with them, 991—d. 996.

RICHARD II., duke of Normandy, son of Richard I., succeeds his father, 996—his sister, Emma, married to Ethelred II., k. of England, 1002. See **EMMA**, "the Gem of Normandy." Richard d. 1026.

RICHARD III., duke of Normandy, 1026—1027.

RICHARD, duke of York. See **YORK**, Richard, duke of.

RICHARD, duke of York, son of Edward IV., b. 1472—receives his title, 1474—affiliated to Anne Mowbray, 1477—lord lieutenant of Ireland by deputy, 1479—imprisoned in the Tower, 1483.

RICHARDSON, James, sets out to explore Central Africa, Dec. 5, 1849—d. 1851.

RICHARDSON, Samuel, b. 1689—publishes his "Clarissa Harlowe," 1749—"Sir Charles Grandison," printed in Ireland before its publication in England, 1758—d. 1761.

RICHBERT, k. of East Anglia, usurps the throne and restores paganism, 637—expelled by Sigebert, son of Redwald, 639.

RICHBOROUGH. See **RUTUPÆ**.

RICHÉLIEU, Armand Jean Duplessis de, b. 1585—appointed bp. of Luçon, 1607—secretary of state to Louis XIII., king of France, 1616—attends Mary de' Medici

- to Blois, 1617—effects a reconciliation between her and her son, 1619—made a cardinal, 1622—the intrigues of discordant factions prepare the way for him to become prime minister, 1623—attains the post, takes a more decided part in the politics of Europe, concludes treaties with the United Provinces, Savoy, and Venice, and sends an army into the Valtelline, 1624—commences vigorous measures against the Huguenots, and takes from them the Isle de Rhé, 1625—rivalry and jealousy between him and Buckingham; conspiracy against him, for which the count de Chalais is beheaded, 1626—encourages Louis to besiege La Rochelle, 1627; which surrenders, 1628—enters Savoy with the k. to support the claim of the duke de Nevers to Mantua, 1629—1630—frustrates another plot against him, 1630—his enemies endeavour to prevail by arms; marshal de Marillac and the duke de Montmorency beheaded, 1632—he fails in his attempt to unite the Italian States in a confederacy, 1633—is the patron of the Académie Française, and of the Jardin des Plantes, 1635—failure of an attempt to assassinate him, 1636—death of his counsellor and agent, Father Joseph, 1638—he assists the Covenanters with money, 1639—another conspiracy against him, for which Cinquars and De Thou are executed; Richelieu d. Dec. 4, 1642.
- RICHILIEU**, duke of, appointed governor of Odessa, 1808—minister of Louis XVIII., 1815—resigns, Dec. 29, 1818—recalled to office, 1820—retires, 1822.
- RICHMONT**, the count of, brother of John VI., duke of Brittany, constable of France, 1425—retires from the French court, 1427.
- RICHARIUS**, k. of the Spanish Suevi, marries the daughter of Theodoric I., k. of the Visigoths, plunders Saragossa and Lerida, 448—attacked by his brother-in-law, Theodoric II.; defeated, and falls in battle, 456.
- RICHENSA**, widow of Miecislav, duke of Poland, takes refuge in Germany, 1084.
- RICHLDA**, marries Charles *the Bald*, 870. See **Boso**, duke of Lombardy and Provence.
- RICHMOND**, a royal palace, given by Henry III. to Peter, count of Savoy, 1236—known by the name of Sheen, in the time of Edward I.; Edward III. d. at, 1377—also Anne of Bohemia, qu. of Richard II., 1394—neglected afterwards, and restored by Henry V., 1420—a tournament held there by Henry VII., 1492—burnt down, 1497—and rebuilt by Henry VII., who gives it the name of Richmond, from his own title (earl of Richmond in Yorkshire), 1499—he entertains Philip I. of Spain there, 1506; and d. there, April 21, 1509—the emperor Charles V. lodges there, 1522—qu. Elizabeth d. at, March 24 (April 8, n.s.), 1603—the court held there, on account of the plague, 1625—the park enclosed by Charles I., 1636—opened to the public, Dec. 20, 1752—railway from London opened, July 27, 1846—residence of Albert, prince of Wales, 1858.
- RICHMOND**, in Canada, railway from Quebec commenced, Jan. 14, 1853—completed, Oct. 2, 1854.
- RICHMOND**, Alan of Brittany created earl of, by William I., 1067—the title transferred through Constance to Geoffrey, son of Henry II., 1171—through Alice, daughter of Constance, to Pierre de Dreux, 1213. Extinct, 1341.
- RICHMOND**, John of Gaunt created earl of, 1342—relinquishes the title, 1372.
- RICHMOND**, John de Montfort created earl of, 1372—forfeited, 1383.
- RICHMOND**, John, duke of Bedford, earl of, 1414—extinct, 1435.
- RICHMOND**, Edmund Tudor created earl of, 1452. See **EDMUND**, earl of Richmond.
- RICHMOND**, Henry, earl of, son of Edmund, inherits the title, 1458. See **HENRY VII.**, k. of England.
- RICHMOND**, Henry, earl of. See **HENRY FITZROY**.
- RICHMOND**, Lodovic, earl of. See **LENOX**, Lodovic Stuart, duke of.—Steward of the household, 1623—created earl of Newcastle and duke of Richmond, May 17, 1623—d. 1624. Titles extinct.
- RICHMOND**, James, duke of. See **LENOX**, James Stuart, duke of.
- RICHMOND**, Charles Lenox, duke of. See **LENOX**, Charles, natural son of Chas. II., b. July 29, 1672—claims lands in France, which he obtains by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713—d. 1723.
- RICHMOND**, Charles, duke of, master of the Horse to George II. 1735—1750—d. 1750.
- RICHMOND**, Charles, duke of, b. 1738—a patron of artists, obtains for them a room in Whitehall, where they may study, 1758—distinguishes himself at the battle of Minden, 1759—secretary of State, May to Aug., 1766—urges the recognition of the independence of the American colonies, 1776—a general in the army, 1782—master-general of the Ordnance, 1783—one of the "Friends of the People," advocates Parliamentary Reform, 1792—field-marshal, 1796—d. 1806.
- RICHMOND**, Charles, duke of. See **LENOX**, colonel Charles.—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1807—1813—a general in the army, 1814—governor-general of Canada, 1818—d. there, of hydrophobia, 1819.
- RICHMOND**, Charles Gordon Lenox, duke of, inherits the title, 1819—postmaster-gen.

- in the Grey ministry, 1830—withdraws, 1834.
- RICHOMERES**, count of the domestics, 377—rallies the Romans after their defeat at Hadrianople, 378—consul of Rome, 384.
- RICHTENBERG**, Heinrich Reffle von, grand-master of the Teutonic Knights, 1470—1477.
- RIGHTER**, Jean Paul, b. 1763—d. 1825.
- RICIMER** (Fl. Ricimeres), destroys a Vandal fleet near Corsica, 456—places Majorian on the throne of the West, 457—consul of Rome, 459—assassinates Majorian, Aug. 7, 461—places Severus on the throne ostensibly, but exercises the imperial power himself, 461—governs on the death of Severus without the title of emperor, 465—solicits Leo I., emperor of the East, to name an emperor of the West; Anthemius is appointed, and his daughter married to Ricimer, 467—quarrels with Anthemius, and retires to Milan, 471—Walamir, advancing to support Anthemius, is defeated and slain by him; he takes and plunders Rome, 472—d. Aug. 20, 472.
- RUCSIG**, nominal k. of Northumberland, set up by the Danes, 875—d. 878.
- RIDLEY**, Nicholas, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, made bp. of Rochester, 1547—of London, 1550—preaches in favour of Lady Jane Grey, July 16, 1553—is burnt at Oxford, Oct. 18, 1555.
- RIEGO**, at the head of his troops assembled in the Isle of Leon for embarkation to S. America, demands, with Quiroga, the restoration of the constitution of 1812, Jan. 5, 1820—Ferdinand VII. submits, March 3; the revolution suppressed by a French army, and Riego is executed at Madrid, Nov. 7, 1823.
- RIENZO**, Niccolo, or Cola di, accompanies the embassy sent from Rome to the new pope, Clement VI., 1342—assumes absolute power as tribune of Rome, May 20, 1347—reforms many abuses; is celebrated and counselled by Petrarch; defeats the exiled nobles, Nov. 20. See **COLONNA** family.—He commits extravagant acts, loses the support of the people, abdicates, and takes flight, Dec. 15, 1347—has an interview with Louis I., k. of Hungary, at Naples, 1348—visits Rome in disguise, 1350—seeks Charles IV., emperor of Germany, at Prague, and is transferred by him to the custody of the pope at Avignon, 1351—appointed senator of Rome; puts to death Fra Moriale; fails in his attempt on Palestrina; assassinated, Sept. 8, 1354.
- RIGA**, built by bp. Albert of Bremen, 1200—resists the Teutonic Knights, 1481—conquered by them, 1491—besieged by Frederic Augustus, k. of Poland, 1700—taken by Peter the Great, 1710.
- RIGHT**, Petition of. See **PETITION** of Right.
- RIGHTS**, Bill of; assented to by Wm. III. and qu. Mary, Feb. 13, 1689.
- RIGHTS**, Declaration of, issued by the American congress, Sept. 5, 1774—Grattan's, adopted by the Irish parliament, April 16, 1782—presented to Louis XVI. by the National Assembly, Aug. 13, 1789.
- RIGHTS OF MAN**. See **PAINÉ**, Thomas.
- RIMENANT**, battle of, Don John of Austria repulsed by the English auxiliaries of the Netherlanders, under Norria, 1578.
- RIMINI**. See **ARIMINUM**.—Included in the Exarchate of Ravenna, 668—pope Gregory XII. removes to, from Gaeta, 1412—supports the Florentines against the pope and Naples, 1478—seized by Venice, 1504—captured by the French, 1512—destroyed by an earthquake, 1672.
- RINALDO**, or Reinhold, count of Burgundy, gives his daughter, Beatrice, in marriage to Frederic I., emperor of Germany, 1156.
- RINALDO**, duke of Modena. See **REGINALD**.
- RINALDO**. See **RINIERI**.
- RINGMERE**, in East Anglia, battle of; the Danes defeat Ulfcytel, 1010.
- RINGOLD**, great prince of the Lithuanians, 1280—defeats the Knights of the Short Sword, 1236—d. 1238.
- RINIERI**, or Rinaldo, marquis of Tuscany, 1014—deposed by the emperor Conrad II., 1037.
- RIOJA**, or Rivoibriga, battle of; Ordonio II. gains a victory over Abderahman III., 921.
- RIO JANEIRO**, taken from the Portuguese by the French admiral, Duguai Trouin, 1711—restored by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713—made the capital of the new kingdom and empire of Brazil, 1807.
- RIOT ACT**, passed, July 20, 1715.
- RIOTHAMAR**, an Armenian prince, hired by the emperor Anthemius to bring 12,000 Bretons for the defence of Gaul; is defeated by Euric, k. of the Visigoths, 470.
- RIOTS** against turnpikes and the high price of bread, 1753—the Rebecca, in Wales, 1843. The date of all important riots may be found in this Index, under the names of the places or individuals connected with them. See **PORTEOUS**, **TRIVERTON**, **GORDON**, lord George, **YORKSHIRE**, **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, **LUDDITES**, **ELY**, **BRISTOL**, **WATSON**, O. P., &c. &c.
- RIPAGLIA**. See **AMADEUS VII.**, duke of Savoy.
- RIPON**, negotiations for peace between Charles I. and the Scots begun there, and transferred to London, 1640—bishopric of, created; Dr. Charles Thomas Longley first bp., 1836.
- RIPON**, viscount Goderich created earl of, 1835. See **GODERICH**, viscount.—With-

- draws from lord Grey's ministry, March 27, 1834—joins sir Robert Peel's administration as president of the Board of Trade, Sept. 8, 1841—president of the Board of Control, 1843—resigns, 1846.
- RIPPERDA**, the duke of, b. 1680—negotiates an alliance between Austria and Spain, in which Spain acknowledges the Pragmatic Sanction, July 17, 1726—is arrested in the house of Mr. Stanhope, the British ambassador at Madrid, which causes a misunderstanding between the two governments, May 17, 1726—escapes from Spain, and arrives in London, Oct. 11, 1728—prime minister in Morocco, 1732—d. 1737.
- RIGNET**, the engineer, completes the canal of Languedoc, May 1, 1681.
- RITSON**, Joseph, b. 1751—d. 1808.
- RIVALS**. See **SHERIDAN**, R. B.
- RIVERS**, John de Riparia, first baron, 1299.
- RIVERS**, sir Richard Woodville created baron, May 29, 1448. See **WOODVILLE**, sir Richard, and **JACQUELINE** of Luxembourg.—Made earl, May 24, 1466; and lord treasurer to Edward IV.; captured by insurgents at Edgecote, and beheaded, July 26, 27, 1469.
- RIVERS**, Antony, earl, succeeds to the title, 1469—obtains the patronage of Edward IV. for William Caxton, and permission to set up his printing press, 1471—arrested by the duke of Gloucester, while conducting Edward V. to London, taken to Pontefract, and beheaded, June, 1483. Title extinct, 1491.
- RIVERS**, Thomas Darcy, created earl, 1626—title extinct, 1728.
- RIVERS**, George Pitt, created baron, 1776—a new creation, (Rivers, of Sudley), 1802—the first title expires, 1828.
- RIVO ALTO**. See **RIALTO**.
- RIVOBREGE**. See **RIOJA**.
- RIVOLI**, battle of; the Austrians defeated by Bonaparte, Jan. 14, 1797.
- RIZZIO**, David, a musician, becomes favourite and foreign secretary of Mary, qu. of Scots, 1564—is murdered in her presence, March 9, 1566.
- ROA**, cardinal Ximenes, on his road to meet the new k. Charles, d. at, 1517.
- ROAD-LABOUR**. See **CORVÉE**.
- ROADS**, improved by John London M^r Adam, for which a reward of £3000 is voted to him by the House of Commons, May 13, 1825.
- ROAS**, or Rugilas, uncle of Attila, leads the Huns to the Danube, 422—d. 433.
- ROBBIE COUNCIL**, 449. See **COUNCILS**, Ephesus, and Fourth General.
- ROBERT**, Latin emperor of the East, second son of Peter of Courtenay and Yolande, elected to the throne, 1220—defeated by John Vatatzes at Pemaneon, 1224—concludes a peace with him, 1225—d. 1233.
- ROBERT I.**, k. of France, while count of Paris, assists Eudes in defending Paris against the Danes, 886—rebels, 920; and is set up by the great feudatories in opposition to Charles the Simple, 922—defeated and slain by him, 923.
- ROBERT II.**, k. of France, son of Hugh Capet, educated by Gerbert of Aurillac, 984—crowned as his father's colleague, 986—succeeds him on the throne, and marries his relative, Bertha, 996—resists the papal annulment of his marriage, for which he is excommunicated, and his kingdom laid under an interdict; he resigns Bertha and marries Constance, 998—inherits the duchy of Burgundy, and gives it to his son, Henry, 1002—d. 1031.
- ROBERT**, k. of Naples, son of Chas. II., b. 1363—while duke of Calabria regent for his father, 1285—1288—marries Violante, daughter of Pedro III., k. of Aragon, 1297—besieges Messina, and returns to Naples in consequence of the diseased state of his army; concludes a truce, mediated by Violante, with her brother Fred. II. of Sicily, 1300—succeeds his father, and is appointed by pope Clement V. gov. of Ferrara, 1308—takes the lead as chief of the Gueff party, and secretly opposes Henry VII., emperor of Germany, 1310—seizes the principal forts in Rome, 1312—is threatened with excommunication, but saved from it by Philip IV. of France; the emperor, in conjunction with the Genoese and Sicilians, prepares to attack him; he is appointed gov. of Florence for five years, 1313—senator of Rome and viceroys of Italy; protects the Gueffs; undertakes an expedition against Sicily, is repulsed at Trapani, and agrees to a truce of three years, 1314—his brothers, Philip and Peter, are defeated by Matteo Visconti, 1315—another expedition against Sicily ends in another truce; the citizens of Ferrara expel his garrison, 1317—he relieves Genoa when besieged by the Ghibelins, and is appointed gov. of that city for ten years, 1318—goes to Avignon; after his departure, the Ghibelins, Doria and Spinola, renew the attack on Genoa; Brescia submits to a governor appointed by him, 1319—intrigues to prolong the strife in Germany, and sends Philip de Valois to attack the Visconti in Milan, who repulse him, 1320—his army defeated at Andoria by the besiegers of Genoa, 1321—falls in an attempt to obtain the concurrence of Fred. eric of Austria in his schemes, 1322—makes pope John XXII. reject the terms of peace offered by Galeazzo Visconti, 1324—besieges Palermo, and returns to Naples, unable to accomplish his object, 1325—his son Charles made gov. of Flo-

- rence, 1336—Ostia is taken by the Genoese in his service, 1327—his son Chas. d. 1338—is applied to by the Genoese for assistance against Alfonso IV. of Aragon, 1331—settles the dispute with Chas. Robert of Hungary by a treaty of marriage between his grand-daughter Joanna, and Andrew, the second son of Charles Robert, 1353—the Genoese expel his governor; he prevents pope Benedict XII. from accepting the overtures of Louis of Bavaria, 1335—makes another unsuccessful attempt on Sicily, 1338—defeats the Sicilian fleet, and conquers the Lipari Islands; Asti is taken from him by John Palaeologus, marquis of Montferrat, 1339—d. 1343.
- ROBERT I.**, Bruce, k. of Scotland, grandson of the first claimant. See BRUCE, Robt.—b. 1274—collects an army, and is crowned k. 1306—dispossesses the English of the greater part of Scotland; Aymer de Valence defeats him near Johnston; three of his brothers are taken and condemned as traitors, 1306—defeats the earl of Pembroke; Edward I. d. while on his march against him, 1307—he takes Inverness, and besieges Stirling; a truce with England, 1313—establishes the independence of Scotland by his victory at Bannockburn, June 25, 1314—invades England, takes Berwick, is repulsed at Carlisle, and returns to Scotland; his brother Edward lands with an army in Ireland, 1315—goes over to Ireland with an army to support Edward, but soon returns, 1316—makes a truce for two years with England; is excommunicated by pope John XXII., whose interference the parliament resists, 1319—invades England, but retires before the English army, 1327—concludes the treaty of Northampton, by which the independence of Scotland is ratified, 1328—d. 1329.
- ROBERT II.**, Stuart, k. of Scotland, son of Walter Stuart and Margery, dau. of Robert I., b. 1316—regent during the captivity of his uncle, David II., 1346—surprises the town of Berwick, 1354—succeeds his uncle, and begins the Stuart dynasty, 1371—obtains French auxiliaries, who join him in a fruitless war against England, and return home, 1385—d. 1390.
- ROBERT III.**, k. of Scotland, succeeds his father, Robert II., April 19, 1390—invades England; retires on the approach of Hen. IV., 1401—defeated by the Percies at Homedon Hill, 1402—shelters the earl of Northumberland; the duke of Albany usurps absolute power, and puts to death his nephew, David, 1405—Robert sends his son, James, to France for security—d. April 4, 1406.
- ROBERT**, count d'Artois. See ARTOIS, Robert, count of.
- ROBERT**, count d'Artois. See ARTOIS, Robert III., count of.
- ROBERT**, duke of Calabria. See ROBERT, k. of Naples.
- ROBERT I.**, the Frisian, count of Flanders, 1071—1093. See FLANDERS.
- ROBERT II.**, count of Flanders, 1093—goes to the first crusade, 1096—d. 1111.
- ROBERT III.**, count of Flanders, 1305—1322.
- ROBERT** of Flanders, commands an army collected in France and Italy, to assist Charles of Anjou in the crusade proclaimed by pope Urban IV. against Manfred, k. of Naples, 1265.
- ROBERT**, sixth son of Louis IX. of France, created, by his father, count of Clermont, 1269—founder of the Bourbon family. See BOURBON.
- ROBERT**, earl of Gloucester. See GLOUCESTER, Robert, earl of.
- ROBERT**, duke of Apulia. See GUICARD, Robert.
- ROBERT**, the first duke of Normandy, 912. See ROLLO.
- ROBERT I. or II. (*le Diable*)**, duke of Normandy, 1027—discards Canute's sister, Estrith (Ulf's widow), whom he had married, and by Ariot, daughter of a townsman of Falaise, has a son, William, (afterwards) k. of England, 1027—d. on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, 1035.
- ROBERT II. or III., *Courtoise***, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I., rebels against his father, 1079—is supplanted on the throne of England by his brother William, and he inherits only Normandy, 1067—his uncle, Odo, endeavours to obtain England for him, 1088—at peace with William II., 1091—he goes to the first crusade, and pledges his duchy of Normandy to William to raise money for his outfit, 1096—obtains the patriarchate of Jerusalem for his chaplain, Arnulf, 1099—on his return invades England, and makes a treaty of peace with Henry I., 1101—visits Henry, 1108—war renewed between them in Normandy, 1104—made prisoner, and sent to Cardiff castle, 1108—where he ends his days, 1134.
- ROBERT**, earl of Northumberland. See NORTHUMBRLAND, Robert Mowbray, earl of.
- ROBERT**, count of Paris. See ROBERT I., k. of France.
- ROBERT CHARLES MARIA**, duke of Parma, 1554. See PARMA.
- ROBERT I.**, duke of Burgundy. See ROBERT II., k. of France.
- ROBERT II.**, duke of Burgundy, 1272—1305.
- ROBERT** of Gloucester, writes his English Chronicle in rhyme, 1282.
- ROBERT**, a monk of Jumièges, made bp. of London, 1044—archbp. of Canterbury, 1050—refuses to ordain Spearhafoc (Spar-

hawke), bp. of London, 1061—driven out of England, 1062—*d.* 1070.

ROBERTSON, Patrick, b. 1796—lord of the Court of Session, 1843—*d.* 1856.

ROBERTSON, William, D.D., the historian, b. 1721—publishes his *History of Scotland*, 1769—receives £4,500 for his *Chas. V.*, 1769—publishes his *History of America*, 1777—*d.* 1793.

ROBESPIERRE, the head of the Jacobin club, 1792—reigns supreme in the Convention, his rule being known as the Reign of Terror, June 2, 1793—denounced by Tallien, July 27, 1794—executed, with seventy-one of his party, July 28.

ROBINS, George, the noted auctioneer, *d.* 1847.

ROBINSON, James, first administers chloroform in London, Dec. 14, 1848.

ROBINSON, John, dean of Windsor, bp. of Bristol, 1710—appointed lord privy seal, Sep. 3, 1711—chief of the English embassy; opens the conferences at Utrecht, Jan. 29, 1712—the Dutch complain of the queen's order to him, and he consents to the siege of Quesnoy, May 28, 1712—translated to the see of London, 1713—*d.* 1723.

ROBINSON, Frederic John, b. 1783—vice president of the Board of Trade, 1812—brings forward his Corn Laws, 1815—president of the Board, 1818—chancellor of the Exchequer, 1823—his budget-oration on the prosperity of the country, Feb. 23, 1824—adduces a greatly increased consumption since 1816 as a proof of the prosperity of the country, Mar. 13, 1826—his facts questioned by Mr. Hume, May 4; made a peer, 1827. See GODERICH, viscount.

ROBINSON, Messrs., fined for selling Paine's *Rights of Man*, Nov. 26, 1793.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. See DEFOE, Daniel.

ROCAFORT, on the assassination of Roger di Flor elected capt. of the grand Catalan company, 1307—is treacherously seized at the siege of Thessalonica by the French admiral, Thibaut de Sipoy, and starved to death in a dungeon at Naples, 1309.

ROCCASECOA, battle of; Louis of Anjou defeats Ladislas, k. of Naples, May 19, 1411.

ROCHAMBEAU, count, arrives with a French army at Rhode Island, June 10, 1780—appointed to command the French army of the north, Dec. 16, 1791.

ROCHDALE, the living of, given by the archbp. of Canterbury to the rev. Mr. Hay, chairman of the Manchester magistrates, Jan 19, 1820.

ROCHE, Guy de la. See GUY II., duke of Athens.

ROCHE, John de la. See JOHN I., duke of Athens.

ROCHE, Otho de la. See OTHO de la Roche.

ROCHE, William de la. See WILLIAM I., duke of Athens.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, duke de la, b. 1613—publishes his "Maximes," 1665—*d.* 1680.

ROCHE, Jaqualein. See JAQUELEIN de la Roche.

ROCHEFORT, proposed attack on, by a British expedition, abandoned, 1757.

ROCHELLE, La, John, k. of England, lands at, in his attempt to recover Guyenne, 1206—taken by Louis VIII., 1224. See GUYENNE.—Besieged by Bertrand Du Guesclin; the relief sent under the earl of Pembroke intercepted by the Spanish fleet, 1372—occupied by the Huguenots; repels Henry, duke of Anjou, June 25, 1578—relieved by the prince de Condé, 1585—the English fleet under sir John Pennington, sent by Charles I., refuses to act against the Protestants of, 1625—besieged by Louis XIII. and Richelieu, Aug. 10, 1627—supplies voted by the English parliament for its relief, 1628—it surrenders, Oct. 30, *n.s.*, 1628.

ROCHES, des. See PETER des Roches.

ROCHESTER, bishopric of, founded, 604—destroyed by Ethelred, k. of Mercia, 676—besieged by the Danes, 884—by Ethelred II., in a quarrel with bp. Alstan, 986—William II. captures Odo and his partisans in the castle, 1068—taken by king John from the barons, 1215—the bridge built, 1260—rebuilt, 1267.

ROCHESTER, Robert Carr created earl of, 1611—made earl of Somerset, 1613. See CARR, Rob., and SOMERSET, Rob., earl of.

ROCHESTER, Henry Wilmot, created earl of, by Chas. II., during his exile, Dec. 13, 1653—employed by him on a secret mission to London, 1654—*d.* 1659.

ROCHESTER, John Wilmot, earl of, the wit and courtier of Chas. II., *d.* 1680.

ROCHESTER, Charles Wilmot, earl of, 1690—*d.* 1681. Title extinct.

ROCHESTER, Lawrence Hyde, second son of the earl of Clarendon, created earl of, Nov. 29, 1683—lord treasurer, 1682—lord president, 1684—lord treasurer again, 1685—displaced by James II., 1688—lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1700—1708—*d.* 1711.

ROCHESTER, Henry Hyde, earl of, becomes earl of Clarendon, 1723—*d.* 1753.

ROCHESTER, bp. of. See FISHER, John; SPAT, Thos.; and ATTERSBUXT, Francis—present bp. George Murray, 1827.

ROCHFORD, viscount, sir Thomas Boleyn created, 1525—made earl of Wiltshire, 1529. See WILTSHIRE, Thos., earl of.

ROCHFORD, George, viscount, the brother of qu. Anne Boleyn, beheaded, May 17, 1536—his widow, the viscountess, beheaded with qu. Catharine Howard, Feb. 12, 1542.

- ROCHFORD**, Wm. Henry Nassau Van Zuy-lestein, created earl of, May 10, 1695—d. 1708.
- ROCHFORD**, William Henry, earl of, killed at the battle of Almanara, July 17, 1710. Title extinct, 1830.
- ROCKINGHAM**, Thomas Watson Wentworth, lord Malton, created marquís of, Apr. 19, 1746—d. 1750.
- ROCKINGHAM**, Charles Wentworth, marquís of, his first ministry commences, July 10, 1766—closes, July, 1766—becomes prime minister again, March 30, 1782—d. July 1.
- RODRIG**, battle of; the veteran Spanish infantry commanded by De Mello annihilated by the duke d'Enghien (Condé), May 19, 1643.
- ROGUS**, T. Romulus, consul of Rome, B.C. 455.
- RODER**, Robert, viscount Jocelyn, created earl of, Dec. 1, 1771—d. Jan. 29, 1830.
- RODER**, Robert, earl of, inherits the title, 1830—arrives with an English deputation at Florence to intercede for the Medici, Oct. 23; refused an interview by the grand duke, 25, 1832. See **JOCELYN**, viscount.
- RODERIC**, k. of the Visigoths, excludes the sons of Witiza and takes the throne of Spain, is defeated and slain by the Saracens in the battle of Xeres, 711.
- RODERIC**, the Great, Rotri Mawr, k. of the Welsh Cymri, defeated by Ethelwulf, 853.
- RODERIC**. See **RUDERIC O'CONNOR**.
- RODERIGO**, Diaz del Bivar. See **CID**, the.
- RODGAUSUS**, duke of Friuli, conquered by Charlemagne, 776.
- RODNEY**, George Brydges, b. 1717—promoted to be admiral, and bombards Havre de Grace, July, 1759—takes Martinico and Grenada, 1760—commands in the West Indies, 1770-1780—defeats Langara, and relieves Gibraltar, Jan. 16, 1780—defeats De Guichen, Apr. 6—captures St. Eustatius, Feb. 2, 1781—defeats De Grasse, Apr. 19, 1782—created a peer, June 19, 1782—d. 1792.
- RODOALD**, son of Rotharis, k. of Lombardy, succeeds his father, 652—assassinated by one of his subjects, 653.
- RODOLPHINE TABLES**. See **ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS**.
- RODOLPHUS**, leader of some Heruli, who are allowed to settle in Thrace, 512.
- ROEBUCK**, John Arthur, b. 1801—fights a duel with Mr. Black, editor of the Morning Chronicle, Nov. 19, 1836—his motion of confidence in lord John Russell's ministry carried, June 28, 1850—his motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war agreed to, Jan. 29, 1855—the committee appointed, Feb. 23; his motion of censure on the Aberdeen ministry negatived, July 19.

ROGATIONS. See **PLEBES** and **LICINIUS**.

ROGER, first count of Sicily. See **GUISCARD**, Roger.

ROGER, count (afterwards king) of Sicily, son of Roger Guiscard, first count, b. 1097—inherits Sicily with his brother Simon, under the guardianship of their mother, Adelaide, 1101—she marries Baldwin, k. of Jerusalem, and by the death of Simon, Roger has the entire government of Sicily, 1118—marries Alberia, daughter of Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, 1120—invades Calabria and Apulia, 1121—takes Malta, 1122—Apulia becomes subject to him; he is excommunicated by pope Honorius II., 1127—overcomes the papal resistance, and is acknowledged duke of Apulia and Calabria, 1129—crowned k. of Sicily at Palermo, 1130—Naples and Amalfi submit to him, 1131—defeats the Pisans at La Fratta, and recovers the towns they had conquered, 1135—driven by the emperor Lothaire II. and pope Innocent II. out of Apulia and Calabria, recruits his army in Sicily; recovers part of his lost territories, but suffers a defeat from Rainulph, near Rignano; claims Antioch, 1137—takes the pope prisoner, a treaty of peace follows, by which his title of k. is confirmed, and his son created duke of Apulia, 1139—assists duke Guelf in his claim on Bavaria against Henry of Austria, 1142—attacks the coast of Africa; invades Greece; plunders Corfu, Corinth, Athens, and Thebes, and transports their silk weavers to Palermo, 1146—receives Louis VII., k. of France, at Potenza, in Calabria, 1149—takes Tunis, Bona, and other towns on the coast of Africa, 1153—d. 1154.

ROGER, duke of Apulia, son of Robert Guiscard, succeeds his father, 1085—quarrels with his brother, Bohemond, and they are reconciled by their uncle, Roger, 1089—d. 1111.

ROGER, son of William I., k. of Sicily, proclaimed k. by some conspirators; receives a blow from his father, which causes his death, 1161.

ROGER, son of Tancred of Sicily, marries Irene, daughter of Isaac Angelus, emperor of the East, and is crowned k. of Sicily by his father, 1191—d. 1194.

ROGER, bp. of Salisbury, 1102—lord chief justice, lord treasurer, and prime minister to Hen. I., 1122—d. 1139.

ROGERS, John, a prebendary of St. Paul's, is burnt in Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555.

ROGERS, Samuel, b. 1762—d. 1855.

ROGNWALD, jarl of Moere, father of Rollo, a Norwegian chief under Harold Haarfagr, 869.

ROMAN, cardinal de, ambassador of France and legate of pope Julius II., contracts

- the league of Cambray with Margaret, regent of the Netherlands, 1508.
- ROHAN**, cardinal de, implicated in the affair of Marie Antoinette's diamond necklace, and arrested, 1795.
- ROHAN**, the duke de, b. 1579—leader of the Huguenots, defends Montauban, 1621—submits to Louis XIII. by the pacification of Nismes, June 27, 1629—occupies the Valteline with a French army, 1635—d. 1638.
- ROHILLA WAR**, conducted by Warren Hastings, 1776—the charge against him respecting it, rejected by the House of Commons, June 1, 1786—another war brought to a successful close by the earl of Dalhousie, 1849.
- ROKESBY**, sir Thomas, sheriff of Yorkshire, defeats the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf at Bramham, 1407.
- ROLAND** (Orlando), nephew of Charlemagne, governor of Bretagne, falls in battle against the Gascons at Roncesvalles, 778.
- ROLAND**, leader of the Girondist, or moderate party, appointed minister of the interior by Louis XVI., April, 1792—dismissed, June; recalled to office, Aug. 14; overpowered by the Jacobins, June, 1793—commits suicide, Nov.
- ROLAND**, Madame, his wife, guillotined, Nov. 8, 1793.
- ROLANDO**, Bonifacio, duke of Savoy, 1258—1263.
- ROLLIN**, Charles, the historian, b. 1661—d. 1741.
- ROLLIN**, Ledru, agitates in favour of reform in France, 1847—avows dangerous principles in his circular, as minister of the interior under the Republic, March, 1848—flees from France, June 14, 1849.
- ROLLO**, son of Rognwald, banished from Norway, goes to England to assist Guthrum, 875—his first settlement in France, 876—visits his countrymen in England, 877—returns to France, 878—consolidates his conquests there, 911—on his conversion to Christianity, takes the name of Robert, and receives, by treaty, from Charles the Simple, the province afterwards called Normandy, of which he is the first duke, 912—expels Mathuedol, regent of Brittany, and his son, Alan, who take refuge in England, 913—retires into a monastery, 927—d. 932.
- ROMAGNA**, Cesar Borgia, created duke of, 1501. See **BORGIA**, Cesar.
- ROMAN**, great prince of Russia, 1178—1177.
- ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL**, in London, a collection for building it, ordered by pope Pius IX., June 2, 1851.
- ROMAN CATHOLICS**. See **CATHOLICS**.
- ROMAN LANGUAGE**. See **LANGUE D'OUT**.
- ROMAN LAW**. See **LAW**, Civil.
- ROMAN LAWS** preserved in Italy by Odoacer, 478.
- ROMANA**, marquis of, with the best troops of Spain, sent by Napoleon I. to the north of Europe, 1807—conveyed back to Spain by admiral Keats, Aug. 1808—d. 1811.
- ROMANCES**, Epic, of Germany. See **HELDENBUCH**, and **NIEBELUNGEN LIED**.
- ROMANIA**, the name by which the Latin empire of the East was generally designated, 1204—1261—for their share of it, the Venetians added to the titles of the doge, "lord of one-fourth and a half of Romania," which they retained till 1358—the name afterwards given to the European portion of the Ottoman empire, 1413.
- ROMANISTS**. See **CATHOLICS**.
- ROMANO**, Alberico da, brother of Ezzelino, and his family are made prisoners and put to death by the people of Treviso, 1260.
- ROMANO**, Ezzelino da, drives the Guelph party out of Verona and Vicenza, 1227—meets the emperor Frederic II. at Ravenna to concert measures against the marquis Azzo and the Lombard cities, 1232—sides him in taking Verona and Vicenza, 1236—conquers Belluno and the marquisate of Este, 1249—continues to support the Ghibellins, 1251—defeats the papal forces at Corticella, takes the legate prisoner, and gains possession of Brescia, 1259—is defeated by Uberto Pelavicino, and d. of his wounds; the cities and states held by him regain their freedom, 1259.
- ROMANO**, Giulio, Raffaello's favourite pupil, b. 1492—d. 1546.
- ROMANOW**, the dynasty of, founded in Russia, 1613. See **MICHAEL III.**, czar of Russia.
- ROMANTZOF**, a Russian general, makes a successful campaign against the Turks, and concludes the treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji, 1774.
- ROMANUS I.**, *Lacapenus*, emperor of the East, shuts up Zoe in a convent, and makes himself joint emperor with Constantine X., *Porphyrogenitus*, to whom he gives his daughter, Helena, in marriage, 919—gives the title of Augustus to his three sons; they, being seniors in age, take precedence of the legitimate emperor, and one of them is styled Constantine IX., 919—Romanus has an interview with Simeon, k. of the Bulgarians, who had besieged C.P.; peace is concluded, 923—Peter, k. of the Bulgarians, marries his grand-daughter, Maria, 927—death of his son, Christopher, 931—makes his son, Theophylact, patriarch of Constantinople, 933—repels the Russians, who attack C.P., 941—deposed and banished with his two sons, by the emperor Constantine X., 944.
- ROMANUS II.**, son of Constantine X., b. 939—

married to Bertha, the daughter of Hugh, k. of Italy, 948 — proclaimed colleague to his father, 944 — succeeds him on the throne, 959 — his general, Nicephorus Phocas, recovers Creta, 960 — defeats the Saracens, and extends the empire once more to the Euphrates, 962 — Romanus d. 963.

ROMANUS III., *Arygyrus*, married to Zoe, daughter of Constantine XI., and raised to the throne, 1028 — defeated by the Saracens, 1030 — poisoned by his wife, 1034.

ROMANUS IV., *Diogenes*, imprisoned on a charge of treason, marries Eudocia, widow of Constantine XIII., *Ducas*, and is made emperor of the East, 1068 — drives back the Turks, who had penetrated into Phrygia, 1069 — defeated and made prisoner, by Alp Arslan; released from captivity, is blinded, and d. 1071.

ROMANUS, pope, 897—898.

ROMANUS, gov. of Africa, oppresses the people, 366.

ROMANUS, sent with an expedition from Constantinople, attacks Tarentum, 508.

ROMANUS, exarch of Ravenna, 590—597.

ROMANUS, bp. of Rochester, 624 — drowned on his way to Rome, 634.

ROME, built, according to Varro, B.C. 753 — according to Cato the Elder, 751 — according to Polybius, 750 — Fabius Pictor, 747; and Cincius Alimentus, 728. (Among these various dates, that of Varro is in most general use; Niebuhr and some other writers follow that of Cato.)

At first governed by kings, under whose names may be found the best authenticated events of a period where so much is fabulous.

Romulus, B.C. 753—716.

Numa Pompilius, 716 — introduces laws and religion, 672.

Tullus Hostilius, 672—640.

Ancus Martius, 640 — extends his kingdom to the sea, and builds Ostia, 640 — d. 621.

Tarquinius, *Priscus*, 621—578.

Servius Tullius, 578—534.

Tarquinius II., *Superbus*, 534—509.

Refugium, abolition of regal power; an aristocratical republic established, governed by the Senate; executive power vested in two annually-elected consuls. See CONSULS.—First treaty with Carthage, 509. See CARTHAGINIANS.

The series of events in Roman history may be found under the names of the eminent men, whose times are marked in the following list:—

First consuls, L. Junius Brutus and L. Tarq. Collatinus, 509.

P. Val. Poplicola; war with Porsenna, 508.

Alliance with the Sabines, 502.

T. Lartius Flavius, first Dictator, 498.

Defeat of the Latins near Lake Regillus, 496.

Secession to the Mons Sacer. See PLACENS, 494.

Tribunes of the People appointed; league with the Latins made by Sp. Cassius Viscellinus, 493.

Famine, 492.

T. Manlius Coriolanus withdraws to the Volsci, 490.

First Agrarian law, 486.

War with Veii and Volsci, 484.

T. Pontificius, tribune, 482.

Secession of the Fabeli, 478.

Truce with Veii, 474.

Murder of Cn. Genucius, 473.

Volero Publilius, tribune, 472.

Ap. Claudius Sabinus, unpopular, 471.

Internal tranquillity followed by external wars, 469.

Antium taken, 468.

Contains 134,214 citizens, 465.

Unsuccessful against the Æqui and Volsci, 464.

Distress and pestilence, 463.

Revision of the laws demanded by C. Terentilius Horsa, 461.

The Capitol surprised and saved; P. Valerius Poplicola slain, 459.

L. Qu. Cincinnatus, called from the plough, defeats the Æqui, 458.

Peace with the Volsci, 457.

Hermodorus at Rome, 451.

Laws of the Twelve Tables; Ap. Claudius Decemvir, 449.

Censorship established, 443.

Famine relieved by Sp. Mælius, 439.

Fidenæ taken; truce with Veii, 435.

War renewed, and more territory conquered, 428.

Discontent revives, 423.

Mutiny at Bolsæ; M. Postumius killed, 414.

Anxur taken; pay first given to the army, 406.

Siege of Veii, 405.

Veii taken and destroyed; triumph of Camillus, 396.

Falisci taken, 394.

Camillus banished, 391.

Invasion of the Gauls; they gain the battle of the Allia, take Rome; Camillus recalled expels them, 389.

Revolt of the conquered states repressed by him, 388.

A. Manlius Capitolinus put to death, 388.

Licinian laws proposed, 376.

Temple of Concord built, 368.

Attack of the Senones, 361.

Repelled, 358.

Again defeated by L. Furius Camillus Crassus, 349.

Commercial treaty with Carthage renewed, 349.

Colonies in Latium, 345.

ROM—continued.

First Samnite war, 343.

M. Valerius Corvus conquers as far as the Liris, 342.

Peace concluded; war with the Latins; P. Decius defeats them in the battle of the Veseris, 340; and Qu. Publilius Philo at Trifanum, 339—they are incorporated with Rome, 338.

Peace with the Gauls, and treaty with Alexander of Epirus, 335.

Priverium taken, 339.

Second Samnite war, 327.

Qu. Fabius defeats them; Papirius Cursor dictator, 325.

Embassy to Alexander of Macedon, 324.

Victories of Qu. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, 322.

Defeat of the consuls at Caudium, 321.

Truce concluded, 318.

War renewed, 314—defeat of the Romans at Lautula, 315—they defeat the Samnites, 314—take Fregelle, 313—Appius Claudius *the Blind*, censor, 312. Exploit of C. Junius Bubulcius, 311.

Alliance of the Etruscans with the Samnites, 310—they are defeated, 309—Fabius compels the Etruscans to make peace, and defeats the Samnites at Allife, 308.

Cn. Flavius, curule ædile, 306.

Defeat of the Samnites at Bovianum, 305—peace concluded, by which the territories and power of Rome are greatly extended, 304.

The lands of the Æqui and Marsi annexed, 303.

The third Samnite war commences, 300.

League of the Etrurians and Senones to support Samnium, 298—the consul P. Decius defeats them at Sentinum, 296—they defeat Fabius Gurges; his father retrieves the disaster and gains a victory, which brings the war to a close; Samnium subject to Rome, 292.

The Sabines subdued; the dominion of Rome established over Central Italy, 290.

Distress of the people relieved by the Hortensian law, 288.

Jealousy of Tarentum; the consul Cæcilius Metellus defeated and slain by the Senones at Arretium, 284—victory of Corn. Dolabella over them and the Etruscans at the Vadimonian lake, 283.

Tarentum obtains the assistance of Pyrrhus, 282—is attacked by Æmilius Barbula, 281—Valerius Lavinius defeated by Pyrrhus at Heraclea, 280. See *LUSTRA ROMANA*.—Unprofitable victory of Pyrrhus at Asculum, 279—alliance of Rome and Carthage; Fabricius Luscinus overcomes all the small States in Southern Italy, 278—Crotona and Locri taken; Lucania and

Bruttium subdued, 277—Pyrrhus defeated at Beneventum by Curius Dentatus, 275—embassy of Ptolemy Philadelphus to congratulate the Romans on their victories; friendly embassy in return, 273—Tarentum taken, 273—Rhegium, 271—resistance of the Picenians; first silver coinage at Rome, 269—the Picenians submit; colonies planted at Ariminum and Beneventum, 268—Salentum and Brundisium taken, 267—gladiators introduced; Appius Claudius Caudex leads an army into Sicily to assist the Mamertines, and commences the first Punic War, 264. For the events of this war, see *CARTHAGINIANS*, and *REGULUS*, M. Atilius.—Peace concluded, 241.

Invasion of the Botans and Ligurians in Northern Italy checked; Corsica and Sardinia given up to Rome, 238.

Visit of Hiero of Syracuse, 237.

The Transalpine Gauls assist the Ligurians, and are repulsed, 236.

The Temple of Janus closed, 235.

Revolt of Sardinia and Corsica; fresh inroads of the Ligurians, 234.

Rome jealous of the progress made by Hamilcar in Spain, 233.

The tribune, C. Flaminius, carries a law for dividing the Picenian lands, 232.

Final subjugation of Corsica and Sardinia, 231.

First Illyrian war; the coast of Dalmatia and island of Corcyra conquered, 230.

Embassy to report their proceedings to the Greeks, 228.

The Carthaginians bound by a new treaty not to advance in Spain beyond the Ebro, 226.

Invasion of the Kelte from the Alps and the Po; they defeat the Romans at Clusium and Telamon; are at last repulsed with great slaughter by L. Æmilius Papus, 225.

The Botans submit, 224.

C. Flaminius Nepos leads the legions for the first time over the Po, and defeats the Insubres, 223.

Victory of M. Claudius Marcellus at Clastidium, 222.

The Veneti and Istrians conquered; Placentia and Cremona founded; Mutinum (*Modena*) fortified, 221—Northern Italy to the foot of the Alps subject to Rome, 220.

Second Punic War begins, 219. For the events of this war, see *CARTHAGINIANS*, *HANNIBAL*, *FABIUS*, *QU. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS*, and *AFRICANUS*, P. Corn. Scipio.

Closed by a second peace, 201.

In this interval, Philip V. of Macedon begins his first war with Rome, 212—after nine years, marked by no im-

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portant events, peace is concluded, 304.

Athens, attacked by him, applies to Rome for assistance, 301—their second war commences, 300—he defends his mountain passes, 199—they are forced by Flaminius, who takes Elatea and Thebes, and detaches the Achæans from Philip, 198—defeats him at Cynoscephalæ, and dictates terms of peace, 197.

Another irruption of the Northern Kelte repressed; two prætors appointed for Spain, 197.

A decree of the Senate for the freedom of Greece proclaimed by Flaminius at the Isthmian Games, 196.

His command is prolonged; he compels Nabis to submit, and sets Argos free to join the Achæans, 195.

War with Antiochus Magnus of Syria, 193—he is defeated at Thermopylæ, 191—at Magnesia *ad Sipylum*, 190—his allies, the Ætolians, make peace with the consul, M. Fulvius, ceding Ambracia and Cephælonia; Manlius conquers the Galatæ, 189—Antiochus concludes a treaty of peace, and gives up to Rome all Asia Minor from the Taurus to the Ægean sea, 188.

The Botans subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191.

Bacchanalian orgies interdicted by the Senate; athletic combats introduced; the Ligurians defeat the consul Marcus Philippus, 186.

Cato, while censor, tries to check the growth of luxury, 184.

Rome arbitrates between contending States, and their ambassadors are heard before the Senate, 181.

Many thousand Ligurians transferred to Samnium, 180—the Celtiberians and Lusitanians lay down their arms, 179. See **CELTIBERIANS**.

Istria subdued; revolt in Sardinia suppressed; colony at Lucca, 177.

The consul Qu. Petilius Spurius falls in battle against the Ligurians; the Ogulinian and other sumptuary laws fail to repress luxury, 176.

Ambassadors sent to mediate between Carthage and Masinissa, and others to ascertain the intentions of Perseus of Macedon, 174.

He refuses to receive them, 173.

The north of Italy filled with Roman colonies; visit of Eumenes; preparations for war with Perseus, 172.

The third Macedonian war begins, 171.

Perseus negotiates with the States of Greece and Asia, 170.

He is driven from his strong position in Tempe by the consul Marius Philippus, 169—totally defeated at Pydna by

Paulus Æmilius, and Macedon made a Roman province, 168.

Triumph of Paulus Æmilius, who exhibits the treasures of Macedon and the Greek MSS. which commence the first library in Rome; all the allies of Perseus implore the lenity of the Senate, 167.

The disputes in Egypt settled by the senate, 164.

Demetrius, son of Seleucus, detained as a hostage, escapes from Rome, 162.

The Senate prohibits the teaching of philosophy and rhetoric, 161.

The Jews protected, 160.

The revenues of the conquered States relieve the Roman citizens from almost all taxation, 158.

Ariarathes restored to his throne in Cappadocia by the Senate, 157.

Attalus of Pergamus supported against Prusias of Bithynia, 156.

Scipio Nasica terminates the Dalmatian war; embassy from Athens; the edict against philosophy revoked, 155.

The Roman arms carried for the first time beyond the Alps, to assist the Massilians, 154.

War in Spain, 153. See **CELTIBERIANS**.

Third Punic War, 149. See **CARTHAGE**.

Revolt of Andronicus in Macedon suppressed; war with the Achæans, 148. See **ACHÆAN LEAGUE**.

Fall and destruction of Carthage; Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius; Africa and Greece made Roman provinces; the treasures of Grecian art conveyed to Rome, 146.

The Salassi, an Alpine tribe, overcome; another revolt in Macedon crushed, 143.

Chaldean astrologers expelled, 139.

The Servile War begins in Sicily, 134.

The Numantine or Spanish War terminated; Attalus III. bequeaths Pergamus to the Roman people; Antiochus Sidetes endeavours to conciliate them; intestine divisions; Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus slain, 133.

End of the Servile War, 132.

Aristonicus claims Pergamus, 131.

Defeats Crassus, 130.

Is overcome by Perperna; Phrygia given to Mithridates V., for his services, 129.

C. Gracchus goes to Sardinia, 128. See **GRACCHUS, Caius**.

The Massilians succoured, 125.

Metellus conquers the Balearic islands, 123.

Aquæ Sextilæ, first Roman colony in Gaul, 122.

Defeat of the Arverni; death of C. Gracchus, 121.

C. Marius tribune of the people, 119. See **MARIUS, C.**

The dominion of Rome in Gaul carried

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beyond the Rhone, and Narbo Martius (*Narbonne*) founded, 118.
 Defeat of Cato by the Scordisci, 114.
 The Cimbri defeat Papirius Carbo, 113. See CIMBRI.
 Drusus repulses other Kelts in Thrace; the Senate decrees war against Jugurtha, 112. See JUGURTHA.
 Beginning of the Mithridatic War, 108. See MITHRIDATES VI., k. of Pontus.
 Cassius Longinus defeated by the Tigrini, 107.
 End of the Jugurthine War; Numidia a Roman Province, 106.
 Revolt of the slaves in Sicily; final defeat of the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ, 102; and of the Cimbri, at Vercellæ, 101.
 Rome disturbed by factions; Metellus banished, 100.
 Recalled; tranquillity restored in Sicily, 99.
 Ptolemy Apion bequeaths Cyrene to the Romans, 96.
 The people of Cappadocia appeal to the Romans, who give them Ariobarzanes for king, 98.
 Sylla sent to Cappadocia, 92. See SYLLA, L. CORN.
 M. Livius Drusus claims the rights of citizens for the allies of Rome; he is assassinated, 91.
 The Marsian or Social War commences, 90. See MARSII, and PICENTINES.
 Terminated by Sylla; quarrel of Marius and Sylla, 88.
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 First peace with Mithridates, 84.
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 Spartacus falls in battle; his rebellion suppressed, 71.
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 Lucullus defeats Tigranes, 69. See LUCULLUS, L. LICINIUS.
 The pirates of Cilicia conquered; Cilicia a Roman province, 67.
 Syria conquered by Pompey; Julius Cæsar, seditio, 66. See CÆSAR, C. Jul.
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Discord between Cæsar and Cato, 62. See CATO, M. Porcius.
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 Crassus defeated and killed by the Parthians, 53.
 Conquest of Gaul completed; peace with Parthia, 51.
 Jealousy between Cæsar and Pompey, 50.
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 Cæsar assassinated, March 15, 44.
 Second Triumvirate of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus; proscriptions follow; Cicero murdered, 43. See OCTAVIUS, Caius, ANTONY, Mark, and LEPIDUS, M. Æmilius.
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 Defeat of the Parthians by Ventidius, 38.
 The Triumvirate renewed, 37.
 Lepidus ejected; Antony defeated in Parthia; the Parthians drive the Romans out of Armenia, 33.
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- ROME-SCOT.** See **PETER'S PRISER.**—Confirmed by Ethelwulf 855.
"ROME SOUTERRAINE," Perrot's, the French Assembly votes a sum to assist the publication of, 1851.
ROMHANT, battle of; Ragotzki, the Hungarian leader, finally defeated by the Austrians, 1710.
ROMILLY, sir John, solicitor general, April 4, 1849—attorney general, July 11, 1850—master of the rolls, March 24, 1851.
ROMILLY, Samuel, b. 1757—solicitor general, 1808—introduces his Freshfield Estates Bill, Jan. 28, 1807—resigns, April 7—supports sir Robert Heron's motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act, May 19, 1818—elected for Westminster, 1818—overwhelmed by his professional labours, and grief for the death of his wife, commits suicide, Nov. 2, 1818.
ROMOALD, son of Grimoald, adds Tarentum and Brundisium to the duchy of Beneventum, 668—*d.* 677.
ROMOALDO, the institutor of the Camaldulensian Order, *d.* 1027.
ROMODANOWSKI, vice-czar, at Peter the Great's triumph in Moscow, 1702.
ROMULUS, called also Augustulus, last emperor of the West, placed on the throne by his father, Orestes, 475—banished by Odoacer to Campania, and pensioned, 476.
ROMULUS, k. of Rome, founds the city, *b.c.* 753—establishes the senate. See **PATRICIANS.**—*d.* 716.
ROMULUS, consul of Rome, 343.
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RONCAGLIA, a diet held at, by the emperor Henry III., 1055—pope Innocent II. joins Lothaire II., emperor of Germany, 1182—others held by Frederic I., 1154 and 1158. See **GLOSSATORS.**
RONCESVALLES, or Bort Xezar, battles of; Charlemagne surprised by the Gascons, 778. See **ROLAND.**—The Saracens defeat the Franks, 824.
RONDA, Muhamad V., the deposed k. of Granada, comes back to, from Africa, 1861.
ROWGE founds a new Catholic sect in Germany, 1844.
ROOKS, admiral sir George, defeated, and part of his convoy captured by Tourville off Cape St. Vincent, May 18, 1693—a lord of the admiralty, 1694—falls in his attack on Cadiz, Aug. 15, 1702—takes Vigo and the Spanish galleons, Oct. 12—falls in his attempt on Barcelona, May 18, 1704—takes Gibraltar, July 22—*d.* Jan. 28, 1710.
ROOKWOOD, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, suffers death, 1606.
ROBIO, a nephew of Harold, of South Jutland. See **HAROLD.**—Collects a piratical armament in Friesland with which he attacks other coasts; the emperor, Loth-

- aire I., purchases security for his own lands by granting Durstadt to him, 850—he arrives in the Thames, puts to flight Beortwulf, k. of Mercia, pillages London and Canterbury, is defeated by Ethelwulf at Ockley, 851—probably reappears in Russia, 881. See RUMIC.
- ROSA, Martinez de la, succeeds Zea Bermudez as minister in Spain, 1834.
- ROSA, Salvator. See SALVATOR ROSA.
- ROSA, Santa. See SANTA ROSA.
- ROSAMOND, Fair, a mistress of Henry II., excites the jealousy of his qu., and a rebellion of his sons, 1173.
- ROSAMUND, daughter of Canimund, k. of the Gepids, married to Alboin, the Longobard, 567—murders him, flies to Ravenna with her lover, Helmichis, where she also poisons him; before he dies he obliges her to drain the cup, 573.
- ROSAS, stormed by Almondhir, son of the caliph Muhammad, 866—taken by Philip III., k. of France; recovered by Peter III., of Aragon, 1285—destruction of a French squadron in the Bay by the British, Nov. 1, 1809.
- ROSBACH, battle of, Frederic the Great of Prussia defeats the French, and drives them out of Germany, Nov. 5, 1757.
- ROSCUS, Sextus, defended by Cicero, B.C. 80.
- ROSCOE, William, b. 1753—publishes his *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*, 1795—and of Leo X., 1805—d. 1831.
- ROSCOMMON, James Dillon, lord Kilkenny, created earl of, 1622.
- ROSCOMMON, Dillon Wentworth, earl of, b. in Ireland, 1633—appointed captain of the guard by Charles II., 1680—d. 1684.
- ROSE, George, b. 1744—commissioner of the Board of Trade, 1802—vice-president, 1804—resigns, 1806—re-appointed, 1807—treasurer of the navy; d. 1813.
- ROSE, sir Geo. Hen., ambassador to Bavaria, 1814—at Berlin, 1815—d. 1855.
- ROSE, gen. sir John, b. 1777—d. 1862.
- ROSE, W. Stewart, b. 1775—translates *Ariosto*, 1823—1831—d. 1843.
- ROSEBROUQUE, near Ypres, battle of; the Flemings defeated by the French, 1832.
- ROSEBERRY. See MILDMAY, sir Henry John.
- ROSENMULLER, J. G., b. 1736—d. 1815.
- ROSENTHAL, between Worms and Spire, battle of; the emperor Adolphus of Nassau defeated and slain by Albert of Austria, July 2, 1298.
- ROSES, monthly, first cultivated in Spain by the poet Muhammad Ben Alisair, 961.
- ROSES, wars of the White and Red; first battle, May 23, 1455—Union of the Roses, 1486.
- ROSETTA, taken by the French, 1798—by the British and Turks, April 19, 1801—battle of; the British repulsed by the Turks, May 21, 1807.
- ROSEUCULANS, a mystic sect so called from their asserted founder, Rosenkreutz (b. 1378; d. 1484); but made more known by the *Confessio Rosae Crucis* of J. Valentine Andreæ, 1615.
- ROSTER, Pilatre du, ascends in Mongolfier's first fire-balloon, at Paris, Nov. 2, 1783—killed by the destruction of his balloon, June 15, 1785.
- ROSKILD, peace of, between Denmark and Sweden, Jan. 3, 1658. See CHARLES X., Gustavus, k. of Sweden.
- ROSS, in Scotland, bp. of. See LESLEY, John.
- ROSS, in Ireland, the see united to Cork, 1663—battle of; the rebels defeated by gen. Johnston, June 4, 1798.
- ROSS, gen. Robert, takes Washington, Aug. 24, 1814—is killed in an unsuccessful attack on Baltimore, Sept. 12.
- ROSS, capt. Charles Bayne Hodgson, commands the Northumberland, in which admiral Cockburn conducts Napoleon to St. Helena, 1815—promoted to be admiral, Jan. 10, 1837—d. 1843.
- ROSS, capt. John (afterwards sir John), sails with lieut. Parry to the Arctic Sea, 1816—returns after an unsuccessful attempt to discover a N.W. passage, Nov. 10, 1818—departs on a second expedition in a steam-ship, May 23, 1829—returns, Oct. 18, 1833—appointed consul at Stockholm, 1838—1841—made a rear-admiral, 1851.
- ROSS, capt. J. C., sent out in search of missing whale-ships, 1836—employed in the "Oedipus" on an expedition to the South Pole; takes soundings in the Southern Atlantic 900 miles west of St. Helena, to the depth of 5000 fathoms, 1840—returns to England, Sept. 6, 1843—makes an effort to find sir John Franklin, and returns, Nov. 3, 1849.
- ROSSE, earl of, completes his telescope, 1845—president of the Royal Society, 1848—1854.
- ROSSI, count, one of the ministers of Pius IX., assassinated at Rome, Nov. 15, 1848.
- ROSSI, countess, (Madame Sontag, a celebrated vocalist), b. 1806—d. 1854.
- ROSSINI, G., musical composer, b. 1792.
- ROSSLYN, Alexander, earl of. See WEDDERBURN, Alexander, and LOUGHBOROUGH, lord.—d. Jan. 3, 1805.
- ROSSLYN, James, earl of, b. 1761—serves at Minorca, 1798—at Copenhagen, 1807—at Walcheren, 1809—a general in the army, 1814—lord privy seal, 1829—resigns, 1830—lord president of the council, 1834—resigns, 1835—d. 1837.
- ROSSLYN, James Alexander, earl of; master of the buck-hounds, 1841.
- ROSTISLAV, called also Michael I., son of Metislav, becomes grand prince of Russia, 1154—makes Kiow a separate principality, 1157. See KIOW.

ROSTOPCHIN, gen., gov. of Moscow, sets it on fire on the entry of the French, Sept. 16, 1812—d. 1836.

ROSWITHA, the Anglo-Saxon nun-poetess, d. 964.

ROTHARIS, duke of Brescia, raised to the throne of Lombardy by marriage with Gundeberga, 686—takes Perugia, and defeats Isaac, the exarch of Ravenna, 688—conquers in the N.W. of Italy, 641—publishes his code of laws for the Lombards, 648—d. 652.

ROTHERSTEIN, Conrad Zellner, b. grand-master of the Teutonic knights, 1362—1390.

ROTHERHAM, or SCOT, Thomas, bp. of Rochester, 1468—of Lincoln, 1471—completes Lincoln college, Oxford, 1479—archbp. of York, 1480—lord chancellor, 1488; d. 1500.

ROTHERHITTE, the cholera appears at, Feb. 18, 1832.

ROTHERSAY, duke of, title of the heir-apparent in Scotland, united to that of prince of Wales, for Henry Frederic, son of James I., 1610.

ROTHERSAY. See STUART de Rothersay.

ROTHERSAY CASTLE, steam packet, wrecked between Liverpool and Beaumaris, Aug. 17, 1831.

ROTSCCHILD, Anselm, founder of the family, d. at Frankfort, 1812.

ROTSCCHILD, baron Anselm of Frankfort, b. 1777—d. 1855.

ROTSCCHILD, Nathan Meyer, b. 1776—comes to England as agent for the house at Frankfort, 1800—d. 1836.

ROTSCCHILD, baron Lionel Nathan, elected M.P. for London, 1847—not admitted to take his seat till 1853.

ROTHWEIL, battle of; the imperial gen. Mercy defeated by Turenne and the duke D'Enghien, 1644.

ROTHI MAWE. See RODERIC the Great.

ROTHUDA, daughter of Charlemagne, refused in marriage to the Greek emperor Constantine VI., 788.

ROTTERDAM, Erasmus b. at, 1467—joins the *Watergeusen*, 1572—the commerce of Antwerp is transferred to, 1609.

ROTTO FREDDO, battle of; victory of Chas. Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, and the Austrians over the French, Aug. 9, 1746.

ROUBILLIAC, L. F., a native of Lyons, exercises his art as a sculptor in England; completes his statue of Sir Isaac Newton for Trinity College, Cambridge, 1755—d. 1762.

ROUX, plundered by Hasting the Dane, 814—the English garrison of, repulses Philip Augustus, 1192. See NORMANDY.—Cathedral rebuilt, 1200—besieged by Henry V. of England, 1418—surrenders, Jan. 19, 1419—Joan of Arc burnt at, May 30, 1431—surrendered by Edmund Beaufort,

duke of Somerset, to Chas. VII., 1449—parliament of, established by Louis XII., 1496—taken by Antony of Navarre, from the Huguenots, 1562—besieged by Hen. IV. and his English auxiliaries, and relieved by the duke of Parma, 1591—railway to Havre de Grace opened, May 18, 1847.

ROUXE, Paon de, a knight of Hainault, father of Katharine Swinford, whom John of Gaunt marries, 1396.

ROUGET DE L'ISLE. See MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

ROOM. See ICONIUM.

"ROUNDHEADS", the name given to the popular party after the tumult of the apprentices in Westminster, Dec. 28, 1641.

ROUNDWAY DOWN, near Devizes, battle of; sir Wm. Waller, the parliamentary gen., defeated by the royal army under prince Rupert, July 13, 1643.

ROUSSEAU, Jean Jaques, b. 1712—receives a prize from the academy of Dijon for his Essay on the Arts and Sciences, 1749—retires to his hermitage of Montmorency, 1759—his "Emile" condemned by the Sorbonne, 1762—d. July 2, 1778.

ROUSILLON, part of the kingdom of Aragon, 1172—falls into the power of Louis XI. of France, 1462—restored to Spain by the treaty of Narbonne, 1493—invites the French, 1641—invaded by the Spaniards, 1793—they are driven out by the French, 1794.

ROUTH, Dr. Martin John, b. 1764—president of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1791—celebrates his 95th birth-day by laying the first stone of a new grammar-school for his college, 1849—d. 1854.

ROVEREDO, battle of; Bonaparte defeats the Austrians, Sept. 4, 1796.

ROVIGO acquired by the Venetians from the duke of Ferrara by the treaty of Bagnalo, 1484.

ROVIGO, Savary created duke of, by Napoleon I., 1806. See SAVARY.

ROWAN, Archibald Hamilton, b. 1751—condemned to two years' imprisonment, and fined for a libel, Feb. 10, 1794—arraigned for treason, pleads the king's pardon, July 1, 1805—d. 1834.

ROWE, Nicholas, b. 1673—appointed poet laureate, 1715—d. 1718.

ROWLEY, admiral sir William, serves under adm. Matthews, in the encounter with the French and Spanish off Toulon, 1744—commands the Mediterranean fleet; bombards Genoa, Finale, and St. Remo; attacks Bastia, and compels the Genoese governor to give it up to the revolted Corsicans, Nov. 17, 1745—a lord of the admiralty, 1751—admiral of the fleet, 1762—d. 1768.

ROWLEY, admiral sir Josias, captures the

- Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, July 8, 1810—*d.* 1842.
- ROXALANA, sultana of Soliman II., induces him to conclude a treaty with Francis I. of France, 1597.
- ROXANA, married to Alexander the Great, B.C. 327—put to death by Cassander, with her young son, Alexander Aëgas, 311.
- ROXBURGH CASTLE, James II., k. of Scotland, killed at the siege of, Aug. 3, 1460.
- ROXBURGH, John, duke of, groom of the stole to Geo. III., 1796—*d.* 1804—sale of his library, 1812.
- ROXOLANI, the, a Sarmatian tribe, invade Messia, and are repelled by the emperor Hadrian, 118.
- ROY, Guy de. See GUY DE ROY.
- ROY, William, major-gen., 1781—makes his trigonometrical survey of Kent, 1790—*d.* 1790.
- ROY, Rammohun, a learned Indian, b. 1778—visits England, and *d.* 1833.
- ROYAL ACADEMY founded for the encouragement of the fine arts, 1768—Joshua Reynolds the first president, knighted, Dec. 18.
Benjamin West, president, 1792.
Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1820.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, 1830.
Sir Charles L. Eastlake, 1850.
- ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC founded, 1823.
- ROYAL ADELAIDE Steam Ship lost off Margate, with more than 200 persons on board, March 30, 1850.
- ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY founded, 1838.
- ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY chartered, 1823.
- ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY founded, 1831.
- ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS founded, 1518. See LINACRE, Dr. Thomas, and PHYSICIANS.
- ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS first chartered, 1540. See SURGEONS.
- ROYAL EXCHANGE, London, founded by sir Thos. Gresham, Sept. 7, 1567—opened by qu. Elizabeth's visit to him, 1570—the first stone of the new, laid by the k. after the fire of London, Aug. 23, 1667—opened, Sept. 28, 1669—burnt, Jan. 10, 1838—preparatory works for rebuilding begun, Jan. 7, 1841—first stone laid by prince Albert, Jan. 17, 1842—the new building opened by qu. Victoria, Oct. 28, 1844—status of the duke of Wellington erected in front, 1844.
- ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin, founded, 1779.
- ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY founded, 1830.
- ROYAL GEORGE sinks at Spithead, with adm. Kempenfeldt and the crew, June 28, 1782—the wreck surveyed by means of a diving bell, May 23, 1817—afterwards removed by col. Pasley, 1844.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION founded by sir Joshua Banks and count Rumford, 1799—first meeting, March 11, 1800.
- ROYAL LIBRARY. See BRITISH MUSEUM, 1757 and 1823.
- ROYAL LITERARY FUND, established 1790—incorporated, 1818.
- ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT (12 Geo. III., c. 11) passed, 1772.
- ROYAL MEDICAL and CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY founded, 1805—chartered, 1834.
- ROYAL NAVY of ENGLAND, the first constructed by Alfred, 897—neglected by his successors; Ethelred II. builds a fleet, 1008—destroyed by a storm and not replaced, 1009—the Cinque Ports supply 57 ships, and more are hired from time to time when wanted; Henry V. has a fleet to guard the coast, 1414—Henry VII. builds the "Great Harry," 1506—Henry VIII. builds "Henry, Grace de Dieu," 1512—consists of sixteen ships, 1521—of twenty-four ships, 1578—the Spanish armada defeated chiefly by hired vessels and others fitted out by private individuals, 1588—falls into decay under James I., 1603-1625—contains 173 ships, 1688—412 ships, 1760—701 ships, 1814—in Oct. 1856, consists of 218 ships in commission, beside a large number in ordinary.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, founded by sir William Petty and the hon. Robert Boyle, 1660—first president, sir Robert Moray; their charter granted, 1662—"Philosophical Transactions," their publication, commenced, 1664—apartments granted in Somerset House, 1780—removed to Burlington House, 1857.
- AMONG ITS PRESIDENTS MAY BE NAMED:
Sir Christopher Wren, 1680.
Samuel Pepys, 1684.
Lord Somers, 1696.
Sir Isaac Newton, 1708.
Sir Hans Sloane, 1727.
Sir Joseph Banks, 1778.
Dr. W. H. Wollaston, 1820.
Sir Humphrey Davy, 1830.
Davies Gilbert, 1837.
Duke of Sussex, 1830.
Marquis of Northampton, 1838.
Earl of Rosse, 1848.
Lord Wrottesley, 1854.
- ROYAL SOCIETY of EDINBURGH founded, 1789—chartered, 1788.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, Irish, chartered, 1786.
- ROYAL SOCIETY of LITERATURE, first meeting of the, June 27, 1823.
- RUBENS, Peter Paul, b. 1577—studies at Mantua, 1597-1604—paints the ceiling of the banquetting house, Whitehall, 1620—*d.* 1640.
- RUBINI, the vocalist, b. 1796—*d.* 1854.
- RUBRUGUIS, a friar, sent by Louis IX. of France from Palestine on an embassy to

- Mangou, at Karakorum, accompanied by Haithon, Christian prince of Armenia, 1263.
- RUDDIMAN**, Thomas, b. 1674—d. 1757.
- RUDERIC**, or Roderic O'Connor, causes Dermot, k. of Leinster, to solicit aid of Henry II., 1167.
- RUDOLF I.**, of *Habsburg*, emperor of Germany. See **HABSBURG**.—b. 1218—elected k. of the Romans, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1273—his title is recognized by pope Gregory X. on his securing to the Church all its claims in Italy, 1274—Gregory has an interview with him at Lausanne, and urges him to another crusade, Oct. 6, 1275—Ottocar, k. of Bohemia, resigns the duchy of Austria to him, 1276—jealousy between him and Charles, k. of Naples, 1277—Ottocar endeavours to recover Austria; is defeated and slain at Marchfeld; Rudolf resigns the exarchate of Ravenna to the pope, 1278—invests his son, Albert, with the duchy of Austria, 1282—d. 1291.
- RUDOLF II.**, emperor of Germany, eldest son of Maximilian II., b. July 13, 1552—invited to reside at the court of Philip II., k. of Spain, 1560—crowned as his father's successor in Hungary, and undertakes the government, 1572—and in Bohemia, 1575—succeeds him as emperor, 1576—revokes the concessions made to the Protestants, 1578—introduces the Gregorian calendar, 1582—progress of the Turks excites alarm, 1583—the Italian States send him reinforcements; Gran recovered from the Turks, 1586—Sigismund Bathori gives up Transylvania to him, 1597—Raab, Vespriin, and other towns recovered, 1596—Rudolf persecutes the Protestants in his German States and in Hungary, 1604—the Turks advance again and retake Gran, 1605—the peace of Comorn concluded with them; the pacification of Vienna secures to Protestants the free exercise of their religion, 1606—Rudolf's brother, the archduke Matthias, endeavours to obtain his abdication, 1607—he gives up Hungary to Matthias, 1608—relinquishes Bohemia to him, 1611—d. Jan. 20, n.s. 1612.
- RUDOLF** of Austria, son of the emperor Albert I., claims the crown of Bohemia, 1306—d. 1307.
- RUDOLF I.**, k. of Transjurane Burgundy, founds his kingdom in Switzerland and Savoy, on the death of Boso, 888—d. 911.
- RUDOLF II.**, k. of Transjurane Burgundy, succeeds his father, 911—invited to Italy by some discontented nobles, and elected k., 921—maintains his ground at Verona, 922—defeats Berenger at Fiorenzuola,

- 923—sole king of Italy on the death of Berenger, 924—Burchard, duke of Swabia, enters Italy to support him, but is defeated and slain; Rudolf is expelled by Hugh, count of Provence, who is acknowledged k. of Italy, 926—the Italian nobles propose to call him back to the throne; Hugh purchases his friendship by ceding to him a part of Provence, 933—d. 937.
- RUDOLF III.**, k. of the united kingdoms of Burgundy, 938. See **BURGUNDY**, **TRANSJURANE**.—d. 1032. See **EUDES**, count of Champagne.
- RUDOLF**, or Raoul, son of Richard *le Justicier*, first duke of Burgundy, made k. of France; resigns Burgundy, 923. See **CHARLES IV.**, *the Simple*, k. of France.—d. 966.
- RUDOLF**, k. of Italy. See **RUDOLF II.**, k. of Transjurane Burgundy.
- RUDOLF**, with a band of Normans, arrives and offers his services to the pope against the Greeks, in Southern Italy, 1020.
- RUDOLF I.**, elector Palatine, 1295—1313.
- RUDOLF II.**, elector Palatine, 1327—1358.
- RUDOLF I.**, elector of Saxony, 1298—1356.
- RUDOLF II.**, elector of Saxony, 1356—1370.
- RUDOLF III.**, elector of Saxony, 1388—1418.
- RUDOLF** of Rheinfelden, created duke of Suabia by Henry IV., emperor of Germany, 1068—elected k. of Germany in opposition to the emperor, by the Diet of Forchheim, 1077—Henry prepares for war against him, is defeated, and appeals to pope Gregory VII., who sends legates to arbitrate between them, 1078—invades Westphalia, 1079—defeats Henry at Fladenheim, Jan. 27; his title is recognized by a council held at Rome, March 9, 1080—he is mortally wounded by Godfrey de Bouillon, at Zels, Oct. 15, and d. at Merseburg.
- RUEIL**, the treaty of, restores internal peace in France, 1649.
- RUFFO**, the papal governor, expelled by the citizens of Messina, 1255.
- RUFFO**, cardinal, b. 1744—after the recovery of Naples, (June 20, 1799,) inflicts barbarous vengeance on the French party.—d. 1827.
- RUFINUS**, consul of Rome, 197—others, 311, uncertain; 316 and 347.
- RUFINUS**, consul of Rome, 393—præf. in the East to Theodosius I.; procures the exile of Tatianus and death of Proculus, 392—prime minister of Arcadius; fall and death, 395—Clandian's invective against him, published, 396.
- RUFINUS**, the translator of Greek writers, leaves Aquileia for the East, 371—returns an admiral and defender of Origen; Jerome writes against him, and he is summoned to Rome to answer for his heresies, but refuses to attend, 402.

RUFINUS, A. Jun., consul of Rome, 158.
RUFINUS, L. Cuspius, consul of Rome, 142.
RUFINUS, M. Antonius, consul of Rome, 181.
RUFINUS, P. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 290; II. 277.
RUFINUS, Triarius, consul of Rome, 210.
RUFINUS, T. Vinus, consul of Rome, 69.
RUFINUS, Vettius, consul of Rome, 823.
RUFUS. See **WILLIAM II.**, k. of England.
RUFUS, consul of Rome, 182—others, 457 and 492.
RUFUS, Ap. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 268.
RUFUS, C. Cæcilius, consul of Rome, 17.
RUFUS, C. Furius Pacilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 441.
RUFUS, Julianus, consul of Rome, 178.
RUFUS, Junius, consul of Rome, 67.
RUFUS, L. Furius Medull, consul of Rome, B.C. 474.
RUFUS, L. Minucius, consul of Rome, 88.
RUFUS, L. Passienus, consul of Rome, B.C. 4.
RUFUS, L. Pinarius, consul of Rome, B.C. 432.
RUFUS, L. Virginus, consul of Rome, 68—defeats and kills Vindex, gov. of Gaul, who had proclaimed Galba, 68—consul III.; d. 97. See **TACITUS**, Corn.
RUFUS, M. Minucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 221—another, 110—defeats the Cimbri in Thrace, 109.
RUFUS, Musonius, the stoic philosopher, comes to Rome, 69.
RUFUS, P. Pinarius, consul of Rome, B.C. 459.
RUFUS. See **RUTILIUS**, P.
RUFUS, Qu. Minucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 197.
RUFUS, Q. Petilius, consul of Rome II., 83.
RUFUS, Qu. Pompeius. See **POMPEIUS**.
RUFUS, Ser. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 51.
RUFUS, T. Annius, consul of Rome, B.C. 128.
RUFUS, Ticius, Roman gov. of Judæa, unable to suppress the rebellion of Barchochebas, 132.
RUGBY, railway to, opened, from Liverpool and Manchester, 1837; from London, 1838; Derby, 1840; Stafford, 1847; Caldecot, 1850; Leamington, 1851.
RUGBY SCHOOL founded, 1587.
RUGEN, the Isle of, taken by Boleslas III., duke of Poland, 1124—by Waldemar I., k. of Denmark, 1169—given to Sweden, 1648—conquest of, by the Danes, 1677—restored to Sweden by the peace; lost by Charles XII., Nov. 17, 1715—given back to Sweden, 1721—taken possession of by the French, 1812—assigned to Denmark, 1814—to Prussia, 1815.
RUGI, the, in Noricum, defeated by Odoacer, 487.
RUGILAS. See **ROAS**.
RULLIANUS, Q. Fabius, consul of Rome, II., B.C. 310.

RUMBOLD, Sir George Berriman, British resident at Hamburg, 1808—seized by a French detachment and conveyed to Paris, Oct. 25, 1804—restored to liberty, returns to London, Nov. 18.
RUMFORD, count (Benjamin Thompson, an American), b. 1752—institutes his prize, to be given by the Royal Society, for discoveries in the nature of heat and light, 1797—d. 1814.
RUMORIDUS, Fl., consul of Rome, 408.
RUNCORN fortified, 915—the locks of the duke of Bridgewater's canal at, completed, June 10, 1778.
RUNNYMEDE. See **JOHN**, k. of England.
RUPERT of Bavaria, b. 1370—count Palatine, 1398—after the deposition of Wenecias and sudden death of Frederic of Brunswick, elected k. of Germany, 1400—enters Italy to oppose John Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan, and is defeated by him, Oct. 21, 1401—returns to Germany, 1402—the elector of Mentz and other German princes join in the league of Marbach against him, 1404—d. 1410.
RUPERT, prince, son of the expelled elector Palatine, Frederic V., b. Dec. 21, 1619—visits his uncle, Charles I., 1635—appointed by him general of the Horse, Sept.; defeats the parliamentarians at Powick Bridge, near Worcester, Sept. 28; makes a sudden advance towards London, and is repulsed at Brentford, Nov. 15, 1642—takes Birmingham; has an encounter with Hampden at Chalgrove, near Oxford, June 18; takes Bristol, July 26; fight at Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643—created duke of Cumberland; relieves Latham House, Mar. 25; he raises the siege of York, July 1; is totally defeated the next day at Marston Moor, 1644—commands the right wing at Naseby; surrenders Bristol; is dismissed by the k., and leaves England, 1645—admiral of the royal fleet, 1648—goes to America, 1650—retires to Germany, 1652—comes again to England, 1662—serves in the fleet with the duke of Albemarle; defeats the Dutch, 1686—appointed to command the fleet, 1678—1679—d. Nov. 30, 1682.
RUPERT I., elector Palatine, 1353—1390. See **PALATINATE** of the Rhine.
RUPERT II., elector Palatine, 1390—1398.
RUPERT III., elector Palatine, 1398. See **RUPERT**, k. of Germany.
RUPERT, appointed bp. of Worms, by Pepin, 696.
RUTILIUS, P., consul of Rome, ends the Servile War in Sicily, B.C. 182.
RURMONDE, taken by Marlborough, Oct. 6, 1702.
RURIC, probably the Frisian pirate. See **RÖRIC**.—Leads a band of sea-robbers, called Waräger, to Lake Ladoga; they

- establish themselves there, 861—he conquers Novgorod and Kiow, and becomes grand duke of Russia, 962—*d.* 879.
- RURIC II.**, great prince of Russia, rules in Kiow, 1196—driven into a monastery by his son-in-law, Roman; recovers his throne, 1206—*d.* 1211.
- RUSOLA**, surrenders to Totila, 548.
- RUSPENSIUS**, Fulgentius. See **FULGENTIUS**.
- RUSSEDOFF**, Paul Bellizer von, grand master of the Teutonic Knights, 1422—1441. See **KNIGHTS, TEUTONIC**.
- RUSSELL**, sir John, sent by Henry VIII. to treat with the emperor Charles V., 1523—to Rome, 1524—takes 80,000 ducats to pope Clement VII., 1527—comptroller of the household; created lord Russell, 1539—lord privy seal, 1542—suppresses an insurrection in Devonshire, 1549—created earl of Bedford, Jan. 19, 1550. See **BEDFORD**, earl of.—*d.* March 14, 1556.
- RUSSELL**, lord Francis, succeeds as earl of Bedford, 1556. See **BEDFORD**, earl of.—*d.* 1585.
- RUSSELL**, lord John, son of John, duke of Bedford, *b.* 1791—his motion for Reform negatived by the Commons, by 269 to 164, April 29, 1822—another, against bribery at elections, negatived, Mar. 2, 1826—his motion adopted for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Feb. 26, 1828—paymaster-general, Dec. 16, 1830—introduces the Reform Bill, Mar. 1, 1831. See **REFORM, Parliamentary**.—With lord Althorp, carries it up to the House of Lords, Sept. 19; resigns, May 9, 1832—resumes office, May 18; presented with a gold cup, Nov. 6; retires, Nov. 15, 1834—dinner to him, March 28, 1835—his motion on the Irish Church carried against sir R. Peel's ministry, March 30; home secretary, April 8; introduces the Municipal Reform Bill, June 5; brings in a general Registration Bill, and a new Marriage Bill, Feb. 12; and for the Reform of the English Church, July 8, 1836—resigns, May 8, 1839—re-installed, May 10; colonial secretary, Aug. 30; proposes alterations in the Corn Laws, May 7, 1841—resigns, May 30; his amendment of sir Robert Peel's modification of the Corn Laws negatived, Feb. 14, 1842—his motion on the State of Ireland rejected, Feb. 22, 1844—declares for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, Nov. 22; fails in his attempt to construct a cabinet, Dec. 1845—becomes prime minister, with his former associates, July 13, 1846—proposes measures for the relief of Ireland, Jan. 26, 1847—introduces a Bill to allow Jews to sit in parliament, Dec.; announces that a vote of censure by the House of Lords, on the affairs of Greece, will not influence the cabinet, June 20, 1850—in a letter to the bp. of Durham, he censures the erection of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, and the Church of England dissensions, Nov. 4; obtains leave to bring in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, Feb. 7, 1851—resigns, Feb. 20; resumes office, Mar. 3; resigns, Feb. 21, 1853—foreign secretary in a coalition ministry, Dec. 28; resigns, Feb. 21, 1853—comments on the illiberal spirit of the Romish clergy, May 31; introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 13, 1854—lord president of the council, 1854—resigns, Jan. 28, 1855—proceeds to attend the Vienna conferences, Feb. 16; having been re-elected as colonial secretary, he takes his seat on his return, and states the proceedings of the Vienna conferences, April 30—resigns, July 13.
- RUSSELL**, lord William, son of William, earl (afterwards duke) of Bedford, *b.* 1639—takes up to the Ho. of Lords the vote of the Commons against the duke of York, 1679—with lords Shaftesbury, Cavendish, and other lords, appears in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster Hall, where they present the duke as a popish recusant, and the duchess of Portsmouth as a national nuisance, 1680—accused of high treason, arrested, June 28, 1683—tried and condemned, July 13; beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21; his attainder reversed, March 16, 1689.
- RUSSELL**, lady Rachel, daughter of Thos. Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, *b.* 1636—assists her husband, lord William, during his trial, and pleads in vain to Chas. II. for his life, 1638—*d.* Sept. 29, 1723.
- RUSSELL**, lord William, son of John, duke of Bedford, murdered while asleep by his valet, Courvoisier, May 5, 1840—the murderer executed, July 6.
- RUSSELL**, Edward, admiral, totally defeats Tourville at the battle of La Hogue, May 19, 1692—saves Barcelona, 1694—first lord of the admiralty; threatens the coast of Provence, and keeps marshal Catinat in check, 1696—deters James II. from invading England, March 1696—created earl of Orford, 1697—again first lord of the admiralty, 1709 and 1714—*d.* 1727.
- RUSSELL**, Thomas Macnamara, *b.* 1738—promoted to be admiral, 1801—*d.* 1824.
- RUSSELL INSTITUTION** founded, 1808.
- RUSSELL SQUARE**, London, commenced, 1800.
- RUSSIA**, the country called by the ancients East Sarmatia, but little known to them; the Northern part peopled in a remote age by Finnish or Tschudic races; the Southern occupied successively by Keltic, Gothic, and Slavonian tribes, in their

RUSSIA—continued.

westward emigration from Asia; among the latter, the Ros or Russian are first mentioned, about 790—during the first half of the ninth century they build towns and give their name to the country, but are weakened by intestine quarrels; a band of sea-rovers, called Waräger, take advantage of this, and under their leader, Ruric, form a settlement on the banks of Lake Ladoga, 881—he takes Novogorod and Kiow, and assumes the title of grand duke of Russia, 862. The progress and vicissitudes of the country may be seen under the names of its successive rulers in this Index.

GRAND DUKES OF RUSSIA.

Ruric, 862—879.

Christianity introduced, but makes little progress, 864—Ignatius sends a Greek patriarch from Constantinople, 876.

Igor I. 879—945. See OLEG.

Swatoslas I., 945—970. See OLGA.

Jaropolk I., 972—980.

Wladimir or Włododomir I., 980—1015.

Swatopolk I., 1015—1019.

Jaroslav I., 1019—1054.

Isaaslav I., 1054—1073.

Swatoslas II., 1073—1076.

Isaaslav I. restored, 1076—1078.

Wsewold, I., 1078—1083.

Swatopolk II., 1083—1113.

Wladimir II., *Monomachus*, 1113—1125.

Metislas I., 1115—1132.

Jaropolk II., 1132—1139.

Wsewold II., 1139—1146.

Igor II., 1146.

Isaaslav II., 1146—1154.

Rostislav, 1154.

Russia divided into two principalities, 1157. See SUZDAL or WOŁODIMIR, and KIOW.—Rostislav reigns in Kiow, and takes the lead in Russia, 1157—1167.

Metislas II., 1167—1172.

Wladimir III., 1172—1178.

Roman, 1178—1177.

Swatoslas III., 1177—1195.

Ruric II., 1195—1211.

Wsewold III., 1211—1214.

Metislas III., 1214—1224.

Wladimir IV., 1224—1238.

Jaroslav II., 1238. Russia tributary to the Golden Horde—d. 1247.

Swatoslas IV., 1247—1249.

Andrew II., 1249—1252.

Alexander I., *Nevski*, 1252—1263.

Jaroslav III., 1263—1272.

Vassili I., 1272—1276.

Dmitri or Demetrius I., 1276—1294.

Andrew III., 1294—1304.

Michael II., 1304—1319.

Jurij III., 1319—1324.

Dmitri II., 1324—1336.

Alexander II., 1337—1326.

Iwan I., *Kalita*, 1336—1340.

Simeon, 1340—1353.

Iwan II., 1353—1359.

Dmitri III., 1359—1362.

Dmitri IV., 1362—1369.

Vassili II., 1369—1425.

Vassili III., 1425—1462.

Iwan III., 1462—restores the independence of Russia, 1477—d. 1505.

Vassili IV., 1505—1533.

CZARS OF RUSSIA.

Iwan IV., 1533—1584.

Feodor I., 1584—1598. The line of Ruric becomes extinct.

Boris Godunow, 1598—1605.

Feodor II. expelled by the pretender, Dmitri, 1605.

Vassili Shuiskoy, 1606.

Anarchy.

HOUSE OF ROMANOW.

Michael III., 1613—1645.

Alexis, 1645—1676.

Feodor III., 1676—1689.

Iwan V., and Peter I., 1689—1689.

Peter I., alone, 1689—takes the title of emperor, 1721—d. 1725.

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSSES OF RUSSIA.

Katharine I., 1725—1727.

Peter II., 1727—1730.

Anne, 1730—1740.

Iwan VI., 1740—1741.

Elizabeth, 1741—1762.

Peter III., 1762.

Katharine II., 1762—1796.

Paul, 1796—1801.

Alexander I., 1801. Invasion of Napoleon I., 1812—d. 1825.

Nicholas, 1825—1855.

Alexander II., 1855—concludes a definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, and Austria and Prussia as concurrent parties, at Paris, Apr. 27, 1856—grants an amnesty to the Polish exiles, May 21—crowned at Moscow, Sept. 7.

RUSTICUS, consul of Rome, 119—others, 464 and 520—another, sent with Romanus to attack Tarentum. See ROMANUS.

RUSTICUS, Arulenus, writes a Life of Thrasea Petus, 88—put to death by Domitian, 90.

RUSTICUS, Qu. Junius, consul of Rome, 162. RUSTINGEN, in Friesland, given by Louis I. to Harold, k. of South Jutland, 826.

RUTHERFORD, Andrew, lord, b. 1791—a lord of Session, 1851—d. 1854.

RUTHVEN, Patrick, lord, assists in the murder of Rizzio, 1566.

RUTHVEN, Raid of. See RAID.

RUTHVEN, Edmund, lord Grey de, deserts from the Lancastrians at Northampton, and joins the Yorkists, 1460—created earl of Kent, 1465—d. 1483.

RUTILIUS, P. Lupus, consul of Rome, defeated and slain by the Marai, B.C. 90.

RUTILIUS, P. Rufus, consul of Rome, B.C. 105—unjustly banished, writes a Memoir of his Life at Smyrna, 92—a History of Rome in Greek at Mitylene, 88.

RUTILIUS. See **NUMANTIANUS**.

RUTILUS, A. Virgin. Tricost., consul of Rome, B.C. 476.

RUTILUS, C. Manlius, consul of Rome, B.C. 367.

RUTILIUS, C. Marcius, Plebeian dictator, B.C. 363—consul of Rome, II., 352—first Plebeian censor, 348—consul III., 344; IV., 342—another consul, 310.

RUTILUS, C. Nautius, consul of Rome, B.C. 475; II., 458—others, 411 and 287.

RUTILUS, Sp. Nautius, consul of Rome, B.C. 468—another, 316.

RUTILUS, S. Virg. Tricost. consul of Rome, B.C. 479.

RUTLAND, Edward Plantagenet, son of Edmund, duke of York, created earl of, 1390—created duke of Albemarle by Richard II., 1397—deprived of this title by Hen. IV., 1399—becomes duke of York on his father's death, 1400—killed at Agincourt, 1415.

RUTLAND, Edmund, earl of, second son of Richard, duke of York, killed by lord Clifford at Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460.

RUTLAND, Francis, earl of, commissioned by Jas. I. to bring prince Charles and Buckingham from Spain, 1623—d. 1632.

RUTLAND, Thomas Manners, (lord Roos of Hamlake), created earl of, June 18, 1525.

RUTLAND, John Manners, tenth earl, created duke of, March 29, 1703—d. 1711.

RUTLAND, John, third duke of, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1727—1736—lord steward of the household, 1756—1761—d. 1779.

RUTLAND, Charles, fourth duke of, lord steward, 1783—viceroi of Ireland, 1784—d. in Dublin, Oct. 22, 1787.

RUTLAND, John, fifth duke of. See **BELVOIR CASTLE**.

RUTUPIÆ, the southern entrance of the strait of Ruithin (Thanet), and principal port of the Romans in Britain, celebrated by Lucan in his *Pharsalia*, 63—called erroneously by Tacitus *Portus Rutulensis*; the winter station to which the fleet of Agricola returns after having sailed round the island, 84—where Theodosius waits for reinforcements, 368—one of the nine chief garrisons of the Saxon shore, 890—receives from the Saxons the name of Richborough (Rices-byrig), the Empire's fortress, about 408. See **RECOULVER**.

RUYSDAEL, Jacob, b. 1635—d. 1681.

RUYTER, De, b. 1607—Dutch admiral, drives sir G. Ayscough into Plymouth, Aug. 16, 1652—defeated by Blake on the

coast of Kent, Oct. 23, 1652—succeeds Opdam, 1666—commands against prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle; after a series of obstinate battles is defeated by them, and saves part of his ships in his own harbours, July 26, 1666—sails up the Thames and Medway, surprises Sheerness and Chatham, and destroys some ships, arsenals, &c., 1667—killed in a battle with the French in the Mediterranean, 1676.

RUZZINI, Carlo, doge of Venice, 1723—1735.

RYDER, sir Dudley, solicitor-general, 1783—attorney-general, 1787—Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1754—1756.

RYDER, Nathaniel, created baron Harrowby, May 20, 1776—d. 1803.

RYDER, Dudley, under-secretary in the Foreign department, 1789—comptroller of the household, and member of the Board of Control, 1790—vice-president of the Board of Trade, 1791—resigns, 1801—succeeds as lord Harrowby, 1808—foreign secretary, 1804—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1806—resigns, 1806—created earl of Harrowby, 1809—president of the Board of Control; lord-president of the Council, 1812—1827—d. 1847.

RYDER, Richard, Home Secretary, 1806—1812.

RYE-HOUSE plot, for the assassination of Charles II., discovered, June 14, 1683.

RYMER, Thomas, obtains from qu. Mary II. the first warrant for compiling the *Federa*, 1693—the first volume of, published, 1704—d. 1713.

RYSEBRACH, John Michael, sculptor, b. 1699—his statue of Geo. II. placed on the parade of Greenwich Hospital, 1736—d. 1770.

RYSWICK, peace of, between Gt. Britain, the United Provinces, France, Spain, and the emperor Leopold I., signed, Sept. 11, 1697—ratified by William III. at Loo, Sept. 15; proclaimed in London, Oct. 19; ratified by the German empire, Oct. 22.

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SAARDAM, the naval yard in Holland, where the czar Peter I. of Russia works as a ship-carpenter, 1697.

SABAO, or Sevech I., k. of Egypt, B.C. 787—placed by others at 769, 789, and 719.

SABAO II., So or Sua, k. of Egypt, B.C. 711, La.

SABBATARIANS, a sect against whom Au-

- gustin writes, 423—another that contends for the observance of the Sabbath (a day of rest) on the seventh day, founded 1623, still subsists.
- SABELLIANISM**, founded by Sabellius in Egypt, 258—advocated by Marcellus, bp. of Ancyra, 325.
- SABERT**, son of Sleda, k. of Essex, 597—on his conversion to Christianity, Ethelbert, k. of Kent, builds St. Paul's church for him in London, 604—d. 614.
- SABINE**, allies of Rome, B.C. 502—defeated by the Romans while preparing to assist the Samnites, and made subject to Rome, 290.
- SABINIANUS**, bp. of Rome, 604—607.
- SABINIANUS** revolts in Africa, 240.
- SABINIANUS**, a gen. of the emperor Zeno, defeats the Ostrogoths at Thessalonica, 479.
- SABINIANUS**, the son, sent by Anastasius I. against Mundo, and defeated by him, 505.
- SABINIANUS**, M. Rufinus, consul of Rome, 155.
- SABINILLUS**, consul of Rome, 266.
- SABINUS**, Julius, revolts in Gaul, 70—conceals himself, is discovered, and put to death, 79.
- SABINUS**, consul of Rome, 214—II., 240—another, 316.
- SABINUS**, Ap. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 495—another, consul, so unpopular, that the soldiers refuse to fight under him against the Volsci, 471—is impeached by the tribunes, and kills himself, 470.
- SABINUS**, C. Atilius, consul of Rome, II., 216.
- SABINUS**, C. Calvisius, consul of Rome, B.C. 39—others, 4, and A.D. 26.
- SABINUS**, C. Claudius, consul of Rome, B.C. 460.
- SABINUS**, Flavius, brother of Vespasian, serves with him in Britain, 43—prefect of the city, killed during the commotions before his brother's arrival, 69.
- SABINUS**, C. Poppæus, consul of Rome, 9—represses hostile movements in Thrace, 26.
- SABINUS**, Oppius, consul of Rome, 84.
- SABINUS**, T. Flavius, consul of Rome, 82.
- SABINUS**, T. Sicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 487.
- SABYANS**, the, a Transalpine tribe, defeated by M. Fulvius Flaccus, consul of Rome, B.C. 125.
- SACCAS**. See **AMMONTUS SACCAS**.
- SACERDOS**, consul of Rome, 158—another, consul II., 219.
- SACREVEREL**, Dr. Henry, preaches a political sermon before the London Corporation, Nov. 5, 1709—impeached by the House of Commons, Dec. 15; his trial commences, Feb. 27, 1710—suspended from preaching for three years, and his sermon burnt, March 23; preaches before the Commons, May 29, 1713—the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, is given him by the qu., and he is then forgotten, 1713—d. 1724.
- SACKVILLE**, lord George, son of the duke of Dorset, succeeds the duke of Marlborough as commander of the British troops in Germany, 1759—discord with prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; tried by court martial for disobeying orders at Minden, and dismissed the service, April 22, 1760—restored, and appointed vice treasurer of Ireland, 1766—takes the name of Germaine, and is made secretary of state, 1776. See **GERMAINE**, lord George.—Created viscount Sackville, 1782—d. 1785.
- SACKVILLE**, sir Richard, chancellor of the Exchequer, 1566—d. 1568.
- SACKVILLE**, Thomas, lord treasurer, 1599—created earl of Dorset, 1603—d. 1608.
- SACKVILLE**, Lionel Cranfield, created duke of Dorset, 1720—lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1730 and 1750—d. 1763.
- SACRAMENT**, the, ordered to be taken by all members of both Houses of Parliament, as a test for Romanists, April 7, 1614. See **TEST ACT**.
- SACRED** band of the Thebans, enrolled, B.C. 377—decides the victory of Tegrya against the Lacedæmonians, 375.
- SACRED WAR** of the Amphictyonic league for the defence of Delphi against the Ciriæans, B.C. 595—587. See **CIRRHÆANS**.—Another, in which the Lacedæmonians take Delphi from the Phocians, and the Athenians restore it to them, 448—447—another, in which the Phocians seize Delphi, 357—and are driven out by Philip of Macedon, as chief of the Amphictyonic league, 346.
- SACRIFICES**, human, forbidden by the Roman senate, B.C. 97—pagan, prohibited by an imperial edict of Constantius II., 341.
- SACRIPOTUS**, battle of; the consuls, Marius the younger, and Papirius Carbo, defeated by Sylla, B.C. 83.
- SACROVIR**, Julius, with Julius Florus, heads a revolt in Gaul, 21.
- SACY**, Silvestre de, b. 1758—d. 1838.
- SADDUCEES**, a Jewish sect, opposed to the Pharisees, become a political faction, B.C. 180—are joined by John Hyrcanus, 110.
- SADLER**, James, M.P. for Tipperary, a Romish member of the government, takes offence at the observations of lord John Russell on the intolerance of the Romanish priesthood, and resigns, May 31, 1858—is induced to remain by lord Aberdeen's explanations, June 4.
- SADLER**, John, M.P. for Sligo, implicated in the frauds of the Tipperary Bank, commits suicide, Feb. 18, 1856.

- SADLER, Mr., killed by the fall of his balloon near Blackburn, 1824.
- SADLER, Michael Thomas, b. 1777—a leading opponent of the Reform Bill, 1831—d. 1835.
- SADLER'S WELLS, a medicinal spring resorted to by invalids, for whose entertainment a band of music is provided, 1688—theatre erected, 1765—during a false alarm of fire, eighteen persons trampled to death, Oct. 15, 1807—the performance of Shakespeare's plays introduced, 1852.
- SADOLETO, Jacopo, appointed secretary to Leo X., 1513—created a cardinal, 1536—d. 1546.
- SADYATTES, k. of Lydia, B.C. 628—war with the Milesians, 623—drives the Cimmerians out of Lydia, 617—d. 617.
- SECOLAR GAMES. See SECOLAR.
- SECOLARIS, consul of Rome, II., 260.
- SAEN, the Persian gen., introduces an embassy from Heraclius to Chosroes II., for which he is flayed alive, 616.
- SAFADIN, brother of Saladin, usurps the dominions of his nephews, 1198—dies of vexation on hearing that Damietta was in the hands of the crusaders, 1218.
- SAFETY LAMP, the, invented by Humphrey Davy, 1815.
- SAFFAH. See ABUL ABBAS.
- SAGE, LIE. See LE SAGE, René.
- SAGITTARIUS, a large comet visible above forty days in the constellation, 638.
- SAGREDO, Niccolo, doge of Venice, 1675—1676.
- SAGREZ. See HENRY of Visen.
- SAGUNTUM, taken by Hannibal, B.C. 219.
- SAIB, Rajah, repulsed by Mr. (afterwards lord) Clive, Oct. 14, 1751.
- SAID, the Saracen gen., crosses the Tigris, and plunders Ctesiphon or Modain, 637.
- SAID PASHA, viceroy of Egypt, 1854.
- ST. ALBAN'S. See ALBAN'S, ST.
- ST. ALBAN'S, Francis, baron, created viscount, January 27, 1621. See BACON, Francis.
- ST. ALBAN'S, Richard de Burgh, earl of, 1628—d. 1636.
- ST. ALBAN'S, Henry Jermyn, earl of, 1660—d. 1688.
- ST. ALBAN'S, Charles Beaucherc, son of Charles II. and Eleanor Gwynne, b. May 8, 1670—created duke of, Jan. 10, 1684—captain of the gentlemen at arms, 1698—ambassador to France, 1697—captain again, 1714—d. 1726.
- ST. ALBAN'S, William, ninth duke of, grand falconer, revives the sport of falconry at Hedbourne, 1628.
- ST. ALBAN'S, duchess of, formerly Miss Mellon, and Mrs. Coutts. See COUTTS, Thomas.—d. 1837. See BURDETT, Miss.
- ST. AMAND, abbey of, obtained by Wolsey, 1518—given up by him with Tournay 1518.
- ST. ANDREW'S, cathedral founded, 1163—castle built, 1390—university founded, 1411—made an archbishopric by Paul II., 1470. See BEATON, cardinal, and SHARP, James. A meeting of bishops and clergy held at, by Jas. I., July 10, 1617—the see suppressed by the Scotch Bill of Rights, 1689—re-erected, 1844.
- ST. ANDREW'S, duke of, one of the titles given to the duke of Clarence (William IV.), May 19, 1789.
- ST. ANTOINE, a faubourg of Paris, in which Louis de Condé defeats Turenne, July 2, 1652—and some of the early commotions of the revolution take place, April 29, 1789.
- ST. ANTONY'S FIRE, the disease so called, breaks out in Lorraine, 1089.
- ST. ARNAUD. See ARNAUD, ST.
- ST. ASAPH, bishopric of, founded, 583—Isaac Barrow, bp., 1669—1680—Wm. Beveridge, 1704—1708—Jonathan Shipley, 1769—1789—Samuel Halifax, 1789—1790—Samuel Horsley, 1802—1806—Thomas Vowler Short, the present bp., 1848.
- ST. AUBIN, battle of, July 23, 1488. See BRETAGNE.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW. See BARTHOLOMEW.
- ST. BENEDICT. See BENEDICT.
- ST. BENEDICT DE HULMO, abbey of, rebuilt by Canute, 1033—the lands and abbey annexed to the see of Norwich, 1536.
- ST. BERTIN, the monastery in which Childeric III., the deposed k. of France, is immured, 752—d. there, 755.
- ST. BRICE'S day, on which Ethelred II. orders all the Danes in England to be massacred, Nov. 13, 1002.
- ST. CHRISTOPHER, or St. Kitt's, island of, in the West Indies, discovered and named after Columbus, 1493—settled by the English, 1625—its principal town, Basseterre, suffers by a fire, Sept. 3, 1776—population of the island, 20,741 in 1855.
- ST. CLOUD, the royal palace of France, where Henry III. is assassinated by Jacques Clement, July 31, 1589—Henrietta, duchess of Orleans, sister of Chas. II. of Great Britain, d. there, June 30, 1670—the preliminary civil contract of marriage between Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa of Austria signed, Apr. 1, 1810.
- ST. CROIX, island of, in the West Indies, purchased of France by Christian VI., k. of Denmark, 1733—taken by sir Alex. Cochrane, Dec. 22, 1807—restored, 1814.
- ST. CYR, the college of, founded by Mme. de Maintenon, for the education of the female nobility of France, 1696—the "Esther" of Racine first performed there, 1699.

- St. CYR**, Gouvion, b. 1764—a French marshal, commands the garrison of Dresden, and surrenders to the allies, Nov. 11, 1813—d. 1830.
- St. DAVID's**, an early archiepiscopal see of the Britons, taken and burnt by Egbert, k. of Wessex, 813—visited by William I. 1081—the present cathedral commenced by bp. Peter de Leia, 1180—completed, and the palace built by bp. Gower, 1342—St. Mary's chapel by Adam Houghton, 1377—Thomas Watson, bp., 1687—excepted from the Act of Indemnity, 1690—deprived for simony, 1699—Robert Lowth, bp., 1786—Samuel Horsley, 1788–1793—collects a subscription, by means of which the cathedral is repaired, 1804—Connop Thirlwall, the present bp., 1840.
- St. DAVID's** fort, or Tegapatan, in India, taken by the French gen. Lally, 1758.
- St. DENIS**, the abbey of, commenced by Pepin the Short, about 780—his burial place, 768—completed by Charlemagne, 776—its banner made the oriflamme, or royal standard of France by Louis VI., 1124—Henry VI. of England crowned there k. of France, 1430—desecrated, and the royal tombs demolished by the mob, Oct. 12, 1793—reconstructed by Napoleon I., Feb. 20, 1806—the duke de Berri interred there, 1820—and Louis XVIII., 1824.
- St. DENIS**, the plain of, near Paris, where the constable, Anne de Montmorency, defeats the Huguenots, but loses his life, Nov. 10, 1567.
- St. DENIS**, near Mons, battle of; Wm. III., prince of Orange, surprises and defeats marshal Luxemburg three days after the signing of the peace of Nimwegen, Aug. 3, 1678.
- St. DIZIER**, on the Marne, taken by the emperor Chas. V., 1544—Napoleon I., in his manoeuvres against the allies, makes a false move at, to get in their rear, and leaves the road open in their front, by which they immediately march on Paris, Feb. 20, 1814.
- St. DOMINGO**. See DOMINGO, St., and HAITI.
- St. DOMINIC**. See DOMINICANS.
- St. EDMUND**. See BURY St. EDMUND's.
- St. EDMUND's HALL**. See OXFORD.
- St. ESPRIT**, order of, founded in France by Hen. III., 1578—abolished, 1791.
- St. EUSTACE**. See EUSTACE, St.
- St. EUSTATIA**. See EUSTATIA, St.
- St. EVERMONT**, b. 1618—takes refuge in England, 1661—d. 1708.
- St. GALL**, abbey of, founded, 806—burnt by the Hungarians about 910—the abbot of, forms an alliance with the Swiss cantons, 1351—oppresses Appenzel, 1411—persecutes the Toggenburg Protestants, 1712—the Protestant cantons interfere and protect them, 1718—forms a canton in the new Swiss confederacy, 1815.
- St. GEORGE**, his legend said to be derived from the fate of George of Cappadocia, bp. of Alexandria, killed, 303—first mentioned as a saint by Gelasius, bp. of Rome, 494—adopted as the tutelary saint of England after the victory on his day gained by Richard I. over Saladin, to commemorate which he is said to have first instituted the order of the Garter, April 23, 1192.
- St. GEORGE**, man of war, wrecked on the coast of Jutland, together with the *Hero* and *Defence*, Dec. 24, 1811.
- St. GEORGE**, steam-packet, wrecked on the Isle of Man, Nov. 19, 1830—another burnt at sea on its passage from Liverpool to New York, Dec. 24, 1852.
- St. GEORGE**, Fort. See MADRAS.
- St. GEORGE**, chevalier de, a name assumed by the Pretender. See JAMES, Francis Edward Stuart.
- St. GEORGE'S CHAPEL**. See WINDSOR.
- St. GEORGE'S COMPANY**, a noted *condottiere* band in Italy, employed by Urban VI. against his rival, Clement VII., 1379.
- St. GEORGE'S FIELDS**, riot in, of Wilkes's partisans, May 10, 1768—of lord Geo. Gordon's Protestant Association, June 3, 1780—new lunatic hospital commenced, 1812. See BETHLEHEM.
- St. GERMAIN EN LAYE**, treaty of, gives treacherous security to the Huguenots, Aug. 15, 1570—treaty of peace concluded at, between Louis XIV. and Frederic Wm. I., elector of Brandenburg, Apr. 10, 1673—the palace of, given by Louis for the residence of Jas. II. and his family, 1688—James d. there, Sept. 16, 1701—and his widow, Mary Beatrice of Modena, May 7, 1718.
- St. GERMAN's**, John Craggs Elliot created earl of, Sept. 30, 1815—d. 1823.
- St. GERMAN's**, Edw. Granville, earl of; while lord Elliot, secretary for Ireland, 1841, succeeds to the earldom, 1845—postmaster-general, 1846—resigns, July 14; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1852–55.
- St. GILES**, tutelary saint of Edinburgh, the procession on his festival interrupted by a Protestant riot, Sept. 1, 1558.
- St. GILES**, London, the great plague breaks out in, April 28, 1665.
- St. GOTTHARD**. See GOTTHARD, St.
- St. HELENA**. See HELENA, St.
- St. HELEN's**, Alleyne Fitzherbert created lord, 1801. See HELEN's, St., lord—d. 1838.
- St. ILDEFONSO**, the church of, at Complutum (Alcala de Henares), burial place of cardinal Ximenes, 1517—monastery of, Philip V. of Spain retires to, 1724. See ILDEFONSO.
- St. JACOB's** on the Birs, near Baale, battle

- of; 1600 Swiss resist for ten hours! 30,000 French veterans, Aug. 26, 1444.
- ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Westminster, built, 1530—Charles I. removed to, from Windsor, before his trial, Jan. 15, 1649—made the residence of Oliver Cromwell, May 31, 1650—William, prince of Orange arrives at, and is congratulated by all the heads of the nation, Dec. 18-20, 1688—in part destroyed by fire, 1809.
- ST. JAMES'S PARISH, Westminster, suffers from the cholera, Aug., 1864.
- ST. JAMES'S PARK. See PARKS, Public, and CRIMEAN MEDALS.
- ST. JEAN DE LUZ, battle of; the duke of Wellington drives Soult from his strong position, and fixes his own head-quarters there, Nov. 10, 1813.
- ST. JEROME. See JEROME.
- ST. JOHN D'ACRE. See ACRE.
- ST. JOHN of Jerusalem, Order of. See KNIGHTS HOSPITALIERS.
- ST. JOHN. See JOHN, the Apostle.
- ST. JOHN, the Baptist. See JOHN, the Baptist.
- ST. JOHN of Inderawood. See JOHN of Beverley, bp. of York.
- ST. JOHN, Roger, baron de, killed in the battle of Evesham, 1265. Title extinct.
- ST. JOHN, William, baron. See PAULET, sir Wm.—Attends Henry VIII. to France, 1544—created earl of Wiltshire, Jan. 19, 1550, and marquis of Winchester, Oct. 12, 1561. See WINCHESTER, marquis of.
- ST. JOHN, Oliver, created a baron (St. John of Bletsoe), 1559—d. 1582.
- ST. JOHN, Oliver, third lord, appointed lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1618—d. 1618.
- ST. JOHN, Oliver, fourth lord, succeeds his father, 1618—created viscount Grandison, 1620—earl of Bolingbroke, 1624—d. 1646. Title extinct, 1711.
- ST. JOHN, lord, son of the earl of Bolingbroke, killed in the battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
- ST. JOHN, Oliver, another son, made solicitor-general, 1641—attorney-general, 1644—Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1648—sent with Walter Strickland to negotiate at the Hague, 1651—projects a close coalition between Gt. Britain and the United Provinces, 1652—member of the Council of State, 1659—deprived of all his offices by Chas. II., 1660—d. 1673.
- ST. JOHN, Henry, b. 1678—presents to the Commons the Report of the Commissioners on the Public accounts, 1703—secretary at war, 1704—succeeded by Robert Walpole, 1708—secretary of State, 1710—notifies to the allies that qu. Anne had agreed to negotiate at Utrecht for peace with France, Oct. 20, 1711—created viscount Bolingbroke, July 1, 1712. See BOLINGBROKE, viscount.
- ST. JOHN, brother of Henry, secretary to the embassy at Utrecht, 1712.
- ST. JOHN'S GATE, London, originally the Gate house of the priory of the Knights Hospitallers, suppressed, 1540—the first number of the Gentleman's Magazine issued from it, March 6, 1731.
- ST. JOHN'S. See NEWFOUNDLAND.
- ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.
- ST. JUST, the monastery to which Chas. V. retires, 1556. See CHARLES V.
- ST. LAWRENCE. See LAWRENCE, St.
- ST. LEONARD's, lord. See SUGDEN, sir Edw.—Lord chancellor, Feb. 27, 1852—resigned, Dec. 17.
- ST. LOUIS. See LOUIS IX., k. of France.
- ST. LOUIS, Order of. See LOUIS XIV., k. of France, 1693.
- ST. LUCIA, the West India Island, settled with French colonists by Colbert, 1664—taken for the last time by the British, 1808—ceded to them by the treaty of Paris, 1814—population 24,318, in 1851.
- ST. MALO, bombarded by adm. Benbow, Sept. 19, 1693—by lord Berkeley, July 5, 1696—attacked by an expedition, June 6, 1758. See CANCELLE BAY.
- ST. MARK. See MARK.
- ST. MARK'S CHURCH at Venice, built with funds left by the doge Giustiniani Particaccio, 829—burnt in a civil commotion, 976.
- ST. MARK'S PLACE at Venice constructed, 1592.
- ST. MARTIN. See MARTIN, St.
- ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL. See OXFORD, 1487 and 1602.
- ST. MARY'S HALL. See OXFORD, 1333 and 1616.
- ST. MARY'S, Port, near Cadiz, plundered by English adventurers, 1702.
- ST. MATTHEW. See MATTHEW.
- ST. MAUR, congregation of. See BENEDICTINE.
- ST. MAURICE, monastery of, founded at Agaunum by Sigismund, k. of the Burgundians, 515—endowed largely by him to atone for the murder of his son, Sigismund, 522.
- ST. MICHAEL, church of, on Mount Garganus in Apulia, protected by Grimoaldo, duke of Beneventum, against the spoliation of the emperor Constans II., 650—visited by Norman pilgrims, 1016.
- ST. MICHAEL, Order of, instituted by Louis XI., k. of France, 1469—sent by Francis I. to Henry VIII. of England, 1537.
- ST. OMER, battle of; marshal Luxemburg defeats Wm. III., prince of Orange, and takes the town, 1677—ceded to France by the treaty of Nimwegen, 1678.
- ST. PATRICK. See PATRICK, and SUCCOTH.
- ST. PATRICK'S, in Dublin, founded on the site of a church of the fifth century, by

abp. Comyn, 1190—used as a hall of judicature from 1548 to 1554—12 bishops consecrated in, Oct. 1660.

ST. PATRICK, Order of. See KNIGHTS.

ST. PAUL. See SAUL, and PAUL.

ST. PAUL, a French admiral, captures an English merchant fleet from the Baltic, but is killed in the action, Oct. 20, 1705.

ST. PAUL'S Cathedral, Church, School, and Cross, in London. See PAUL'S, St.

ST. PETER. See PETER, St.

ST. PETER'S ABBEY. See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, at Rome. See PETER'S, St.

ST. PETERSBURG. See PETERSBURG.

ST. PIERRE. See EUSTACHE DE ST. PIERRE.

ST. PIERRE. See PIERRE, St.

ST. POL. See POL, St.

ST. QUENTIN, battle of, Aug. 10, 1557. See QUENTIN, St.

ST. REMO, bombarded by admiral Rowley, 1745.

ST. ROCH, church of, at Paris, built by Le Mercier, about 1650.

ST. RUTH, a French general, besieges Londonderry, 1699—is killed at the battle of Aghrim, July 23, 1691.

ST. SAGRAMENTO, a Portuguese settlement on the river Plata, claimed by Spain, 1690—the claim relinquished by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713—revived, and the settlement exchanged for a part of Paraguay, which the Jesuits refuse to give up, 1750—hostilities ensue, and it is finally ceded to Spain, 1777—acquired again by the empire of Brazil, 1825.

ST. SALVADOR. See SALVADOR, St.

ST. SEBASTIAN'S, taken by the duke of Berwick, with a French army, assisted by a British fleet, Aug. 1, 1719—the town stormed by a part of Wellington's army, under sir Thomas Graham, Aug. 31, 1813—the castle taken, Sept. 8; battle of; the Carlists defeated by the British auxiliary legion, under sir De Lacy Evans, Oct. 1, 1836.

ST. SIMON propounds his system of social reform in France, 1819—d. 1826.

ST. SIXTUS, abbey of, in Piacenza. See ERMENGARDA, daughter of Louis II.

ST. SOPHIA, first church of, at Constantinople, dedicated by Constantine II. 360—Justinian I. employs Anthemius of Tralles, and Isidorus of Miletus, to build a new church, 532—injured by an earthquake; repaired by Isidorus the Younger; its restoration celebrated in hexameter verse by Paulus Silentiarius, 558—suffers again greatly from an earthquake, 1846—money sent from Russia to repair it, is misapplied by the emperor John Cantacuzene, 1850—a new union of the Greek and Latin churches celebrated in it by cardinal Isidore, 1452—made a Turkish mosque by Mahomet II., 1453.

ST. STANISLAUS, bp. of Cracow, murdered before the altar by Boleslas II., 1079.

ST. STEPHEN. See STEPHEN I., king of Hungary.

ST. STEPHEN, Order of, instituted by Cosmo I., de' Medici, duke of Florence, 1561.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Westminster, built by k. Stephen about 1135—rebuilt by Edward III., 1347—appropriated to the meetings of the House of Commons about 1543. See HOUSES of Parliament.

ST. STEPHEN'S of Gortmá, battle of; the Saracens defeated by Ordonio II., k. of Leon, 918.

ST. SULPICE, church of, at Paris, the burial place of Clovis, 511.

ST. SWITHIN. See SWITHIN.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Southwark, founded, 1213—incorporated by Edw. VI., 1551—rebuilt, 1693.

ST. VALENT, in Normandy, taken by Wm. Rufus, 1090.

ST. VENANT taken by the Spaniards, 1649—by the allies, Sept. 30, 1710.

ST. VINCENT, cape, naval battles of; sir Geo. Rooke defeated by the French admiral, Tourville, June 16, 1696—the Spaniards defeated by admiral Rodney, Jan. 16, 1790—victory of sir John Jervis over the Spaniards, Feb. 14, 1797—Don Miguel's fleet captured by Admiral Napier, July 5, 1833.

ST. VINCENT, earl. See JEEVIS, John.

ST. VINCENT'S, West India Island, ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Paris, 1763—rebellion of the Caribs, 1773—taken by the French, June 17, 1779—restored, 1783—attacked by them without success, 1795—eruption of the Souffrier, 1812. See ERUPTIONS.—Population, 30,126 in 1851.

ST. WLADIMIR, or Wolodimir, Order of. See KNIGHTS.

SAINT. See SAN, and SANTA.

SAINTS CHAPELLE. See LOUIS IX., k. of France.

SAINTES, Louis IX., k. of France, defeats Henry III. at, July 23, 1242.

SAINTONGES, occupied by the Saracens, 731.

SALADIN, son of Ejub, a Kurd, b. 1136—is employed with his uncle, Shiracouh, in the service of Nouredin, against the Crusaders, whom he defeats, 1163—assists in making his uncle vizir of Egypt, 1169—takes Gaza, 1170—after his uncle's death, becomes supreme in Egypt, nominally as the representative of Nouredin, 1171—after Nouredin's death, independent sultan of Egypt, 1174—attacks Jerusalem, and is repulsed by Baldwin IV., 1179—protects the Jew, Maimonides, his physician at Cairo, against his persecutors, 1181—takes Damascus, Aleppo, and Mosul, and sets aside the Turkish sultan, 1163—the

- Christian powers of the West are called upon to oppose his progress; he saves Mecca and Medina from the attack of Renaud de Chatillon; Raymond III., count of Tripoli, concludes a truce with him, 1184—he defeats the Crusaders at Tiberias; makes Guy de Lusignan prisoner; takes Jerusalem; but is repulsed at Tyre by Conrad of Montferrat, 1187—sets Guy of Lusignan free, 1188—the Crusaders besiege Acre, 1189—many battles with them, 1190—surrender of Acre; Saladin defeated at Arsouf, 1191—and by Richard *Cœur de Lion*, on St. George's day, to whom he sends his own horse as a present, because he sees him fighting on foot; many acts of courtesy pass between them, and a treaty of peace is concluded, 1192—Saladin d. March 24, 1193.
- SALAMANCA**, taken from the Saracens by Ordonio, 861—Alfonso III. extends his conquests beyond, 867—Ferdinand III., k. of Castile, founds the university, and transfers to it the schools established by his grandfather, Alfonso, at Palencia, 1240—the council of, acquits the Knights Templars, 1310—cathedral built, 1518—battle of; the French under marshal Marmont totally defeated by Wellington, July 22, 1812.
- SALAMIS**, Isle of, near Athens, great naval victory over the Persians gained at, by Themistocles, B.C. Oct. 20, 480.
- SALAMIS**, in Cyprus, battle of; the Phœnician and Cilician fleet, in the service of Persia, defeated by the Greeks, B.C. 449.
- SALANKMEN**, on the Danube, battle of; the Turks totally defeated by prince Louis of Baden, and the vizir Mustapha Kioprili slain, Aug. 18, 1691.
- SALASSI**, a wild Alpine tribe in what is now the valley of Aosta, rebel against Rome, and are overcome by Ap. Claudius Pulcher, B.C. 143—overawed by the generals of Augustus, 25.
- SALBAN**, battle of; Heraclius defeats the Persian general, Sarbaraza, and fixes his winter quarters there, 624.
- SALDANHA BAY**, a Dutch fleet captured in, by Admiral Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796.
- SALDANHA**, the duke of, resists the government of count Thomar in Portugal, and takes up arms at Cintra, Apr. 11, 1851—fixes his head-quarters at Oporto, April 27; a British ship is sent to convey him to Lisbon, May 8; he arrives there, and is appointed minister, May 15.
- SALE**, sir R., b. 1780—successfully defends Jellalabad, 1841—2—mortally wounded at Moodkee, Dec. 18, 1845.
- SALE**, lady, released from captivity among the Afghans, Sept. 21, 1842—publishes her *Journal*, 1843—d. 1853.
- SALERNUM**. See **SALLERNITINE**.
- SALERNO**, besieged by the Saracens, 872—the siege raised, 873—the Greeks are foiled at, 893—taken by Otho II., 961—defended by the citizens against the Saracens, 1006—again besieged by them, and saved by a band of Norman knights, 1016—the medical school at, flourishes, 1060—taken by Robert Guiscard, 1077—pope Gregory VII. d. at, May 25, 1085—the empress Constance is made a prisoner at, by Tancred, k. of Sicily, 1191—pope Urban VI. escapes to, 1385—insurgents who had landed from the Sardinian vessel “*Cagliari*,” tried at, 1858.
- SALERNO**, Leopold, prince of, son of Ferdinand IV., k. of the Two Sicilies, b. July 2, 1790—d. 1861.
- SALFORD**, statue to sir Robert Peel erected at, May 8, 1852.
- SALIC LAW** established, to exclude females and their descendants from the throne of France, 1316—attempted evasion of it, to make Isabella, daughter of Philip II. of Spain, qu. of France, 1590—set aside in Austria, by the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI., 1723—abolished in Spain by Ferdinand VII., March 29, 1880—separates Hanover from Great Britain, 1837.
- SALINATOR**, consul of Rome, 118.
- SALINATOR**, C. Livius, consul of Rome, B.C. 186.
- SALINATOR**, M. Livius, consul of Rome, B.C. 219; II., 207; censor, 204.
- SALINGUERRA**, Guy, head of the Ghibelin faction, rules in Ferrara, 1118—1150.
- SALINGUERRA II.**, b. 1180—takes the place of his father, Torello, as leader of the Ghibelins, 1195—expels the marquis Azzo VI. and the Guelphs, 1209—and Azzo VII., 1222—the emperor Frederic II. meets him at Ravenna to concert measures against the marquis Azzo and the Lombard cities, 1232—he is treacherously seized by the papal legate, and sent to Venice, where he soon d. 1240.
- SALINGUERRA III.**, son of Giacomo Torello, dominates at Ferrara, 1270—at his death, the Ghibelins lose their power, 1308.
- SALISBURY**. See **SARUM**.—The cathedral of, commenced, 1290—completed, 1258—insurrection at, of sir Joseph Wagstaff, who proclaims Chas. II., 1655—the Court is removed to, on account of the plague in London, July 27, 1665—Jas. II. deserted at, by the duke of Grafton, lord Churchill and his army, returns to London, Nov. 24, 1688.
- SALISBURY PLAIN**, brought into cultivation, 1805.
- SALISBURY**, William de Longuespée, earl of, natural son of Hen. II. by the fair Rosamond, destroys the French fleet collected to invade England, 1213—sent

- by his nephew, Hen. III., to defend Poitou and Gascony, 1225—*d.* 1236.
- SALISBURY**, William de Montacute, created earl of, 1337—*d.* 1343—his countess said to have afforded Edw. III. occasion to institute the order of the Garter, 1349.
- SALISBURY**, John Montacute, earl of, joins a conspiracy against Henry IV., is put to death at Cirencester, 1400, and afterwards attainted.
- SALISBURY**, Thomas de Montacute, earl of, restored to his honours by Hen. IV., 1409—begins the siege of Orleans; killed by a cannon-ball, 1428.—Title extinct.
- SALISBURY**, Richard Neville, a younger son of Ralph, earl of Westmoreland, created earl of, May 4, 1442—joins the Yorkists, 1452—escapes a plot of the Lancastrians to seize him, 1457—defeats them at Blore Heath, Sept. 23, 1459—wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, Dec. 31—beheaded, 1460—the title inherited by his son, the earl of Warwick; extinct by his attainder, 1471.
- SALISBURY**, Robert, earl of. See **CECIL**, sir Robert.—Lord treasurer, 1609—*d.* 1612.
- SALISBURY**, William Cecil, earl of, fined for encroachments on the royal forest lands, 1636—one of the commissioners of Chas. I. to conclude the pacification of Dunse, 1639—*d.* 1668.
- SALISBURY**, James Cecil, earl of, elected member for King's Lynn, in the House of Commons, 1649—maintains that parliament was dissolved by the last prorogation, is sent to the Tower; retracts, and is released, 1677—made one of the new privy council, 1679—struck out, 1681—*d.* 1688.
- SALISBURY**, James Cecil, seventh earl of, treasurer of the household, 1780—lord chamberlain, 1783—created marquis of, 1789—*d.* 1823.
- SALISBURY**, James Brownlow William Gascoigne Cecil, marquis of—lord privy seal, Feb. 27, 1852—resigns, Dec. 17—restored to office, 1858.
- SALISBURY**, Margaret, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and widow of sir Richard Pole, created countess of, 1518—accused of participating in the plots of her sons. See **MONTACUTE**, Henry Pole, lord; and **POLE**, Reginald.—Condemned and attainted by parliament, but reprieved and kept in custody, 1539—beheaded, the last of the Plantagenets, May 27, 1541.
- SALIENTINES**, conquered by Rome, B.C. 287.
- SALLIA**, Fl. consul of Rome, 348.
- SALLUST** (Crispus Sallustius), *b.* B.C. 86—a tribune of the people, 52—expelled from the senate, 50—appointed governor of Numidia, 46—*d.* 84.
- SALLUST** (Sallustius), accompanies Julian to Gaul, and is his faithful adviser, 355—recalled by Constantius II., 357—ap-
- pointed by Julian prefect of Gaul, 361—his colleague in the consulship, urges him, by letters, not to undertake the Persian war, 363.
- SALLUST** (Secundus Sallustius), consul of Rome, 344—prefect of the East, and president of Julian's tribunal at Chalcedon, 362—accompanies him into Persia—announces to him the death of Anatolius—refuses the crown offered to him by the other generals, and negotiates with Sapor, 363—on the death of Jovian, again refuses the empire, and concurs in electing Valentinian; retained, against his will, as prefect of the East, 364—dismissed by Valens, 365—restored to oppose the rebellion of Procopius, 366.
- SALLUSTIUS**, gov. of Britain, 85.
- SALLUSTIUS**, consul of Rome. See **SALLUST**.
- SALOMONS**, David, a Jew, serves the office of sheriff of London, 1835—is elected alderman, when the court refuses to admit him, Nov. 17; admitted 1847—elected member for Greenwich; is refused a hearing at the bar of the House of Commons, July 28, 1851—becomes lord mayor, Nov. 9, 1855.
- SALONA**, a town in Dalmatia, near which Diocletian builds the palace to which he retires, when he abdicates the throne, 305. See **SPALATRO**.—The emperor Glycerius on his resignation, made bp. of, 474—rendezvous of the army of Belisarius on his return to Italy, 544.
- SALONICHI**. See **THESSALONICA**.
- SALONINUS**, son of Gallienus, taken and slain by Postumus at Colonia Agrippina, 260.
- SALT**, Henry, traveller and consul in Egypt, *d.* 1827.
- SALT-DUTY**. See **GABELLE**.—Taken off in Great Britain, 1823.
- SALT-WORKS**. See **OSTIA**.—Formed by Boleslas V. at Wilicska, in Poland, 1237—at Bochnia, 1251—on the banks of the lagunes, cause a quarrel between Padua and Venice, 1336.
- SALTERS' COMPANY**, in London, founded 1558.
- SALTOUN**, Alexander George, lord, *b.* 1785—promoted to be lieutenant-general, 1846—*d.* 1853.
- SALUCES**, or **SALUZZO**, Michael Antonio marquis de, raises troops to assist the French in Italy, 1526—joins Lautrec, 1527—on his death, takes the command of the combined army; surrenders at Aversa to the imperialists, and *d.* of the plague, 1528.
- SALUCES**, Francis, marquis de, abandons the French party, and joins the emperor Charles V., 1536.
- SALUS**, temple of, at Rome. See **BUBULUS**, C. Junius, and **FABIUS**, C. Pictor.
- SALUSTIUS**, bp. of Jerusalem, 486—494.

SALUZZO, lost by Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, Nov. 12, 1690. See **SALUCKS**.

SALVADOR, S., name given to one of the Bahamas; the first island discovered by Columbus, 1492. See **BAHAMA ISLANDS**.

SALVATERRA, besieged by Mohamad Abdallah, 1211—surrenders to him, 1212.

SALVATOR ROSA, b. 1615—d. 1673.

SALVIANUS of Marseilles, exposes the avarice of the clergy, and the degeneracy of the age, 440.

SALVIUS, Julianus. See **JULIANUS SALVIUS**.

SALVES, the, a tribe in Gaul, defeated by C. Sextius Calvinus, b.c. 122.

SALZ, in Franconia, final submission of the Saxons at, to Charlemagne, 803.

SALZBACH, Turenne killed at the siege of, July 27, 1675.

SAMAIL, a Saracen gen. in Spain, engages in a civil war with Yussef and Ben Amru, 753—defeated at Musara by Abderahman Ben Moawiyah, 755—again defeated, and agrees to a peace, 756—enters into the service of Abderahman, 757—retires to live privately at Si-guenka, is soon after arrested and put to death, 758.

SAMARCAND, conquered by the Mohammedans, who learn there the manufacture of paper, 707—taken by Dschingis Khan, 1219—taken by Timour, 1359—he returns there, from the conquest of Hindostan, 1399—celebrates his triumph there, 1404.

SAMANI. See **ISMAIL SAMANI**.

SAMARIA, built by Omri, k. of Israel, b.c. 926—taken by the Assyrians, 721.

SAMARITANS, the name given to the Assyrian colonists planted in the subverted kingdom of Israel, about b.c. 700—Sannballat obtains from Darius *Nothus* permission for them to build a temple on Mount Gertizim, 409. See **GERIZIM**, Mount.—Decided by Ptolemy *Philometor* to be subordinate to Jerusalem, 150—conquered by the high priest, John Hyrcanus, 129—share thenceforth the fate of the Jews, but remain enemies.

SAMIA, L. Aelius, consul of Rome, 116.

SAMIANs taught the art of constructing triremes by the Corinthians, b.c. 704. See **SAMOS**.

SAMUGUES. See **ADRAEMES**.

SAMNITES, the people of Samnium, a part of Southern Italy, between Apulia and Campania; their first war with the Romans commences, b.c. 343—sustain defeats, 342—make peace, 340—preparations made by the Romans for a second war, 328—which they begin by besieging Paesopolis and Neapolis, 327—and take, 326—Q. Fabius gains a victory over the Samnites, 325—send an embassy to Alexander the Great, 324—sue for a peace, but reject the terms which the Romans

offer, 323—they are brought into great difficulties by the victories of Fabius: their leader, Papius Brutulus, kills himself, that he may not be given up to the Romans, 322—C. Pontius takes the command, and surrounds the Roman consuls and army at Caudium, who are saved by a treaty which the senate annuls, 321—Pontius generously gives up the hostages left in his power, 320—a truce concluded, 318—war renewed, and they capture Sora, 316—gain a victory at Lautula, 315—are defeated, 314—the Romans take Fregellae and other towns, 313—the consul, C. Junius Bubulcus, penetrates into their country, is surrounded and cuts his way through with great loss, 311—alliance with the Etruscans, 310—unsuccessful, 309—the Etruscans make peace, and the Samnites are defeated by Fabius at Allifae, 308—they gain a victory near Tifernum, but are totally routed at Bovianum by Postumius; their leader, Statius Gellius, made prisoner, and their country at the mercy of the conquerors, 306—peace concluded, 304—the third war commences, 300—the Romans wage a war of extermination, against which they maintain themselves in their mountain holds, 299—the Etrurians again league with them, 298—Gellius Egnatius, their gen., lead his army into Etruria to join his allies, while the Romans are ravaging Samnium, 297—victory of the Romans at Sentinum; Gellius Egnatius slain, 295—many Samnite towns destroyed, 293—the consul, Fabius Gurges, defeated; his father comes to his assistance, gains a victory, which terminates the war; C. Pontius made prisoner, is put to death, 292—they assist Pyrrhus, 279—are finally conquered and made subject to Rome, 272—they fall off after the battle of Cannae, 215—are again reduced, 203—many thousand Ligurians are transplanted into their country, 180 they join the Social War, 90—acquire the rights of citizenship, 89—join the consuls in their attempt to resist Sylla, and are defeated, 82.

SAMNIUM. See **SAMNITES**.

SAMOGITIA obtained from Poland by the Teutonic knights, 1403—relinquished by the treaty of Thorn, 1410.

SAMOS, the island occupied by the Ionian emigrants about b.c. 1043—the city founded, 936. See **PYTHAGORAS**.—Governed by Polycrates and his brothers, 592—the art of casting metals introduced by Rhœcus, 530—war with Lacedæmon, 525—death of Polycrates, 522—his brother, Syloson, restored to power by the Persians, 518—Æaces, son of Syloson, reinstated there by them, 494

- Chœrilus, the poet, *b.* 479—resists Athens, is besieged by Pericles, defended by the philosopher Melissus, surrenders after a siege of nine months, 440—falls off from Athens, 412—occupied by Alcibiades at the head of an army, 411—joins the Social War against Athens, 357—besieged, 856—9000 colonists sent from Athens, 852—Æschines the orator *d.* at, 814—becomes, with the rest of Greece, subject to Rome, 146—Augustus winters at, A.D. 21—taken by the Turkish pirate Tzachas, 1092—by the Venetians, who acquire there the manufacture of velvet (*Samit*), 1125—subject to the Ottomans, 1459.
- SANOSATA**, taken by Chosroes II., 609—recovered by Heraclius, 625. See **PAUL**, bp. of Antioch.
- SAMOTHRACE**, Perseus escapes to, after the battle of Pydna, and surrenders to the Romans, B.C. 168.
- SAMSON**, judge of Israel, B.C. 1136 (1222 H. 1184 C.).
- SAMUEL**, judge of Israel, B.C. 1128—conquers the Philistines, 1096.
- SAMUEL**, k. of the Bulgarians, conquers Macedon and Thessaly, 978—*d.* 1014. See **BULGARIANS**.
- SANCHA**, daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, and sister of Eleanor, qu. of Hen. III., married to Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, 1243—accompanies her sister to Guyenne, 1255—*d.* 1261.
- SANCHO I.**, Ramirez, k. of Aragon, succeeds his father, Ramiro I., 1067—builds Perpignan, 1068—becomes k. of Navarre as Sancho V., 1076—falls at the siege of Huesca, 1094.
- SANCHO GARCIA**, count of Castile, 1006—1022.
- SANCHO I.** See **LEON**, **SANCHO the Fat**.
- SANCHO II.**, k. of Castile, succeeds his father, Ferdinand I., 1065—defeated in an attempt to subdue his Christian neighbours, 1070—Roderic the Cid restores victory to him against the Arabs, 1071—assassinated at Zamora, 1072.
- SANCHO III.**, k. of Castile, son of Alfonso VII.; on his father's death, Leon is divided from Castile, 1157. See **LEON**.—Founds the order of the Knights of Calatrava, and *d.* 1158.
- SANCHO IV.**, k. of Castile, second son of Alfonso X., *b.* 1258—revolts against his father, 1281—excludes the family of his deceased elder brother, Ferdinand de la Cerda, 1284—*d.* at Toledo, Apr. 25, 1295.
- SANCHO I.**, the *Fat*, k. of Leon, 955—967. See **LEON**.
- SANCHO**, called also Garcia Iniguez and Ximenes, and surnamed Arista, founds an independent State in Navarre, 868. See **NAVARRÉ**, and **GARCIA**, Iniguez.
- SANCHO II.**, k. of Navarre, after many vicissitudes establishes his throne permanently, 970—attacked by Almanzor, who retires, 986—again, 994—*d.* 994.
- SANCHO III.**, k. of Navarre, succeeds Garcia II., 1000—marries Munia Elvira, daughter of Sancho Garcia, count of Castile, 1001—assists Suleiman to obtain the caliphate, 1009—conquers Sobrarbe, 1012—in right of his wife takes possession of Castile, 1028—unites his family with that of Bermudo or Veremund III., k. of Leon, by a treaty of marriage, 1038—*d.* 1036.
- SANCHO IV.**, k. of Navarre, succeeds Garcia III., 1058—Saragossa tributary to him, 1073—murdered by his brother at Zamora, 1076.
- SANCHO V.**, k. of Navarre, occupies the kingdom, and takes the throne on the death of Sancho IV., 1076. See **SANCHO RAMIREZ**, k. of Aragon.
- SANCHO VI.**, k. of Navarre, succeeds Garcia IV., 1150—Alfonso VII. of Castile takes Rioja from him, 1161—he is attacked by Aragon and Castile, 1172—Henry II. of England mediates peace between them, 1179—Richard I. marries his daughter, Berengaria, 1191—Sancho *d.* 1194.
- SANCHO VII.**, k. of Navarre, succeeds Sancho VI., 1194—Alfonso VIII. of Castile takes Biscay, Alava, and Guipuscoa from him, 1200—he concludes the treaty of Mallen with the other Christian princes, 1208—gains with them the victory of Tolosa, 1212—builds Viana, 1219—*d.* 1234.
- SANCHO I.**, k. of Portugal, son of Alfonso I., *b.* 1155—succeeds, 1186—quarrels with the church; takes Silves, 1191—*d.* 1211.
- SANCHO II.**, k. of Portugal, succeeds Alfonso II., 1223—disputes begin between him and his nobles and clergy, 1239—excommunicated by pope Innocent IV., 1245—expelled, and *d.* at Toledo, 1248.
- SANCHO**, son of Alfonso VI., k. of Castile, slain in the battle of Ucles, 1106.
- SANCHO**, archbp. of Toledo, slain in the battle of Mastos, 1275.
- SANCROFT**, William, *b.* 1616—appointed archbp. of Canterbury, 1678—refuses to take the oath to Wm. and Mary; deprived, Feb. 1, 1691—*d.* 1693.
- SANCTION**, Pragmatic, of Bourges, issued by Charles VII. of France, declares the pope subordinate to a general council, and annuls his fiscal rights in France, 1438—abandoned by Francis I., and a new Concordat agreed to, 1515.
- SANCTION**, Pragmatic, of the emperor Charles VI., secures the succession to his daughter, Maria Theresa, and is acknowledged by his hereditary states, 1723—by Spain, July 17, 1725—guaran-

- teed by Great Britain, March 5, 1781—George II. of England, and Charles Emmanuel of Sardinia, alone respect their obligations as guaranties, 1741—the war of the Pragmatic Sanction follows till 1748.
- SANCTORIO**, the invention of the thermometer ascribed to him among others, 1610.
- SAND**, a German student, assassinates Kotzebue at Manheim, March 23, 1819.
- SAND, G.**, b. 1806.
- SANDHURST**, military college founded, 1812.
- SANDROCOTTUS**, incites the Indian provinces which Alexander had conquered, to revolt and expel the Macedonians, B.C. 319—war with Seleucus Nicator, which ends in a treaty of amity concluded by Megasthenes, 305. See **PATALIPUTRA**.
- SANDWICH**, built by the Saxons, to supply a landing-place instead of the blocked-up harbour of Richborough; the Danes attempting to land there, are repulsed by Athelstan, 851—Alfred the Etheling arrives with a band of Normans, and is defeated by Godwin, 1036—Godwin, during his rebellion, collects a fleet there and proceeds to London, 1052—made by Wm. the Conqueror the chief of the Cinque ports, 1067—Richard I. lands at, on his return from his captivity, 1194—inundated by the sea, 1365—attacked and burnt by the French, 1385—visited by qu. Elizabeth, 1572.
- SANDWICH**, Edward, earl of, b. 1625. See **MONTAGUE**, Edward.—Escorts Katharine of Braganza from Lisbon, 1662—commands part of the fleet, which defeats the Dutch, June 3, 1665—is sent soon afterwards ambassador to Spain; killed in the battle of Southwold Bay, May 23, 1672.
- SANDWICH**, John, earl of, minister plenipotentiary, negotiates the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—first lord of the admiralty, Apr. 23; and secretary of state, Sept. 23, 1768—first lord of the admiralty again, 1771—1782—d. 1792.
- SANDWICH ISLANDS** discovered by Captain Cook, Nov. 28, 1778. See **OWYHEE**.—The k. and qu. arrive in London, July 14, 1824—they die soon after.
- SANDYS**, Samuel, succeeds sir R. Walpole as chancellor of the Exchequer, Feb. 16, 1742—created lord Sandys, Dec. 20, 1743—officer of the household, 1743—first commissioner of the Board of Trade, 1761.
- SAN ESTEBAN**, battle of; the Saracens gain a victory at, over Ordonio III., k. of Leon, 965.
- SANGERHAUSEN**, Hanno von, grand-master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1263—1274. See **KNIGHTS, TEUTONIC**.
- SANHEDRIM**, the Jewish, assemblies at Paris, by order of Napoleon I., Aug. 12, 1806.
- SAN MINIATO**, captured by the Florentines, 1370.
- SANNAZARO**, Jacopo, d. 1530.
- SAN-SEVERINI**, a powerful Neapolitan family, come over to Ladislao, and assist him to recover the city of Naples, 1399. See **LÆTUS**, Pomponius.
- SANTACROCE**, the marquis, defeats Antonio of Portugal in his expedition against the Azore Islands, 1582.
- SANTA CRUZ**, in the Canary Islands, Blake destroys a Spanish fleet in the harbour of, Apr. 20, 1657—unsuccessfully attacked by Nelson, who loses his right arm, July 24, 1797.
- SANTA FÉ**, in Mexico, taken by the American gen. Taylor, Aug. 23, 1846.
- SANTA MAURA**, island of. See **LEUCADIA**.—Ceded to the Turks by the Venetians, 1503—taken by the Venetians, 1684—by the Turks, 1715—recovered by the combined Christian fleet, 1716. See **IONIAN ISLANDS**.
- SANTANDER**, the emperor Charles V. arrives at, on his return to Spain from Germany, and his second visit to England, July 23, 1522.
- SANTAREN**, besieged by the Almohade Yusef Abu Jakub, and saved by Alfonso I. of Portugal, 1184.
- SANTA ROSA**, excites a constitutional revolt in Piedmont, which an Austrian army crushes, 1821—minister of commerce to Victor Emmanuel II., 1849—the clergy refuse the last sacrament to him, Aug. 6, 1850.
- SANTA VITTORIA**, in Lombardy, battle of; Philip V. of Spain joins the Gallo-Spanish army on the day of its victory over the Austrians, July 26, 1702.
- SANTERRE**, instigates the massacres at Paris, Aug. 10, 1792—commands the guard at the execution of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793.
- SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA**, in Galicia, founded by Alfonso II., 808—taken by Almanzor, 988—he carries away the bells of the church as trophies, 993—university founded by cardinal Ximenes, 1510.
- SANTIAGO**, in Chili, nearly engulfed by an earthquake, 1731.
- SANTIAGO**, a valuable Spanish register ship, captured by British cruisers, Apr. 29, 1793—prize-money divided, March 26, 1798.
- SANUDO**, Mark, conquers Naxos, and founds his duchy in the Archipelago, 1207—falls in an attempt to obtain Crete, 1209—d. 1220.
- SANUDO**, Angelo, son of Mark, duke of Naxos, 1220—1244.

SANUDO, Mark II., son of Angelo, duke of the Archipelago, 1244—1263. See **MELOS**.

SANUDO, William, son of Mark II., duke of the Archipelago, 1263—1285.

SANUDO, Nicholas I., duke of the Archipelago, 1285—assists the Venetians against Genoa, 1293—against the Greek empire, 1296—at Curzola, 1298—taken prisoner by the Genoese at Gallipoli, 1299—aids in the conquest of Chios, 1304—d. 1308.

SANUDO, John I., brother of Nicholas, succeeds him as duke, 1306—gives his dau., Florence, in marriage to John dalle Carceri, and resigns the duchy to him, 1307.

SANUDO, Mark, younger brother of John I., obtains Melos from him, of which he becomes duke, 1306—gives his daughter, Florence, to Francis Crispo, who succeeds him.

SANUDO, Florence, daughter of John I., marries John dalle Carceri, who succeeds as John II., duke of Naxos, 1307—after his death, she marries Nicholas Spezzabanda, who becomes duke as Nicholas II., 1326.

SANUDO, Florence. See **SANUDO, Mark**, duke of Melos.

SANUDO, Nicholas. See **SPEZZABANDA**.

SAOPHIS II. See **CEPHEREN**, k. of Egypt, and **STPHOAS**.

SAOSDUCHINUS, k. of Babylon, B.C. 667.

SAOUD, grandson of Abdul Wahab, and chief propagator of the Wahaby doctrines, b. about 1767—despoils the tomb of Mahomet, 1804.

SAOUDGI, son of the sultan Amurath I., conspires against his father, is over- come, and blinded, 1375.

SAPIENS, C. Lælius, consul of Rome, B.C. 140.

SAPIENZA, in the Morea, naval battle of; the Genoese admiral, Paganino Doria, captures or destroys a Venetian fleet, Nov. 4, 1854.

SAPOR, or Shapour I., k. of Persia, son of Artaxerxes I., succeeds him, 241—makes peace with Philip, emperor of Rome, 244—joined by Cyriades, the first of the "Thirty Tyrants," 250—defeats the Romans and takes Valerian prisoner, 260—extends his conquests, but his attack on Palmyra resisted by Odenathus, 260. See **ODENATHUS**.—d. 272.

SAPOR II., son of Hormisdas II., born king of Persia, 309—invades Mesopotamia and besieges Nisibis, 338—defeats Constantius II., 339—besieges Nisibis a second time without effect, 346—Constantius resumes hostilities, 347—victory of Sapor at Singara, 348—falls in a third siege of Nisibis; leaves Mesopotamia to defend his eastern provinces against the tribes of Central Asia, 350—after

fruitless negotiations, prepares to resume hostilities, 353—invades Mesopotamia and takes Amida, 359—takes Singara, and repulses Constantius at Bezabde, 360—attacked by Julian, 362—concludes the treaty of Dara with Jovian, and acquires Nisibis, 363—invades Armenia, 365—kept in check by count Trajan, 371—ambassadors are sent to treat with, 375—d. 379.

SAPOR III., k. of Persia, 383—sends a friendly embassy and concludes a treaty with Theodosius II., 384—d. 388.

SAPPHO, the lyric poetess, writes in the metre now called after her, the Sapphic, B.C. 611—visits Sicily, 592—soon afterwards throws herself into the sea from the promontory of Leucate, about 580.

SARACENS, a people of Arabia. See **ARABIA**.—Probably the wanderers of the desert called Ararena by Ælius Gallus, B.C. 24—mentioned by Pliny as Characeni and Arraceni, A.D. 72—an obscure tribe on the borders of Egypt in the time of Ptolemy, 140—Odenathus, styled *Princeps Saracenorum*, 260—serve as mercenaries in the army of the emperor Valens, 376—repel the Goths from the gates of Constantinople, 378—invade Syria and are repulsed by Eugenius, gen. of Anastasius I., 497—invade Palestine and Syria, 502—again, 529—serve in the Persian army against Belisarius, 531—again invade Syria, 613. See **MOHAMMED**, and **MOHAMMEDANS**.—Reduce Anbar and Hira, 632. See **ARABIA** for the succession of caliphs.—Besiege Damascus, and defeat the army of Heraclius at Aznadin, 638—take Damascus, 634—lay siege to Emesa, 635—destroy the Roman army near the river Hieromax or Yermuk, 636—defeat the Persians at Cadesia, 636—take Emesa, Balbec, and Jerusalem, 637—Antioch, Cæsarea, and Borea (Aleppo) surrender to them, and the conquest of Syria is completed, 638—commences the invasion of Egypt, 639—take Alexandria, Dec. 22, 640—continue their conquests in Persia, and defeat Yazdegerd at Nehavend, 642—penetrate from Egypt into Roman Africa, 647—conquer Cyprus and advance into Khorasan, 648—subdue Isauria, 650—complete the conquest of Persia, 651—of Rhodes, 653—their conquests suspended by internal dissensions, 656—they become masters of Numidia and Mauritania, 667—fall in their attack on Constantinople, 668—invade Sicily and take Syracuse, 669—found Caliroan, 670—repeat their attacks on Constantinople; are repulsed by the Greek fire, 673—attempt to invade Spain, but are defeated by Wamba, and finally abandon the siege of C.P., 675—the Mar-

SARACENS—continued.

daïtes of Mount Libanon revolt against them, 677—the Saracens conclude a peace for thirty years with the Romans, and agree to pay an annual tribute, 677—renew it to Justinian II., with a stipulation that he shall repress the revolt of the Mardaïtes; are distracted by continued civil war, 698—conquer Armenia, 698—storm and destroy Carthage, 698—overcome the Berbers and all Northern Africa, 707—land in Spain, 710—subdue it, 712. See MOHAMMEDANS.—Anastasius II. prepares an armament against them, 714—they renew their attacks on Gaul and reduce Autun; are prevented from passing the Rhone, 725—they besiege Nice in Bithynia, 727—defeat Eudes at Arles and Bordeaux, 731—occupy Angoulême, Périgord, Saintonges, and Poitou, 731—are defeated and driven out of Aquitaine, 732—driven out of Arragon, 737—expelled from the greatest part of France, 739—are weakened in Spain by intestine faction, 740—continued discord, 742—Yusef restores order among them, 747—Pepin, k. of France, recovers part of Catalonia, 752—eighty of the Xeqnes decide on making Spain independent, and choose Abderahman Ben Moawiyah their ruler, 754—he arrives from Africa, and is acknowledged caliph, 755.

CALIPHS OF CORDOVA.

See events under their respective names.

Abderahman I., 755—787.

Hixem or Hassem I., 787—795.

Al Hakem I., 795—821.

Abderahman II., 821—852.

Muhamad, 852—886.

Almondhir, 886—898.

Abdallah, 898—912.

Abderahman III., 912—961.

Al Hakem II., 961—976.

Hixem II., 976—1009.

Muhamad II., 1009.

Suleiman Al Mostain, 1009—1016.

Ali Ben Hamud, 1016—1017.

Abderahman IV., 1017—1021.

Al Casim, 1021.

Yahye Ben Ali, 1021—1022.

Abderahman V., 1022—1023.

Muhamad III., 1023—1024.

Yahye Ben Ali restored, 1024—1025.

Hixem III., 1025—1031.

End of the Omniades.

MOORS.

Gehwar, 1031—1043.

Muhamad Ben Gehwar, 1043—1060.

Muhamad Almuatided, 1060—1068.

Muhamad Almoatamad, 1068—1091.

ALMORAVIDES.

Yusef, 1091—1105.

Ali Ben Yusef, 1105—1143

Taxfin Ben Ali, 1143—1145.

ALMOHADES.

Abdelmumen, 1145—1163.

Yusef Abu Jakub, 1163—1184.

Jakub Almansor, 1184—1198.

Muhamad Abdallah, 1198—1213.

Yusef Almoatansir, 1213—1224.

Abul Melic, 1224.

Abdallah Mohamad, 1224—1227.

Abu Lola, 1227—1232.

Aben Hud, 1232—1237.

The Almohades expelled, and the kingdom of Granada founded, 1237. See GRANADA, and MOORS.

SARACENS in Italy. See ITALY, Southern.

SARACENS in Sicily. See SICILY.

SARACUS, or Ninus II., or Sardanapalus, k.

of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 628. *Clin.*

Builds the S.E. edifice at Nimroud, *Lay.*

See NINUS II.

SARAGOSSA, the colony of Cæsar-Augusta,

founded by the emperor Augustus, B.C.

14. See CÆSAR AUGUSTA.—Council of,

A.D. 380. See COUNCILS.—Plundered by

Richarius, k. of the Suevi, 448—the

emir of, invites Charlemagne into Spain,

777—taken by the generals of Hixem,

791—by the Franks, 797—recovered by

Al Hakem, 802—Musa and his son,

Lobia, revolt at, 853—surrenders to Mu-

hamad I., 870—taken by Calib Hafsun,

886—submits to Abderahman III., 917—

Almondhar, the Moorish k. of, is assassinated,

1038—taken by Alfonso VII., k.

of Castile, 1118—the plague rages in,

1348—battle of, gen. Stanhope defeats

the French, and the city opens its gates

to Charles III., 1710—the theatre burnt

down, and 600 lives lost, Dec. 17, 1778—

heroic defence of, by Palafox, against

the French, 1808—surrendered by him,

Feb. 21, 1809.

SARATOGA, gen. Burgoyne surrenders at,

to the American gen. Gates, Oct. 17,

1777.

SARAWAK, in Borneo, Sir Jas. Brooke

takes the title of rajah of, on forming

his settlement at Labuan, Dec. 2, 1846.

See BROOKE, Sir Jas.

SARBAR, a Persian gen., encamps at Chal-

cedon, to besiege Constantinople, 628.

SARBARAZA, a Persian general, is defeated

by Heraclius at Salban, 624.

SARDANAPALUS I., k. of Nineveh. See

ASHURAKHAL.

SARDANAPALUS II. See ESARHADDON.

SARDANAPALUS III. See ASHURAKHAL.

SARDANAPALUS. See NABUCHODONOSOR,

NINUS II., SARACUS, and TONOSOMACHUS.

SARDICA, council of, 847. See COUNCILS.—

Germanus, the patrician, d. at, on his

way to take the command of the army

in Italy, 560.

SARDINIA, occupied by the Carthaginians,

B.C. 550—and still held by them at the

commencement of the first Punic war

SARDINIA—continued.

264—invaded by the Roman consul L. Corn. Scipio, who carries off many captives and much spoil, 269—given up to the Romans, 288—the people refuse submission to their new masters; their first revolt suppressed, 235—renew their struggle, 234—are finally subjugated, 231—a Roman prætor appointed, 227—another revolt suppressed, 177—the consul, L. Aurelius, sent to suppress another, 126—he remains as proconsul and C. Gracchus with him, 125. See GRACCHUS, Caius.—The consul Lepidus, in his contest with his colleague, Catulus, escapes there and is killed, 78—colonized by 4000 Jews and Egyptians, who are expelled from Italy, A.D. 19—Pontianus, bp. of Rome, is banished to, 235—conquered by the Vandals of Africa, 462—many of the African Athanasian bishops banished to, by Thorismund, 497—surrenders to an officer of Belisarius, 534—attacked unsuccessfully by the Saracens, 807—again by Mughid Edim, 1016—he is expelled by the Pisans and Genoese, the former remain masters of the island, 1017. See PISA.—Commotions arise, and the emperor, Frederic I., is called upon to appoint a king, 1164—he divides the island equally between Genoa and Pisa, 1175—the emperor, Frederic II., creates his natural son, Enzo, king. See ENZO.—The island is claimed by pope Gregory IV., 1229—Boniface VIII. invests James II. of Aragon with the sovereignty, 1297—he claims and invades the island, 1324—besieges Cagliari, which the Pisans make a vain effort to relieve, 1325—acquires a great part of the island, 1326—the Genoese endeavour to obtain it from Alfonso IV., 1328—renew the contest with Pedro IV., 1366—the island submits quietly to Ferdinand, k. of Aragon, 1412—claimed again by the Genoese, 1417—annexed by John II. to the crown of Aragon, 1460—becomes an appendage of Spain, 1479—during the Succession War, conquered by a British force under sir John Leake and gen. Stanhope, 1708—by the peace of Rastadt, given, with Naples, to the emperor Chas. VI., 1714—surprised and seized by Philip V. of Spain, 1717—given to Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, in exchange for Sicily, with the title of king, 1720. From this time the dukes of Savoy become

KINGS OF SARDINIA.

See events under their respective names.

Victor Amadeus II., 1720—1730.

Charles Emmanuel III., 1730—1773.

Victor Amadeus III., 1773—1796.

Charles Emmanuel IV., 1796—1802.

Victor Emmanuel I., 1802—1821.

Charles Felix Joseph, 1821—1831.

Charles Albert, 1831—1849.

Victor Emanuel II., 1849.

SARDIS, the capital of Lydia, taken by the Cimmerians, B.C. 635—Artaphernes, Persian gov., 506—taken and burnt by the Ionians, 499—Xerxes winters at, 481—a victory gained near, by Agesilaus II. over the Persians, 396—taken by Antiochus, k. of Syria, and the rebellion of Achæus quelled, 214.

SARDOCES, a Persian officer, crucified by Darius Hystaspes, taken down and healed, restored to favour and high dignity, B.C. 504.

SARGON, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 722, *La.*

SARMATIANS (Sarmatæ or Sauromatæ), the early name of the Slavonians, dwell beyond the Tanais, in the time of Herodotus, B.C. 450—known to Ovid on the northern side of the mouths of the Danube, A.D. 10—molest the frontiers of the Roman empire, and are repulsed by Domitian, 93—by Hadrian, 118—Maximin marches against them, 237—force their way into Pannonia, 256—repulsed by Carus in Thrace, 283—defeated by Constantine, at Campona, Margus, Bononia, and other places on the Danube, 321—unable to resist the Goths, implore the protection of the Romans—the Cæsar Constantine conducts the war successfully, and concludes a peace, 332—refugees settle in Thrace and Macedon, 334—Constantine II. concludes a peace with them, 358—harass Pannonia, 365—ravage Illyricum, and are repelled by Theodosius the younger, 374. See SLAVONIANS.

SARNO, the river, the battle of; Ferdinand, k. of Naples, is defeated by John of Aragon, July 7, 1640.

SARPI, Paul, b. 1552; d. 1622. See PAOLO, Fra.

SARTO, Andrea del, of the Florentine school, b. 1482; d. 1530.

SARTORIUS, sir Geo. Rose, commands don Pedro's fleet, 1832—made a British admiral, 1849.

SARTORIUS and his colleagues displaced from office in Spain, take refuge in France, 1854.

SARUM, Searbyrig, Old Sarum, an ancient town, from which Salisbury derives its origin; battle of; the Britons put to flight by Cynric, k. of Wessex, 552—a bishopric, 1068—see removed to Salisbury, 1217—a decayed borough obnoxious to Reformers, 1790—Horne Tooke returned for, 1801—disfranchised by the Reform Act, 1832.

SARZANA, taken from the Florentines by the Genoese, 1481—recovered by Lorenzo de' Medici, 1487.

SASSOFERRATO, Bartolo da, fl. as a jurist, 1349—prepares the Golden Bull issued by the emperor Charles IV., 1356.

SAS VAN GHENT, taken by the statholder, Fred. Henry, 1644.

SATICULA, a Samnite town, besieged by the Romans, B.C. 816.

SATRAPIES, divisions of the Persian empire formed by Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 516—a twentieth or Indian added by him, 512.

SATRAPES, governors of the Persian provinces, rebel in Asia Minor, B.C. 362—submit to Ochus, 349. See **ARTABAZUS**.

SATURN, two satellites of, discovered by Herschel, 1789.

SATURNIUS, a disciple of Menander, teaches Gnostic doctrines, 111.

SATURNINUS, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," slain in Pontus by the soldiers who had compelled him to rebel, 263—another, raises a rebellion at Antioch, 279—defeated and put to death by Probus, 280.

SATURNINUS, consul of Rome, 383.

SATURNINUS, Apuleius, disturbs Rome by quarrels with Servilius Glaucia, B.C. 100.

SATURNINUS, A. Volusius, consul of Rome, 87.

SATURNINUS, C. Sentius, consul of Rome, B.C. 19—another, A.D. 4.

SATURNINUS, Cn. Sentius, consul of Rome, 41.

SATURNINUS, L. Antonius, revolts in Germany, is defeated and slain, 91.

SATURNINUS, Qu. Volusius, consul of Rome, 56—another, 92.

SATURNINUS, Tl., consul of Rome, 198.

SATYRUS I., k. of Bosphorus, B.C. 407.

SATYRUS II., k. of Bosphorus, son of Parysades, contends for the crown with his brothers, and, after reigning three months, is killed in battle, B.C. 810.

SATYRUS, philosopher of the Peripatetic school, fl., B.C. 180.

SATYRUS, *Med.*, instructs Galen, 147.

SAUCHEE, a village near Bannockburn, battle of, June 18, 1483. See **BANNOCKBURN**, and **JAMES III.**, k. of Scotland.

SAUL, first k. of the Israelites, B.C. 1096—d. 1056 (1070 H.).

SAUL, a native of Tarsus, persecutes the disciples of Jesus of Nazareth, and is converted to their faith, 35—taken by Barnabas to Antioch; holds a year's conference with the founders of the first Christian church there, 36—receives from them a donation, which he takes to Jerusalem for their poor brethren, 37—returns to Antioch, and after another conference, goes forth to preach to the Gentiles, having changed his name to Paul, 38. See **PAUL**.

SAULI, cardinal Bendinello de', condemned to perpetual imprisonment for attempting to poison pope Leo X., 1517.

SAUMAREZ, sir James, b. 1750—commands the Orion in lord Bridport's fleet, 1796—and in the battle of Cape St. Vincent, 1797—second in command at the battle of the Nile, 1796—defeats the French and Spaniards in several successive engagements, July 6 to 18, 1801—created lord De Saumarez, Sept. 15, 1831—d. 1836.

SAUMUR, taken by the Vendéans, June, 1793—attempted revolt at, by general Berton, 1822.

SAUNDERS, sir Charles, serves under Anson, 1740—44—commands the fleet at the taking of Quebec, 1759—a lord of the admiralty, 1765—first lord, 1766—d. 1775.

SAUROMATÆ. See **SARMATIANS**.

SAVAGE, Richard, b. 1700—d. 1743.

SAVANNAH, in Georgia (N. America), founded, 1733—battle of; the Americans and French repulsed by the British, 1779.

SAVANNAH, the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, arrives at Liverpool from New York, July 15, 1819.

SAVARY, René, b. at Marc, Ardennes, 1774—serves in Egypt, 1798—as colonel of gendarmerie, commands at the execution of the duc d'Enghien, 1804—created duke of Rovigo, 1808—made minister of police, June 3, 1810—after the fall of Napoleon is imprisoned at Malta, but escapes, 1815—returns to France, 1819—made commander-in-chief in Algeria, 1832—d. 1833.

SAVERRIO, P. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 279.

SAVILLE, sir George, b. 1726—member for Yorkshire, promotes the county meeting for national economy, Dec. 30, 1779—presents the petition to the House of Commons, Feb. 8, 1780—d. 1784.

SAVILLE, sir John, made comptroller of the king's household by James I., to curb his opposition in the House of Commons, 1622—created baron Savile by Charles I., 1628—d. 1630.

SAVILLE, Thomas, lord, son of John, created earl of Sussex, 1844—d. 1846.

SAVINGS' BANKS originated by the Frugality Bank which Priscilla Wakefield founds at Tottenham, 1804—regulated by Act of Parliament, 1816—again, 1847—the sums invested on their account in the public funds amount to £34,546,484 in 1853.

SAVONA, besieged by the Genoese and relieved by Enzlo, assisted by a Pisan fleet, 1243—the rival popes agree to a conference at, which Gregory XII. at last evades, 1407—conference at, between Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain, 1507—naval battle off: admiral Hotham defeats the French, March 14, 1795.

SAVONAROLA, a Dominican, and two of his

disciples, burnt at Florence, by-desire of pope Alexander VI., for preaching the necessity of reform in the church, May 23, 1498.

SAVOY, or **Sapaudia**, a part of ancient Gaul, south of the Leman Lake, held by the Allobroges, and conquered by the Romans, B.C. 121—included by them in the Viennensis division of the province of Gallia Narbonensis, about 60—occupied by the Burgundians, forms part of their kingdom, A.D. 406—conquered by the Franks, 534—in the division of their empire, part of the dominions of Lothaire I., 840—passes to his youngest son, Charles, k. of Burgundy or Provence, 855—to Louis II., 863—to Charles the Bald, 875—he retires there from a vain attempt to conquer Italy, and d. while crossing Mount Cenis, 877—part of Transjurane or Upper Burgundy, 888—annexed to Germany, 1032—given to the counts of Maurienne; their early history is so obscure, that the time of this investiture is not positively known; the following is said to be the order of their succession. Such facts as have been ascertained relating to them, may be seen under their respective names in this Index.

COUNTS OF MAURIENNE.

Bernold, 1020—1027.
Humbert or Hubert I., 1027—1048.
Amadeus I., 1048—1072.
Humbert or Hubert II., 1072—1109.

COUNTS OF SAVOY.

Amadeus II. or III., 1109—1148.
Humbert or Hubert III., 1148—1188.
Thomas, 1188—1233.
Amadeus III. or IV., 1233—1258.
Bonifacio Rolando, 1258—1263.
Peter, 1263—1268.
Philip I., 1268—1285.
Amadeus IV. or V., 1285—1323.
Edward, 1323—1329.
Aimon *the Pacific*, 1329—1343.
Amadeus V. or VI., *the Green*, 1343—1383.
Amadeus VII., *the Red*, 1383—1391.
Amadeus VIII., 1391—(pope Felix V.) 1451.

DUKES OF SAVOY FROM 1416.

Louis, 1451—1465.
Amadeus IX., 1465—1472.
Filiberto I., 1472—1482.
Charles I., 1482—1489.
Charles II., 1489—1496.
Philip II., 1496—1497.
Filiberto II., 1497—1504.
Charles III., 1504—1553.
Emanuel Filiberto, 1553—1580.
Charles Emanuel I., 1580—1630.
Victor Amadeus I., 1630—1637.
Francis Hyacinth, 1637—1638.
Charles Emanuel II., 1638—1675.
Victor Amadeus II., 1675—k. of Sicily,

1713—of Sardinia, in which title that of duke of Savoy is merged, 1720. See **SARDINIA**, kings of, and **VICTOR AMADEUS II.**, k. of Sardinia.

SAVOY, Anne of, the name taken by Jane, daughter of Amadeus IV., count of Savoy, on her marriage to Andronicus III., emperor of the East, 1326. See **ANNE of Savoy**.

SAVOY, Bona of. See **BONA**.

SAVOY, Boniface of, son of Count Thomas, and uncle of Eleanor, qu. of Henry III., made archbp. of Canterbury, 1244—d. 1270.

SAVOY, Eugene, prince of. See **EUGENE FRANCIS**, prince of Savoy.

SAVOY, Louisa of, widow of Charles, duke d'Angoulême, and mother of Francis I., causes Charles, duke de Bourbon, to withdraw from France and engage in the service of the emperor Charles V., 1523—regent of France during her son's captivity at Madrid, 1525—concludes the peace of Cambray with Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, 1529—d. 1581.

SAVOY, Peter of, son of count Thomas, b. 1203—accompanies his niece, Eleanor, to England; receives from Henry III. the palaces of Shene, now Richmond, and the Savoy in the Strand, 1236—is invested by Richard, earl of Cornwall, k. of the Romans, with the castle of Chillon on the lake Lausanne, and other lands, 1257—succeeds his nephew, Bonifacio Rolando, as count of Savoy, 1263—d. at Chillon, 1268.

SAVOY, Thomas of. See **THOMAS**, prince of Savoy.

SAVOY, William of. See **WILLIAM**, bp. of Valence.

SAVOY, the duchess of, wife of duke Victor Amadeus II., and only daughter of Henrietta, duchess of Orleans, youngest dau. of Charles I. of Great Britain, delivers to both Houses of Parliament, through her ambassador, count Maffei, a protest against the Act of Settlement, and asserts her right to the British throne, 1701.

SAVOY PALACE, London, receives its name from Peter of Savoy, son of Thomas, count of Savoy, and uncle of qu. Eleanor, to whom it is given by Henry III., 1236—John II., k. of France, confined there, 1357—d. there, April 8, 1364—burnt by the followers of Wat Tyler, 1381—conference respecting the Liturgy held there, 1661.

SAWBIDGE, ald. John, lord mayor of London, 1775—6—d. 1795.

SAWTRÉ, William, a parish priest of St. Osyth, London, burnt alive in Smithfield, for professing the principles of Wickliffe, Feb. 12, 1401.

SAXBY, colonel, the reputed author of a pamphlet, "Killing no Murder," *d.* in the Tower, 1658.

SAXE, the count de, French marshal, *b.* 1638—commands the army of Louis XV. in the Netherlands, and defeats the duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy, April 30, 1745—the allied army at Raucoux, Oct. 1, 1746—the duke of Cumberland at Laffeld, June 20, 1747—*d.* Nov. 30, 1750, and is buried in the Protestant church at Strasburg.

SAXE COBURG GOTHA, a branch of the ducal house, commenced by John Ernest, seventh son of Ernest I., duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, 1675—Augusta, princess of, marries Fred. Louis, prince of Wales, Apr. 27, 1736—*d.* Feb. 8, 1772. See COBURG, Fred. Josiah, prince of—Leopold Geo. Fred., prince of, marries the princess Charlotte of Wales, May 2, 1816. See LEOPOLD of Saxe Coburg—Victoria Maria Louisa, princess of Leiningen, marries Edward, duke of Kent, May 28, 1818. See VICTORIA, duchess of Kent—Ernest Antony, duke, establishes a constitutional government in his States, 1821—receives additional territories on the death of Fred. IV. of Saxe Gotha Altenburg without issue, 1826—his mother, the duchess dowager, mother also of Leopold and Victoria, *d.* 1831—Ernest Antony, *d.* 1844—Ernest II. grants freedom of the press to his people, and improves the constitution; his mother, the duchess dowager, *d.* 1848—his brother, Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, marries Victoria, qu. of Great Britain, Feb. 10, 1840. See ALBERT, prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha—Ferdinand Augustus Francis Antony, prince of, marries Maria da Gloria, qu. of Portugal, 1835—regent for their son, Nov. 15, 1853. See PEDRO V., k. of Portugal.

SAXE GOTHA ALTENBURG: first duke, Ernest I., seventh son of John, duke of Saxe Weimar, inherits this part of his father's dominions, 1606—at his death, the duchies of Coburg, Hildenburg-hausen, and Meiningen are formed for his younger sons; the elder, Frederic I., retains Altenburg, 1675—is succeeded by Frederic II., 1691; Frederic III., 1732; Ernest Louis, 1772; Emilius Augustus, 1804; Frederic IV., 1822—at his death, the line becomes extinct, and his lands are divided among the other branches of the family; the title transferred to Hildenburghausen, 1826.

SAXE HILDENBURGHAUSEN: first duke, Ernest, sixth son of Ernest I. of Saxe Gotha, takes this part of his father's duchy, 1675—in the division of the family lands, Frederic takes the title of

duke of Saxe Altenburg, 1626—*d.* 1684—his second son, George Charles Frederic, *d.* 1853—Ernest Frederic Paul George Nicholas, *b.* Sept. 16, 1826—succeeds, Aug. 3, 1853.

SAXE MEININGEN: first duke, Bernhard, third son of Ernest I. of Saxe Gotha, 1675—George Fred., duke, 1782—his daughter, Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresia Caroline, marries the duke of Clarence, July 11, 1818. See ADELAIDE, qu. of Great Britain—Bernhard Erich Freund, duke, *b.* Dec. 17, 1800—succeeds, Dec. 24, 1808.

SAXE WEIMAR: first duke, John William, 1554—John, duke, 1573—at his death, gives Altenburg to his son Ernest, 1606. See BERNHARD of Saxe Weimar—Anne Amelia duchess, the patroness of German literature, *d.* 1807—Chas. Augustus takes the title of grand duke, 1816—introduces representative government in his States, 1816—*d.* 1828—Chas. Fred. *d.* 1854—Charles Alexander Aug. John, *b.* June 24, 1818—succeeds, Aug. 9, 1854.

SAXO GRAMMATICUS. See GRAMMATICUS.

SAXON CHRONICLE. See ANGLO SAXON.

SAXONS, not known to the Romans in the time of Tacitus, 90—first mentioned by Ptolemy, and placed by him in the southern part of the Cimbric peninsula, 140—molest the coast of Britain, 250—become more frequent and predatory in their incursions, 365—invade Gaul, and are driven back to their ships by Severus, 370—Stilicho fortifies the coast of Britain against them, 399. For their settlement in the island, see BRITAIN and ENGLAND.—Desist from naval warfare and extend themselves south of the Elbe, where they encounter the Franks in Austrasia, 555—defeat Chlotair, but afterwards agree to pay him an annual tribute of 300 cows for permission to feed their cattle in his pasture lands, 556—allies of the Lombards in their invasion of Italy, 568—those of the Lippe pay tribute to Charles Martel, 738—defeated by Carloman, 745—by Pepin, 754—continue their resistance, 766—Charlemagne begins his long war against them, 772—they advance into his northern provinces during his absence in Italy, 774—defeated by him in a tremendous battle near Paderborn, at the sources of the Lippe, 776—Council and Diet of Paderborn to promote Christianity among them and regulate their government, 777—again revolt, 778—defend themselves bravely under Witkind, 779—Charlemagne reduces them to obedience and creates among them the bishoprics of Paderborn, Verden, Munster, Halberstadt, and Minden, 780—they revolt and rout his generals at Saueenthal, but are

afterwards totally defeated, and Witikind retires into Denmark, 782—they make another struggle for independence, and are defeated in two battles by Charlemagne, 783—again defeated, but still unsubdued, 784—their chiefs Witikind and Alboin submit, and profess Christianity: three more bishoprics created among them, 785—again revolt, 792—they submit without a battle on the approach of Charlemagne, 794—he ravages their country to avenge the death of his ally Wilza, k. of the Obotrites, 796—many thousands transplanted into France; Alcuin obtains their release, 796—make their final submission at Salz, in Franconia, 808—large colonies again removed into distant parts of the empire, 804—Louis I. restores some of their lost privileges, 814—employs them to restore Harold in Jutland, 815. See **SAXONY**.

SAXONY, comprising nearly the whole north of Germany between the rivers Weser and Oder, and from the Baltic Sea to the mountain ridges of Hesse and Thüringen, becomes after the struggle of its people against Charlemagne, a civilized and powerful country; forms a kingdom for Louis II., 876—created by him a separate duchy in favour of Otho, from whom a line of distinguished emperors descends, 890.

DUKES OF SAXONY.

See events under their respective names.

Otho I., 890—912.

Henry I., 912—936. See **HENRY the Fowler**.

Otho II., 936—960. See **OTHO I.**, emperor of Germany.

Hermann Billung, 960—973.

Bernhard I., 973—1010.

Bernhard II., 1010—1032.

Otho III., 1032—1073.

Magnus, 1073—leagues with Guelf of Bavaria against the emperor Henry IV.—is defeated and taken prisoner, 1073—his people rise, obtain his release, and the peace of Goslar is concluded, 1074—in another outbreak, they are defeated at Hohenburg, 1075—another league with Guelf; they besiege Würzburg and defeat the emperor, 1086—Magnus submits to him, 1088—*d.* 1106.

Lothaire, 1106—1136. See **LOTHAIRE II.**, emperor of Germany.

Henry I., *the Proud*, 1136—1159. See **BAVARIA**.

Henry II., *the Lion*, 1139—1180. See **BAVARIA** and **BRUNSWICK**.

Saxony divided; Brunswick left to Henry *the Lion*, part annexed to the see of Cologne, the remainder given to Bernhard of Ascherleben, with the title of elector, 1180.

ELECTORS OF SAXONY.

Bernhard III., 1180—1212.

Albert I., 1212—defeats Waldemar II., k. of Denmark at Bornhövet, 1227—*d.* 1260.

Albert II., 1260—1298.

Rudolf I., 1298—1356.

Rudolf II., 1356—1370.

Wenceslas, 1370—1388.

Rudolf III., 1388—1418.

Albert III., 1418—1423.

Frederic I., *of Meissen*, 1423—1428.

Frederic II., 1428—1464.

His sons Ernest and Albert divide his states, and found the Ernestine and Albertine houses; the electoral dignity remains for the present with the former. See **SAXONY**, **ALBERTINE LINE**.

SAXONY, ERNESTINE LINE.

Ernest, 1464—1486.

Frederic III., 1486—1525.

John, 1525—1532.

John Frederic, 1532—deprived, and the electorate transferred to Maurice of the Albertine line, 1548—the title of duke given to John Frederic, and at his death his son, John William, founds the duchy of Saxe Weimar, 1554. See **SAXE WEIMAR**.

Maurice, 1548—1553.

Augustus, 1553—1586.

Christian I., 1586—1591.

Christian II., 1591—1611.

John George I., 1611—1656.

John George II., 1656—1690.

John George III., 1690—1691.

John George IV., 1691—1694.

Frederic Augustus I., 1694—k. of Poland, 1697—*d.* 1733.

Frederic Augustus II., and k. of Poland, 1733—1763.

Frederic Augustus III., 1763—takes the title of king, 1806.

KINGS OF SAXONY.

Frederic Augustus I., 1806—1827.

Antony Clement, 1827—1836.

Frederic Augustus II., 1836—1854.

John Nepomucene Maria Joseph, 1854.

SAXONY, ALBERTINE LINE.

Albert, 1464—1500.

George, 1500—1539.

Maurice, 1539—becomes elector, 1548.

SAXONY, Frederic, duke of, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1498—1510. See **KNIGHTS**, **Teutonic**.

SAXRED, k. of Essex, 614—625. See **ESSEX**, kingdom of.

SAY, Jean Baptiste, b. 1767—*d.* 1832.

SAYE AND SELS, William Fiennes, lord, created viscount, 1624—receives a large grant of land in Connecticut, 1630—lord privy seal, 1660—*d.* 1662.

SAYERS, Frank, M.D.—*d.* 1817.

SCÆVA, D. Junius Brutus, consul of Rome, B.C. 292.

SCÆVOLA, P. Mucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 175—another, 133.

SCÆVOLA, Qu. Mucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 174—others, 117 and 95.

SCALA, Cane dalla, becomes lord of Padua, 1333.

SCALA, Mastino dalla, obtains authority in Verona, 1262.

SCALA, Mastino dalla, cedes Treviso to the Venetians, 1339—cedes Lucca to Florence, which the Pisans oppose by a war, 1341.

SCALES, lord, taken prisoner at Patay, June 18, 1429.

SCALIGER, Joseph, b. 1540—in his book, "*De Emendatione Temporum*," rejects the Gregorian era, 1563—d. 1609.

SCALIGER, Julius Cæsar, b. 1483—d. 1558.

SCAMANDER, k. of Troy, B.C. 1546.

SCAMANDER, Olympic victor, B.C. 476.

SCANDERBEG (George Castriot), b. 1369—distinguishes himself in the Ottoman army, 1442—seizes Croya, and establishes an independent principality in Albania, 1443—attacked in vain by Amurat II., 1447—makes peace with Mahomet II., and leads a body of Albanians to the support of Ferdinand I. in Naples, 1461—d. Jan. 7, 1467.

SCANDERBEE. See ALEXANDRIA on the Issus.

SCANDINAVIA. See DENMARK, NORWAY, and SWEDEN.

SCAPULA, gov. of Carthage—Tertullian addresses a vindication of the Christians to, 211.

SCAPULA, Ostorius. See OSTORIUS P. SCAPULA.—d. 66.

SCAPULA, P. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 328.

SCARBOROUGH, Tostig, earl of Northumberland, lands at, 1066—Piers Gaveston is made prisoner at, 1312.

SCARBOROUGH, Richard viscount Lumley, created earl of, April 15, 1690—d. 1721.

SCARLETT, Sir James. See ABINGER, lord.

SCARBON, Paul, b. 1610—d. 1660. See AUBIGNÉ, François.

SCAURUS, defended by Cicero, B.C. 54.

SCAURUS, Terentius, the grammarian, a., 118.

SCAURUS, the Younger, educates the future emperor, L. Verus, 143.

SCAURUS, M. Æmilius, b. B.C. 162—consul of Rome, 115—repels the charge brought against him of having promoted the disaffection of the allies, 90.

SCAURUS, M. Aurelius, consul of Rome, defeated by the Cimbræ, B.C. 108.

SCHAEF, a Dutchman, sent by Van Diemen to explore the ocean north of Japan, 1643.

SCHAFTHAUSEN, joins the Swiss confederacy, 1501—a Canton of the new League, 1515.

SCHAFRA. See CEPHREN.

SCHAMYL, the Circassian leader, resists the domination of the Russians, 1836—maintains successful war against them, 1840—escapes from the fort of Achulga, Aug. 29, 1849—defeats the Russians, Apr. 23 and May 26, 1850—co-operates with the British and French armaments in the Black Sea, 1855.

SCHAEFFER, Ary, painter, b. 1795; d. 1858.

SCHELDT, the river, ascended by the Danes to Louvain, 884—the Dutch levy heavy tolls on vessels that enter, 1609—the navigation closed by the peace of Westphalia, 1648—the emperor Joseph's plan for reopening it opposed by Holland, Russia, and Sweden, 1784—blockaded by an English fleet, Nov. 15, 1829.

SCHELLENBERG, battle of—the Bavarian lines forced by Marlborough and Prince Louis of Baden, July 2, 1704.

SCHENJAKA, Dmitri, seizes his cousin Vassili, grand prince of Moscow, and deprives him of his sight, 1448.

SCHERRER, the French republican general, defeats the Austrians at Loano, Nov. 23, 1796—is defeated by Kray in a series of actions near Verona, March 28 to 30, 1799—and at Magnano, April 5.

SCHILLER, Frederic Von, b. 1759—publishes his "*Robbers*," 1781—his tragedies popular in England, 1796—d. 1805—his correspondence with Goethe taken from the sealed casket, and ordered to be printed, May 17, 1850.

SCHIMMELPENNINGCK, appointed pensionary to the Batavian republic, March 15, 1806.

SCHISM, final, between the Greek and Roman churches, 867. See EASTERN church.—The great, in the Western church, 1378—1455. See POPES.—In the Scotch church, 1841.

SCHLEGEL, Augustus William von, b. 1767—d. 1836.

SCHLEGEL, Frederic von, b. 1772—his patriotic songs popular in Germany, 1813—d. 1829.

SCHLESWIG, or South Jutland, the central part of the Cimbric peninsula, early peopled by Saxons, who carry on their piracies from its bays and harbours. See SAXONS.—Made a separate kingdom by Sigfrid, 777—affords a refuge to the Saxon Witikind from Charlemagne, 782—his brother Godfrey succeeds about 804. See GODFREY, k. of South Jutland.—Hemming, son of Godfrey, makes peace with Charlemagne, 801—d. 806—his sons raise a civil war, and Harold is expelled, 814. See HAROLD.—He brings Ansgar, who preaches Christianity, and builds a church in the town of Schleswig, 823—conquered by Gorm, k. of Denmark, 863—by Henry I.

SCHLESWIG—continued.

of Germany, and made a margraviate, 981—invaded by Harold II. of Denmark, who repairs the Danawerk on the Eyder, 987—the margrave Frotho restores the church of Schleswig, and erects one at Aarhuus, 960—the emperor, Otho I., regains his supremacy, 972—Otho II. destroys the Danawerk, 975—Otho III. restrains the plundering inroads of Swein of Denmark, 992—Schleswig given up to Canute the Great, by the emperor Conrad II., 1025—invaded by the Wends, 1045—revolts against Canute II., 1068—made a duchy by Erik I., for his son Canute Laward, 1102—plundered by Henry, k. of the Wends, 1113—Canute Laward murdered by Niels, k. of Denmark—the people proclaim his brother Erik II., and place him on the throne, 1134—the bp. heads a revolt against Canute IV., 1196—makes Waldemar II. k., 1202—Schleswig inherited by the sons of Abel, k. of Denmark, 1252—reunited to the crown on duke Waldemar becoming k., 1340—given by Margaret to Gerard VI., duke of Holstein, 1387—reclaimed by her on his death, 1404—the greater part, after a war of many years, given up by Erik VII. to duke Adolphus VIII., 1435—the whole ceded to him by Christopher III., 1447—his daughter and heiress, Hedwig, transmits the duchy to her son, Christian I., and it is again annexed to Denmark, 1460—inherited by his son, Frederic, 1490—on his becoming k. is again brought back to the crown, 1523—Hadersleben, Rendsburg, and other parts, bestowed on his brother, John the Elder, by Christian III., k. of Denmark, and Gottorp erected into a separate duchy for his youngest brother, Adolphus, 1544. See HOLSTEIN GOTTORP.—On the death of John, his portion reverts to the crown, 1580—conquered by the imperial general, Wallenstein, 1627—restored, 1629—the acquisition of Gottorp makes the whole duchy finally an appendage of Denmark, 1767-73—incorporated with the kingdom, the States unite with those of Holstein to insist on their rights as portions of the Germanic body, 1846. See HOLSTEIN.—On the accession of Frederic VII., claim these privileges, March 22, 1848—declare their independence at Kiel, March 23; are supported by the k. of Prussia, 24; by the Frankfort assembly, Apr. 14; Prussian and Hanoverian troops arrive; take the town of Schleswig, Apr. 23; Flensburg, 25; driven back to Gravenstein, May 28; defeat the Danes at Duppeln, June 25; Great Britain mediates; armistice of Malmö concluded, Aug. 26; hostilities recommence; the naval force of

the Danes defeated in the harbour of Eckernfjord, Apr. 5, 1849—their intrenchments at Duppeln forced, 15; Colding taken, 23; the Prussians repulsed at Aarhuus, May 31; the k. of Prussia withdraws, and agrees to preliminaries of peace, July 10, which the Schleswig and Holstein Diet rejects, 21; the Holstein army enters the town of Schleswig, July 15, 1850—the Danes occupy Flensburg and the island of Femern, 16; obtain a decisive victory at Idstedt, 26; take Eckernfjord, 28; enter Tönningen, Aug. 10; the Schleswig and Holstein Legislative Assembly meet at Kiel, Sept. 9; the Prussian minister brings the Schleswig Holstein question before Lord Palmerston, Aug. 1; treaty for the settlement of the dispute concluded at London, by Great Britain, France, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, Aug. 2; the Holstein troops besiege Friederichstadt, Sept. 29; are repulsed at Tönningen, Sept. 30; are joined by Prussian volunteers, Oct. 13; Austrian and Prussian commissaries at Kiel, demand the entire submission of Holstein, Jan. 6, 1851; the Chamber at Kiel submits, Jan. 11; the Holstein authorities resign, Feb. 1; the army disbanded, March 29.

SCHLIFFENBACH, the Swedish general, defeated by the Russian, Sheremetef, near Dorpat, 1701

SCHMALKALDEN, first meetings at, 1529—league of, formed by the Protestant princes, 1531—renewed for ten years, 1536. See PROTESTANTS.

SCHOKFFER, Peter. See PRINTING.

SCHOLASTICUS, exarch of Ravenna, 713-727.

SCHOLEY, George, sheriff of London, 1804—committed to Newgate by the House of Commons, for partiality to Sir Francis Burdett in the Middlesex election, March 9, 1805—lord mayor of London, 1812-13.

SCHOMBERG, a French marshal, defends the Isle de Rhé against Buckingham, 1637—defeats the duke of Montmorency, an enemy of Richelieu, at Castelnaudry, 1632.

SCHOMBERG, Frederic, count, b. 1619—comes to England and advises Chas. II. not to sell Dunkirk, 1662—defeats don John of Austria at Estremoz, 1668—serves in the French army in Flanders, 1676—comes to England with the prince of Orange, 1688—master general of the Ordnance, and created duke of Schomberg, 1689—falls in the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

SCHOMBERG, Charles, duke of, eldest son of Fred., sent by Wm. III. with an auxiliary force to the duke of Savoy, 1691—killed at the battle of Marignano, Oct. 4, 1693.

SCHOMBERG, Meinhard, duke of, second son of Fred. See **LEINSTER**, Meinhard, duke of.—Succeeds his brother Charles, 1698—commander-in-chief, 1696—sent with an army to Portugal, resigns in disgust, 1704—d. 1719.

SCHUMLA, the Russians repulsed before, by the Turks, retire over the Danube, 1828.

SCHUTZ, baron, ambassador from Hanover, applies for a writ for the electoral prince (afterwards George II.) to sit in the House of Lords as duke of Cambridge, &c., forbidden to appear at the court of *qu. Anne*, 1714.

SCHWANHALER, sculptor, b. 1802—d. 1848.

SCHWARTZ, Christian Frederic, the missionary in India, b. 1726—d. 1798.

SCHWARTZENBERG, von, the imperial gen., besieges Buda, and defeats the efforts of the Turks to relieve it, 1599.

SCHWARTZENBERG, prince, b. 1771—commands the Austrian army at Leipsic, Oct. 16, 1813; enters France through Switzerland, Dec. 21—joins Blücher at Langres, Jan. 25, 1814—enters Paris, March 31; visits London, June 7.

SCHWARTZENBERG, prince, b. 1800—replies to earl Granville's circular respecting political refugees, Feb. 8, 1853—d. Apr. 5.

SCHWEIDNITZ, taken by the Austrians, Nov. 12, 1757—recovered by Frederic the Great, 1758—taken by Laudohn, Oct. 1761—recovered by Frederic, 1762.

SCHWEIZ, one of the three first cantons of the Swiss confederation, 1306—disputes with Zurich respecting the Toggenburg, 1436—takes the lead in resisting France, 1802—one of the new confederacy, 1815—joins the Sonderbund, 1844.

SCHWENKEN, Burchard von, grand-master of the Teutonic knights, 1283—1290. See **KNIGHTS, TEUTONIC**.

SCHWERIN, the duke of, takes Waldemar II., k. of Denmark, prisoner, 1223. See **MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN**.

SCHWERIN, the Prussian marahal, killed at the battle of Prague, 1757.

SCIARRA, Marco, seeks the protection of the Venetians, but is given up by them to pope Clement VIII., 1592.

SCILLY ISLES, sir Cloudeasy Shovel is wrecked on the, Oct. 22, 1707.

SCINDIE. See **AMBERS**.—Annexed to the British dominions, 1844.

SCINDIAH, or Sindiah, a Mahratta chief, rises in power, 1762—master of Delhi and the Great Mogul, 1785—war with the British, 1803—defeated by sir A. Wellesley at Argaum, Nov.; and at Gawalpurh, Dec. 14; makes a treaty of peace, Dec. 30—another treaty, Dec. 24, 1805.

SCINDIAH, driven from Gwallor by his mutinous troops, is reinstated by the British, 1868.

SCIO. See **CHIOS**.

SCIPIO, Cn., sent with P. Corn. Scipio into Spain at the head of an army, B.C. 217. See **SCIPIO**, P. Cornelius.

SCIPIO, Cn. Corn. Hispanus, d. while consul of Rome, B.C. 178.

SCIPIO, L. Cornelius, consul of Rome, B.C. 350—another, 298—another, while consul, plunders Sardinia and Corsica, without permanent conquest, 259—another, brother of Africanus, goes, while consul, to command in Greece, assisted by his brother; grants a truce to the *Ætolians*, passes into Asia, gains a great victory over Antiochus at Magnesia, and receives the surname of Asiaticus, 190.

SCIPIO, Metellus, a friend of Cato, commits suicide after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

SCIPIO, P. Cornelius, father of Africanus, while consul, defeated by Hannibal and wounded in the battle of the Trebia, B.C. 218—sent with an army into Spain, assisted by Cn. Scipio, 217—they gain victories over Hasdrubal, 216 and 215—are defeated and slain, 212.

SCIPIO, P. Cornelius. See **AFRICANUS**, **ÆMILIANUS** and **NASICA**.—Other consuls of this name, B.C. 16, and A.D. 56.

SCIAVONIA, the present province, conquered by the Austrians from the Turks, 1687. See **SLAVONIANS**.

SCODRA, or Skutari, in Albania, successfully defended by Antonio Loredano against the Turks, 1476.

SCONE, the Scottish coronation stone is brought from, by Edw. I., and placed in Westminster Abbey, 1296—Charles II. crowned at, Jan. 1, 1651.

SCOPAS, *Ætolian* prætor, defeats the Achæans at Caphysæ, B.C. 220—again prætor, 212—ally of Ptolemy Epiphanes, brings money and troops from Egypt, 199—defeated by Antiochus *Magnus* at Panium, 198.

SCOPAS, an eminent sculptor of Ephesus, employed by Artemisia on the Mausoleum, B.C. 352.

SCOPELIANUS, the sophist of Clazomenæ, sent as an ambassador from Asia, prevails on Domitian to revoke his edict against planting vines, 83.

SOORDISCI, the, a Celtic tribe, from the banks of the Danube, penetrate into France and totally defeat the consul C. Porcius Cato, B.C. 114.

SOOTCH CHURCH. See **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**.

SCOTCH PARLIAMENT. See **PARLIAMENT** of Scotland.

SCOTLAND, the division of Britain north of the Tweed, first peopled by Celtic tribes, among whom the Caledonians take the lead in resisting the Romans. See **CALEDONIANS**.—The Picts are opposed by Constantius Chlorus, 311—unite with

SCOTLAND—continued.

the Scots, invade the southern province, and are driven back by the emperor Constantine, 343—again advance, 350—Julian sends Lupicinus from Gaul to check them, 360—they repeat their invasion, 364—are repelled by Theodosius, who restores the province, and names it Valentia, 369—they are again masters of it, 400—invalidate South Britain, 403—overrun and plunder it, 426—are driven back by the Saxons, 449—restrained by the new kingdom of Ida in Northumberland, 547—the monastery of Iona founded by Columba, 565—the Scots preponderate over the Picts, and gain a victory over them at Dunkeld about 580—are defeated at Degsastan by Ethelfrid, k. of Northumberland, 603—Edwin holds a part of their country and builds Edinburgh about 630—they recover these lands from Egfrid, 685—the marriage of Aycha, k. of the Scots, to Ungaria, sister of Hungus, k. of the Picts, prepares the union of the two nations, and the future kingdom of Scotland; their son, Alpina, reigns, 833–836—his son, Kenneth, on the death of Hungus, becomes monarch of the whole country, 836.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

For important events refer to their respective names in this Index, and to contemporary kings of England.

Kenneth M'Alpine, 836–860.

Donald III., 860–863.

Constantine, 863–880.

Aodh, Eocha, and Grig, *their years uncertain*.

Donald IV., 862–904.

Constantine III., 904–944.

Malcolm I., 944–953.

Indulf, 953–961.

Duff, 961–965.

Culan, 965–970.

Kenneth III., 970–994.

Constantine IV., 994–995.

Kenneth IV., 995–1003.

Malcolm II., 1003–1033.

Duncan I., 1033–1039.

Macbeth, 1039–1056.

Malcolm III., *Cannmore*, 1056–1093.

Donald Bane, 1093–1098.

Edgar, 1098–1107.

Alexander I., 1107–1124.

David I., 1124–1153.

Malcolm IV., 1153–1165.

William, *the Lion*, 1165–1214.

Alexander II., 1214–1249.

Alexander III., 1249–1286.

Margaret, 1286–1291.

Interregnum.

John Balliol, 1292–1296.

Scotland subject to England, 1296–1306.

Robert I., *Bruce*, 1306–1329.

David II., *Bruce*, 1329–1371.

HOUSE OF STUART.

Robert II., 1371–1390.

Robert III., 1390–1406.

James I., 1406–1437.

James II., 1437–1460.

James III., 1460–1488.

James IV., 1488–1513.

James V., 1513–1542.

Mary, 1542–1567.

James VI., 1567–1603.

United to England, constitutes the kingdom of Great Britain, 1603.

All subsequent events relating to Scotland may be found under the respective names of the sovereigns of Great Britain.

SCOTT, American gen., defeats the Mexicans in successive battles; he and Taylor take Vera Cruz, March 29, Mexico, Sept. 16, 1847.

SCOTT, John, b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1751—makes his first parliamentary efforts in opposing Fox's India Bills, Nov. 1783—solicitor gen., June 28, 1788—attorney-gen., Feb. 14, 1793—opens the charge of constructive treason against Horne Tooke and others, in a speech of nine hours, Oct. 1794—chief justice of the Common Pleas, and created a peer, July 18, 1799. See ELDON, John Scott, lord.

SCOTT, John, editor of the London Magazine, killed in a duel with Mr. Christie, 1821.

SCOTT, John, the engraver, b. 1774—d. 1823.

SCOTT, Michael, translates the works of Aristotle, 1249.

SCOTT, Walter, b. 1771—translates Burger's "Leonora," 1796—publishes his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, 1802—3—his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, 1806—*Marmion*, 1808—*Lady of the Lake*, 1810—declines the poet-laureatship, 1813—publishes *Waverley*, 1814—*Antiquary*, 1816—Ivanhoe, 1819—the first baronet created by George IV., 1820—involved in the commercial crisis, 1826—*Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, 1827—*Tales of a Grandfather*, 1829—d. 1832—a monument to him commenced at Edinburgh, 1844—completed, 1846.

SCOTT, sir Walter, son of the above, b. 1801—d. 1847.

SCOTT, William, b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1745—admiralty advocate, 1782—judge of the Consistory Court, 1788—commissioner of the Board of Trade, and judge of the Admiralty Court, Oct. 28, 1798—created lord Stowell, July 17, 1821—d. 1836.

SCOTUS. See DUNS, ERIGENA, and MARIANUS.

SCRAFTON, Mr., one of the supervisors of Indian affairs, lost at sea, 1760.

SCRIBE, Eugene, b. 1791.

SCRIBONIA, divorced by Octavius, B.C. 88.
SCRIBONIANUS, Fur. Camillus, consul of Rome, 82.

SCRIPTURES. See BIBLE.

SCROPE, Richard, bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, 1386—archbp. of York, 1398—joins an insurrection of the earl of Northumberland, is taken, condemned, and beheaded, 1405.

SCROPE, lord Henry Le, beheaded for rebelling in favour of Mortimer, earl of March, 1415.

SCROPE, a regicide, executed, Oct. 17, 1680.

SCROPE, lord and lady, Mary, qu. of Scots, is placed under the care of, at Bolton, 1568.

SCUDERY, Mad. de, French novelist, fl., 1647.

SCUTARI, opposite to Constantinople, on the sites of the ancient Chalcedon and Chrysopolis. See CHALCEDON and CHERSOPOLIS.—Hospital of the Crimean army; Miss Nightingale and a band of English nurses arrive at, to attend the sick and wounded, Nov. 6, 1854.

SCUTARI, or Sautari. See SCODRA.

SCYMNUS of Chios dedicates his poems to Nicomedes of Bithynia, B.C. 90.

SCYROS. See PHERCYDES.—Taken by Cimon, son of Miltiades, B.C. 476.

SCYTHA, Johannes, consul of Rome. See GIBBUS.

SCYTHIANS (Gothic tribes). See MASSAGETÆ.—Defeat Darius, B.C. 507—repulsed by Alexander between the Oxus and Jaxartes, 329—tribes so called by some, and by others Heruli, ravage Greece and Asia, A.D. 267. See GOTHs.

SEA, rises suddenly on the coasts of Greece, Syria, and Egypt, July 20, 365. See EARTHQUAKES AND INUNDATIONS.

SEA, sovereignty of the, asserted by parliament, and allowed to belong to England, 1920—asserted by Selden in his *Mare Clausum*, 1636.

SEA COAL. See COAL.

SEAL, the Great, a new one made by Edward III. on claiming the crown of France, 1340—the great seal carried to the king (Charles I.) at Oxford, 1642—a new one, made by the parliament, and intrusted to commissioners, Oct. 1643—the king's great seal, taken at Oxford, is broken up in the presence of the parliament, Aug. 11, 1646—thrown by Jas. II. into the Thames, Dec. 10, 1688—a new great seal made on occasion of the Union with Scotland, 1707—stolen from the house of the lord chancellor (Thurlow), March 24, 1784—new seal on the Union with Ireland, 1800—on the accession of Queen Victoria, and separation of Hanover, 1837.

"SEALED KNOT." See NAMPTWICH.

SEABOYRIG. See SARUM.

SEBASTIAN, k. of Portugal, son of John III.,

b. 1554—succeeds his father under the regency of his uncle, cardinal Henry, 1557—educated by Jesuits, who are allowed to rule the country, 1559—makes his first African campaign, 1574—proceeding on his second expedition, meets some papal troops going to Ireland, takes them with him against the Moors, is defeated at the battle of Alcazarquivir, and perishes in the river Kima-hassen, 1578.

SEBASTIAN, appointed duke of Egypt by Constantius II., to make George of Capadocia patriarch of Alexandria, 356—sent by Julian with a detachment to Nisibis, 363—employed by Valentinian against the Allemanni, 368—promoted by Valens to be master-gen. of the infantry; surprises the Gothic camp, but afterwards falls in the battle of Hadrianople, 378.

SEBASTIAN, brother of the rebel emperor Jovinus, is made his colleague at Mentz, 412—conquered and executed by Adolphus the Visigoth, 413.

SEBASTIAN, son-in-law of Bonifacius, driven into exile by Aetius, 435—seeks an asylum among the Vandals in Africa, 440—takes refuge among the Visigoths, 444—driven from Barcelona, joins the Vandals, 445.

SEBASTIANI, French gen., b. 1771—ambassador at Constantinople, restores the influence of France, 1806—made marshal, 1806—takes Ciudad Real, March, 1809—d. 1851.

SEBASTIAN'S, St. See ST. SEBASTIAN'S.

SEBASTOPOL, a town and naval arsenal at the S. W. point of the Crimea, near the site of the ancient Cherson. See CHERSON.—Commenced in 1784 by Katharine II.; her fleet defeated there, by the Turks, 1788—the fortifications and harbour constructed after 1830 by col. Upton and his sons, English engineers, completed by Nicholas, emperor of Russia, Feb. 20, 1850—the Russian fleets sails from, Sept. 29, 1853—is chased back by the British and French, Dec. 27—the siege of, commenced by the allies, Sept. 28, 1854—first attack on, Oct. 17; battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25; repulse of the Russian sortie at Inkermann, Nov. 5—renewed bombardment, April 9, 1855—the besiegers establish themselves in the Mamelon and the Quarries, June 18; defeat the Russians on the Tchernaya, Aug. 16; the Malakhof tower stormed, Sept. 8; fall of the city, Sept. 10; demolition of its docks, arsenals, and forts commenced, Nov. 4; the Russian works completely destroyed, March 30, 1856.

SEBASTOPOL, or Crimean committee, appointed Feb. 23, 1855. See COMMONS, House of.

SEBASTOPOLIS, on the Phasis, battle of; Justinian II. breaks the truce made with the Mohammedans, attacks them, and is defeated, 692.

SEBECTAGI, succeeds as chief of the Gaznevîdes, 976. See MAHMUD.

SEBBI, k. of Essex, divides the kingdom with his nephew Sighere, 663; d. 693. See ESSEX.

SECKER, Thomas, b. 1693; prebendary of Durham, bp. of Bristol, 1784—of Oxford, 1787—archbp. of Canterbury, 1788—d. 1783.

SECRETARY OF STATE, duties of, in earlier ages, usually discharged by the chancellor; John Mansel, a priest, mentioned as the king's secretary, in the time of Hen. III., 1263—two appointed by Hen. VIII., when Sir Ralph Sadler was joined to Thos. Wriothesley, 1540—first made members of the council by Elizabeth, 1558—lord Digby only secretary to Charles I., 1643—5—Milton, Latin secretary to the council of state and the Protector, 1649—60—two again appointed by Charles II., 1660—a third for Scotch affairs, 1707—discontinued, 1746—a third for the colonies, 1768—discontinued, and the office divided into Home and Foreign, 1782—a third for war and colonies, 1794—1801—these divided and a fourth appointed, Jan. 8, 1844—a Secretary for India (Lord Stanley) appointed, Sept. 1858.

SECULAR GAMES, celebrated at Rome, B.C. 17—A.D. 47, 83, 147, 204, 248.

SECUNDINUS, husband of the sister of the emperor Anastasius I., consul of Rome, 511.

SECUNDIANUS. See COUNCIL of Aquileia.

SEDAN, cardinal Mazarin retires to, 1652.

SEDEMOOR, battle of; the duke of Monmouth defeated, July 6, 1685.

SEDGWICK, Adam, Woodwardian professor at Cambridge, 1818.

SEDITIONS SOCIETIES, Act passed to prevent, Nov. 1795.

SEDITIONS MEETINGS, royal message concerning, May 23, 1794—a fresh Act passed against, April 14, 1801.

SEDLEY, Katharine, mistress of James II., made maid of honour to the queen, and created countess of Dorchester for life, Jan. 21, 1686—d. 1692.

SEFFERIN, plain of, on the Euphrates—scene of the war between Ali and Moawiyah, 657.

SEFTON, William Philip Molyneux, earl of, b. 1796—created an English peer, June 16, 1831—d. 1838.

SEFTON, Charles William Molyneux, earl of, d. 1855.

SEGARELLI, and the sect of Apostolicals, denounce the licentious clergy, 1261—he is imprisoned for heresy, 1281—released, but his sect is prohibited by the pope, 1286—again persecuted, 1290—

burnt at Parma, 1300. See APOSTOLICALS.

SEGEDIN, treaty of, between the Hungarians and Ottomans, 1444.

SEGERICUS, son of Sigimund, k. of the Burgundians, put to death, unjustly, by his father, 522.

SEGOVIA, marriage at, of Philip II. of Spain, to Anne, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, Nov. 12, 1570.

SEGRE, a river of Spain, on which Omar Ben Hafsun recovers all the strong places held by the Franks, 876.

SEIDLITZ, battle of, between the Poles and the Russians, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, but the former gained no permanent advantage, April 10, 1831.

SEIGNELAY, marquis de, son of Colbert, marine secretary of France, 1683.

SEINE, the river, sailed up by the Northmen to attack Paris; they are intercepted, and escape by dragging their ships overland, 868—again, 890—prefect of the, calls on Louis Napoleon, to restore the empire, Oct. 16, 1852.

SEJANUS, L. Ælius, favourite of Tiberius, 16—oppresses the empire, 21—pretorian prefect, tries to destroy all the imperial family and usurp the throne; poisons Drusus, 23—urges Tiberius to withdraw from Rome, 25—the power of the state is left in his hands; he plots against Agrippina and her sons, 26—procures their banishment, 30—consul of Rome; his sudden fall and death, 31.

SELBY, battle of; col. John Bellasis, son of Visct. Fauconbridge, and gov. of York, taken prisoner by lord and sir Thomas Fairfax, April 11, 1644.

SELDEN, John, b. 1584—prosecuted for his History of Tithes, 1618—released, 1621—imprisoned by James I. for his independent conduct in parliament, 1622—again by Charles I., 1629—writes his *Mare Clausum*, 1636—his letter to sir Harbottle Grimston on bishops, 1640—d. Nov. 30, 1651.

SELEUCIA PIERRIA, built by Seleucus Nicator, and made the capital of his Syrian kingdom, B.C. 312—on the fall of the Seleucidæ forms an independent republic, 65—taken by Trajan, A.D. 116—relinquished by Hadrian, 117—taken by the generals of M. Aurelius, 165—by Sapor I., 258—retaken by Carus, 283—becomes, with Ctesiphon, the Al Madayn or Twin Cities of the Saracens, 636.

SELEUCIA TRACHEA, in Cilicia, resists the plundering attempts of the Isaurians, 353—council of, 359—See COUNCILS.—Another, favours the marriages of priests, 495; made the capital of the Thema Seleuciæ, by the emperor Leo VI., 890—now Selefkia. See CILICIA.

SELEUCIDÆ, the era of the, begins with the establishment of their kingdom of Syria, B.C. 312.

SELEUCUS, consul of Rome, 221.

SELEUCUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 268.

SELEUCUS, k. of Bosphorus, B.C. 481—407.

SELEUCUS I., *Nicator*, one of Alexander's generals, after his death has the government of Babylon, 321—expelled by Antigonus, takes refuge in Egypt, 315—defeats Demetrius Poliorcetes—regains Babylon and founds his kingdom, 312—after a war with Sandrocottus, k. of India, sends Megasthenes to conclude a treaty of amity, 305—Syria and its dependencies allotted to him, and becomes his seat of empire, 301—builds Antioch and Seleucia for his residence; improves other cities, and consolidates his Syrian kingdom, 300—marries the daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and establishes him in Cilicia, 299—gives Upper Asia to his son Antiochus, 294—murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, k. of Macedonia, 280.

SELEUCUS II., *Callinicus*, k. of Syria, son of Antiochus Theus and Laodice, succeeds his father, and is involved in war with Egypt, B.C. 246. See **PTOLEMY Evergetes**.—Defeated, 245—civil war with his brother, Antiochus Hierax, 242—war with the Parthians, 238—defeated by them and taken prisoner, 236—d. in captivity, 226.

SELEUCUS III., *Ceraunus*, k. of Syria, son of Seleucus Callinicus, succeeds his father, B.C. 226—unsuccessful in a war against Attalus I., k. of Pergamus, 226—assassinated in Phrygia by Nicanor and Apaturius, 223.

SELEUCUS IV., *Philopator*, k. of Syria, son of Antiochus Magnus, succeeds his father, B.C. 187—gives his daughter, Laodice, in marriage to Perseus, k. of Macedonia, 178—assassinated, 175.

SELEUCUS V., k. of Syria, son of Antiochus Grypus, defeats Antiochus Cyzicenus, and takes the throne, B.C. 95—drowned in the Orontes, 94.

SELEUCUS, son of Antiochus Sidetes, made prisoner by the Parthians, B.C. 128.

SELEUCUS, son of Demetrius *Nicator*, killed by his mother, 125.

SELIM I., sultan of Turkey, a younger son of Bajazet II., b. 1467—preferred by the Janizaries to his elder brother, Achmet, 1511—placed by them on the throne; murders his father and brothers, 1512—defeats the Persians at Kalderoon, and takes Tauris, 1514—defeats Khansou Ghorri at Aleppo, 1516—conquers Egypt, 1517—Arabia, 1518—d. 1520.

SELIM II., sultan of Turkey, son of Soliman II. and Roxalana, b. 1522—succeeds his father, and puts to death his five

brothers, 1566—makes peace with Germany, 1567—war with Venice, 1570—conquest of Cyprus; destruction of his fleet in the battle of Lepanto, 1571—builds another, 1572—peace with Venice, 1578—d. 1574.

SELIM III., sultan of Turkey, succeeds his uncle Abdul Ahmed, April 7, 1789—his armies defeated by the Austrians and Russians at Fokshani, Martinesti, and Tobac; Belgrade, Bender, and Akerman taken; Ismail taken; negotiations commence at Szistova, 1790—peace concluded with Austria; victory of the Russians at Matschin, 1791—treaty of Jassy with Russia, 1792—French invasion of Egypt; war with France, 1798. See **EGYPT**, and **BONAPARTE**, Napoleon.—Peace restored, 1802—insurrection of the Mamelukes at Cairo, 1803—of the Wahabys in Arabia, and of Czerny George, in Servia, 1804—French influence restored in the Divan, 1806—war with Great Britain and Russia, 1807; revolt of the Janissaries; Selim deposed and imprisoned, 1807—put to death, 1808.

SELINUS, a town in Sicily, taken by the Carthaginians, B.C. 409—recovered from them by Dionysius the Elder, 368.

SELJUKIAN TURKS, their power founded at Samarcand by Seljuk, 980—extended by Togrul Beg, 1022. See **TOGRUL BEG**.—By Alp Arslan, 1063. See **ALP ARSLAN**.—Attains its greatest height under Malek Shah, 1072. See **MALEK SHAH**.—Found the kingdom of Roum, 1074. See **ICOMUM**.—Persecute the Christian pilgrims in Palestine, 1076—division of their empire, and decline of their power, 1092. See **PERSIA** and **BARBAROK**.—Fall of the kingdom of Roum, 1307—ten provincial governors establish independent emirates and subsist by piracy; after ravaging the coasts of Greece, their armament is defeated near Mount Athos, by a combined fleet of Venetians, Neapolitans and Rhodian knights, 1330—finally overcome by the Ottomans, 1383.

SELLASIA, battle of; Cleomenes III., Agidan k. of Lacedæmon, defeated by Antigonus Doson, B.C. 222.

SELLIS, valet of the duke of Cumberland; death of, May 31, 1810.

SELRED, k. of East Anglia, 713—746—said by others to be k. of Essex, son of Sigbert the Good; successor of Offa, 709—and slain, 748.

SELYMBRIA, founded by the Megarians in Thrace, on the Propontis, B.C. 662—taken by Alcibiades, 406—besieged by Philip II. of Macedon, 340—residence of Andronicus IV., son of John V., and joint emperor of the East, A.D. 1381; and

- of his son John, 1291—taken by Mahomet II, 1453.
- SEMPERES.** See **OSYMANDIAS**.
- SEMGALLEN.** See **COURLAND**.
- SEMI-PELAGIANISM**, taught by Joannes Cassianus, 433.
- SEMITRANIS**, queen of Assyria, B.C. 2007 (2130 C.).
- SEMPACH**, battle of; Leopold, duke of Austria, defeated by the Swiss, July 9, 1836.
- SEMPRONIUS.** See **BLÆSUS**, and **GRACCHUS**.
- SEMPRONIUS**, T. Gracchus, sent to Spain against the Celtiberi, B.C. 179—censor of Rome, 169.
- SEMPRONIUS**, T. Longus, consul of Rome, defeated by Hannibal on the Trebbia, B.C. 218.
- SEMPRONIUS**, P. Sophus, consul of Rome, B.C. 304—another, 298; censor, 252.
- SEMPRONIUS**, C. Tuditanus, consul of Rome, B.C. 129.
- SEMPRONIUS**, M. Tuditanus, consul of Rome, B.C. 240—another, 185.
- SEMPRONIUS**, P. Tuditanus, censor of Rome, B.C. 209; consul, 204.
- SEMPRONIUS**, Tib. Longus, consul of Rome, B.C. 194.
- SENATE OF ROME**, a body of a hundred elders, appointed by Romulus, on founding the city, to assist in the government. See **PATRICIANS**.—Becomes supreme, B.C. 509—annuls the treaty of Caudium, 321—hears and decides the disputes of other States, 181—gives audience to Prusias II., k. of Bithynia, 167—sets aside successive treaties with the Celtiberians, 179, 152, 140, 139—the censors strike out thirty-two names, 115—refuses to ratify the peace with Mithridates, 83—re-organized by Sylla, 80—orders Ptolemy Auletes to be restored, 57—appoints Cæsar dictator, 47—remodelled by him, 46—by Augustus; retains apparent authority, but loses all real power, 28—attempts to re-assume its rights after the murder of Caligula, A.D. 41—elects Pertinax emperor, and soon after submits to Sept. Severus, 193—supports the Gordians, and, on their death, elects Maximus and Balbinus, 238—Tacitus, 275—receives respectful letters from Probus, and confirms his election, 276—its authority expires with him, 283—rendered by Diocletian a useless monument of antiquity, 290—recognizes Maxentius, 306—the restoration of its dignity and power promised by Constantine, 312—the name given by him to the public council of Constantinople, 330—the honours and dignities of the two bodies made co-equal by Julian; he restores the altar of Victory to that of Rome, 362—the altar removed by Gratian, 382—votes, by desire of Theodosius I., the suppression of paganism, 394—assembled by Stilicho to discuss the demands of Alaric, 406—the trial of Arvandus its last exercise of authority in Gaul, 469—receives from Cassiodorus a description of his Gothic History, 538—restored by Totila, 551—extinguished by his successor, Teias, 552—the nobles of Rome assume the style of Senate in addressing a letter of thanks to Pepin, 763—Arnold of Brescia attempts to revive its power, 1143—the emperor Frederic I. refuses to recognize it, 1155.
- SENATOR**, consul of Rome, 436.
- SENATOR.** See **CASSIODORUS**.
- SENATOR OF ROME**, an officer appointed to govern the city; Brancalcione elected, 1253—Charles of Anjou, 1264—the office claimed by the Annibaldieschi, 1280.
- SENECA**, M. Annæus, b. B.C. 61—d. A.D. 19.
- SENECA**, Lucius Annæus, the son, b. B.C. 7—threatened by Caligula, A.D. 39—writes his three books, *De Ira*, and afterwards banished to Corsica, 41—recalled by Claudius, and appointed tutor to Nero, 49—is his adviser, 54—dedicates *De Clementia* to him, 56—in danger, 62—his *Nat. Quæst.* completed, 63—put to death by Nero, 65.
- SENECA**, L. Junius Novatus. See **GALLIO**.
- SENECHOS**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 735. See **SENECHOS II.**
- SENECIO**, C. Sosius, consul of Rome, II. 99; III. 102; IV. 107.
- SENECIO**, Hieronius, writes the life of Helvidius Priscus, 88—put to death by Domitian, 90.
- SENEF**, undecided battle of, near Charleroi, between Condé and William III., stat-holder, Aug. 1, 1674.
- SENEGAL**, French settlements formed in, 1626—taken by captain Marah, April 23, 1758—restored, 1762—taken again by the British, Aug. 8, 1779—again, July 13, 1809—restored, 1815.
- SENELIS**, council of, condemns the Knights Templars, 1310—peace of, between the emperor Maximilian I. and Chas. VIII. of France, 1493.
- SENNACHERIB**, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 713—attacks Babylon and Judah, 713—d. acc. *Olds*. 711; placed by *Lay*. 708.
- SENONES**, a Celtic tribe, invade Lower Italy, and are defeated by Camillus, B.C. 367—again attack Rome, 361—maintain themselves on the Algidus and Alban Mount, 360—compelled to retire, 358—defeated by the consul Camillus Crassus, 349—the Etrurians take them into their pay, and league with the Samnites against Rome, 296—defeat the consul Metellus at the battle of Arretium, 294—defeated and almost exterminated by Corn. Dolabella, 283.

- SENS**, the ancient Senons, Julian is surrounded at, by the Allemanni, and repulses them, 356—the Danes retire to, from the siege of Paris, 896—council of, 1140. See **COUNCILS**.—Pope Alexander III. fixes his residence at, 1163—subdued by Henry V. of England, 1430.
- SENTINUM**, battle of; victory of the Romans over the Samnites, B.C. 295.
- SEPTENNIAL ACT**, passed, May 7, 1716—motion for its repeal negated, Mar. 13, 1784—again, 1744 and 1753—sir Robert Heron's motion for its repeal defeated by 117 to 42, June 1, 1818.
- SEPTIMIUS, M.** Petronius, consul of Rome, 190.
- SEPTIMIUS, C.**, a friend of Horace, B.C. 21.
- SEPTIMIUS, L.**, lieutenant of Gabinus in Egypt, urges Ptolemy to kill Pompey, B.C. 48.
- SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**. See **SEVERUS**, Sept.
- SEPTUAGINT**. See **BIBLE**, and **PROLEMY II**.
- SERFULVEDA**, the Spanish historian, d. 1572.
- SERAPHEUM**, the temple of Serapis at Alexandria, built by Ptolemy I., B.C. 298—burnt, A.D. 181—plundered, pulled down, and its library destroyed by bp. Theophilus, 380.
- SERAPION**, bp. of Antioch, 190. See **ANTIOCH**, bishops of.
- SERAPION**, bp. of Thmus, supports the cause of Athanasius, 348.
- SERAPIS**, the worship of, allowed to be introduced into Rome, 146.
- SERAPIS**, the, a British ship, captured by Paul Jones, Sept. 23, 1779.
- SERFDOM**, abolished by Frederic I., k. of Prussia, 1702—by Christian VII., in Denmark, 1766—by the emperor Joseph II. in his hereditary States, 1781—by Nicholas I. of Russia, on the imperial domains, 1842.
- SERGIANUS**, consul of Rome, 182.
- SERGIUS I.**, pope, priest of St. Susanna, compelled to pay Johannes Plato, exarch of Ravenna, 100 pounds of gold for confirming his election, 687—summoned by Justinian II. to Constantinople; resists the order, 692—d. Sept. 7, 701.
- SERGIUS II.**, consecrated pope, Feb. 10, 844—crown Louis, son of the emperor Lothaire I., k. of Italy, June 15, 844—d. Jan. 27, 847.
- SERGIUS**, antipope, contends with John IX. for the papal chair; is banished, 898—elected pope as
- SERGIUS III.**, 904—restores the Basilica of the Lateran, 907—d. 911.
- SERGIUS IV.**, Pietro Buccaporci (Pig's cheek), elected pope, 1009—d. Aug. 1, 1012.
- SERGIUS I.**, bp. of Constantinople, 610—in the absence of Heraclius, conducts the defence of Constantinople against the Avars; George of Pisidia addresses to him his poem on the Siege, 626—consulted by Heraclius on the Monothelite doctrine, 630—d. 639.
- SERGIUS II.**, patriarch of Constantinople, 992—1019.
- SERGIUS**, consul of Rome, 350.
- SERGIUS**, successor of Solomon, misgoverns Africa, 543—conspires against Justinian, 562.
- SERGIUS II.**, duke of Naples, leagues with the Saracens, 877.
- SERGIUS**, duke of Naples, expelled by Pandulf, duke of Capua, 1027—recovers his States with the assistance of the Normans, to whom he grants Averea, and gives the title of count to their leader, Rainulph, 1029.
- SERGIUS**, last duke of Naples, surrenders the city and its territories to Roger, k. of Sicily, 1131.
- SERINGAPATAM**, battles of, May 15, 1791, Feb. 6, 1792, Tippoo Saib defeated by Lord Cornwallis. In a new war, 1799, the city is stormed and carried by General George Harris and Major General Baird; Tippoo killed, May 4.
- SERJEANTS AT LAW**, their exclusive privilege to plead in the court of Common Pleas annulled, April 25, 1834.
- SERRANUS, A.** Atilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 170.
- SERRANUS, C.** Atilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 106.
- SERRANUS, Sex.** Atilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 136.
- SERRES**, in Servia, besieged by Stephen Dushan, 1342—taken by him, 1345—by Amurath I., sultan of the Ottomans, 1363.
- SERRES**, Olive Wilmott, pretends to be the daughter of Henry Frederic, late duke of Cumberland, brother of George III., 1821.
- SERTORIUS**, one of the officers of the consul T. Didius, in Spain, B.C. 97—after the dispersion of the partisans of Marius by Sylla goes to Spain, 83—begins war there, 78—opposed by Pompey, 76—makes an alliance with Mithridates VI., 74—assassinated, 72.
- "SERVANT OF THE SERVANTS OF GOD,"** the style assumed by Gregory I. in his letters, 596.
- SERVETUS**, Michael, corrector of the press at Lyons, publishes a treatise on the Errors of the Trinity, 1531—becomes acquainted with a Greek work on the Nature of Man, written by Nemesius in the fourth century, and containing the first idea of the circulation of the blood, 1538—introduces it in his book, *Christianismi Restitutio*, 1553—persecuted at Vienne in Dauphiny, he sets out for Poland, is seized by Calvin at Geneva, condemned for heresy, and burnt, 1553. See **MEAD**, Dr. Richard.

SERVIA, the Sorbi, or Serbii, a Slavonic tribe, afterwards called Servians, are allowed by the emperor Heraclius to settle in Macedonia, to form a barrier against the Avars, 680—they embrace Christianity, and extend their territories in Upper Moesia to the Danube, and in Dalmatia to the Adriatic, 640—after his death, become independent and formidable as pirates, 641—some of them break into Germany, and invade Thüringen, 782—Charlemagne expels them, 784—place themselves under the protection of the emperor Basil I. against the Saracens, 867—conquered by Simeon, the Bulgarian, 923—Trestias recovers part of Dalmatia for them, 934—subject to the Greek empire after the conquest of the Bulgarians by Basil II., 1018—revolt, 1034—the maritime districts again independent under Stephen Bogislas, 1039—plunder Macedonia, 1042—a Greek army sent against them is destroyed in the mountain passes by Dabrosias, 1043—Bodinus their leader, 1065-90—Bolcan takes the title of k. at Scodra, 1096—d. 1105—Stephen *Uroch* I. assists Stephen II. of Hungary against the Greek empire, 1123; and Roger, k. of Sicily, 1146—the emperor Manuel I. invades their country, defeats them and their Hungarian allies on the river Drin, and reduces them to vassalage, 1150—on his death, their prince, Stephen *Noeman*, recovers his independence, 1180—d. 1195—Stephen *Vencianus*, 1195-1234—Stephen *Neman* II., 1234-39—Ladislav, 1239-37—Stephen *Uroch* II., 1237—Servia ravaged by Mongols of the Golden Horde, 1242—Stephen d. 1273—Stephen *Dragestin*, 1273-75—Stephen *Milutin*, 1275-1331—Stephen *Uroch* III., 1322-33—Stephen *Duschan*, 1333-55. See *DUSCHAN*, Steph.—The Servians defeated by Amurath I. at Kossova, and the country overrun by the Ottomans, 1389—George Brancovich gives up Belgrade to Sigismund, k. of Hungary, 1433. See *BELGRADE*.—Turkish garrisons established in the chief towns, 1438—the country entirely subdued by Mahomet II., the people disarmed, and 200,000 led away captive, 1459—by the peace of Passarowitz a large part of Servia is ceded to Austria, 1718—the Servians rise against the Turks, but are utterly defeated, 1737—raise free corps, which co-operate with the Austrians in the war of 1788-90—driven to rebellion by the tyranny of the janissaries, 1804—capture Belgrade, Dec. 12, 1806—massacre the retreating garrison, March 7; form a government, 1807—rise of Kara or Czerni George, assisted by the Russians, 1807-1810—he becomes head of the state, 1811—the

Turks evade the favourable terms made for the Servians by Russia in 1812, and the war recommences, 1813—Kara George obliged to flee, Oct. 2, 1814—Milosch, appointed by the Turks to tranquillize the country, heads a general insurrection, March 19, 1815—his rule acceptable to the Turks; Kara George returns, is seized and executed, 1816—attempts to dispossess Milosch unsuccessful, 1821-1825—through the influence of Russia Milosch is recognised by the Porte as Knias, or prince, and the dignity made hereditary in his family, 1829—he assumes arbitrary power, 1830—conspiracy against him, 1835—is deprived of absolute power, 1838—abdicates in favour of his son, and retires into Austria, June 13, 1839—succeeded by his second son, Michael, 1840—discontent with his government, 1841—he is obliged to retire to Austria, Aug.: Alexander, son of Kara George, chosen prince, Sept. 14, 1842—again chosen in a general assembly or Skupschтина, June 15, 1843.

SERVIANUS, brother-in-law of Hadrian, put to death, 136.

SERVIANUS, C. Jul. Servilius Ursus, consul of Rome, 184.

SERVILIANUS, Qu. Fabius Max., consul of Rome, acts against Viriathus unsuccessfully, B.C. 142—makes peace with Viriathus, 141.

SERVILIUS. See *COEPIO*, *ISAURICUS*, *VATIA*, *PRISCUS*.

SERVIVS HONORATUS comments on Virgil, 392.

SERVIVS TULLIVS, k. of Rome, B.C. 578—murdered, and his laws and regulations set aside, 534.

SERAC, Shishak, or Pseusennes, king of Egypt, B.C. 978.

SERENCHOSIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 870.

SERORTES II., k. of Egypt, about B.C. 2800 B.; about 2100 L. See *SEROSTRIS*.

SERORTEN I., of the 12th dynasty, building of Thebes in Egypt ascribed to, B.C. 2700; 2600 La.

SEROSTOSIS, or *EGYPTUS*, k. of Egypt, of the third dynasty, B.C. 3580 *Leps*.

SEROSTRIS the Great, called also Ramesis or Egyptus, king of Egypt, B.C. 1489 (1806 H.).

SERSTOS, besieged by the Greeks, B.C., 479—surrenders, 478—last event recorded by Herodotus, and the first by Thucydides.

SETHOS I., commences the 19th dynasty in Egypt, about B.C. 1876; about 1400 La. See *PHARAOES*, dynasty of the.

SETHOSIS I., the first Pharaoh, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1400 La.

SETMANICA (Simancas), the Saracens pursue Ordonio III. over the Douro at, 850.

SEU, the Chinese Commissioner, defeated by the insurgents, June 19, 1852.

SEUTHES, a Thracian king, in whose army the 10,000 Greeks serve for two months, B.C. 400.

SEVERCH I., k. of Egypt, B.C. 789, *Buns*.

SEVERCH II., k. of Egypt, B.C. 720, *Buns*.

SEVEN OAKS, in Kent, battle of; Jack Cade and his rebels defeat the royal army, and kill their general, sir Humphrey Stafford, June 23, 1450.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES, coinage of, Dec. 2, 1797.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, the, commences, 1756—closed by the treaty of Hubertsburg, Nov. 15, 1763. For Events, see GEORGE II. and III., kings of Great Britain; FREDERIC II., k. of Prussia; and BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, Ferdinand, prince of.

SEVERIANUS, son of Cæsar Fl. Valerius Severus, attempts to assume the purple, and is put to death by Licinius, 313.

SEVERA, Julia Aquila, a wife of the emperor Elagabalus, named on one of his coins, 221.

SEVERA, Valeria (called by some Marina), first wife of Valentinian I., divorced by him, 369.

SEVERIANUS, bishop of Gabala, fl. 399.

SEVERINA ULPIA, daughter of Ulpianus Crinitus, married to Aurelian, the future emperor, about 256.

SEVERINUS, consecrated bishop of Rome, May 28; resists the Ecsthesia of Heraclius; dies after a short pontificate, 640.

SEVERINUS, consul of Rome, 461—another, 462.

SEVERN, a fleet of Northmen from Brittany repulsed by Edward the Elder in the, 918.

SEVERUS, L. Septimius, son of Geta, a Roman knight, and Fulvia Pia, b. at Leptis, in Africa, April 11, 146—consul, 171—prætor *designatus*, 177—governor of Gaul, 185; of Pannonia, 187; of Sicily, 188; of Illyrium, 190—on the death of Pertinax marches to Rome at the head of the Pannonian legions, acknowledged emperor by the senate; proceeds against Niger, 193—deludes Albinus with the title of Cæsar, and makes him consul with himself (II.), 194—defeats Æmilianus near Cyzius, lays siege to Byzantium, and gains the victories of Nicæa and Issus over Niger, 194—crosses the Euphrates, and defeats the Parthians; conquers Adiabene, and forms a new province, which he names Arabia, 195—takes Byzantium; returns to Rome, and prepares to attack Albinus in Gaul, 196—gains the battle of Lyons, Feb. 19; exhibits games and gives money to the people; afterwards proceeds to the Parthian war, 197—gains a victory over the Parthians, and takes Ctesiphon, 198—

fails in the attempt to take Atræ; makes a part of Armenia a kingdom for Volagases; Abgarus, k. of Osroene, submits to Severus, 199—stays in Syria, 200—passes into Egypt, visits Memphis and the Pyramids, and returns to Rome; consul III.; allows a persecution of Jews and Christians, 202—the triumphal arch of Severus is erected, 203—celebrates the secular games at Rome, 204—he employs the time of peace in framing necessary laws, 205—proceeds to Britain, repairs the wall of Hadrian, and conducts the war against the Caledonians, 206—drives them back, and pursues them into their own country, 209—strengthens the fortified line between Dumbarton and Edinburgh, 210—d. at York, Feb. 4, 211.

SEVERUS, Alexander, emperor of Rome. See ALEXANDER SEVERUS.—Consul, 222; II. 226; III. 229.

SEVERUS, Flavius Valerius, receives from Galerius the title of Cæsar, 305—endeavours to maintain himself against Maxentius; is deserted by all, flies to Ravenna, and is there put to death by Maximian, 307.

SEVERUS, Libius, nominal emperor of the West under the auspices of Ricimer, 461—d. 466.

SEVERUS, consul of Rome, 235—another, 470.

SEVERUS, Acilius, consul of Rome, 323.

SEVERUS, Cn. Claudius, consul of Rome, 146.

SEVERUS, C. Jul., consul of Rome, 156.

SEVERUS, L. Catilius, consul of Rome, 120.

SEVERUS, M. Aurel., consul of Rome, II., 173.

SEVERUS, P. Sulpicius, consul of Rome, B.C. 304.

SEVERUS, T. Hænius, consul of Rome, 141.

SEVERUS, Tl. Claud., consul of Rome, 200.

SEVERUS, replaces Marcellus as master of the horse to Julian in Gaul, 357—commands there, and drives back the Saxons, 370—attends Valentinian into Germany, 371.

SEVERUS, bp. of Antioch, 512. See ANTIOCH, bishops of.

SEVERUS, Cassius, the orator, banished to Seriphus, 24—d. 83.

SEVERUS, Julius, Roman gov. of Britain, 99—takes the command against Barchochebas, 134—appointed governor of Bithynia, 135.

SEVERUS, Sulpicius, writes his *Hist. Ecc.*, 400.

SEVIGNÉ, Madame de, b. 1637—d. 1696.

SEVILLE, the Hispalis of the Romans, and metropolis of Bætica, stormed by Gunderic, the Vandal, 425—the residence of Amalarich, king of the Visigoths in Spain, 528—taken by the Saracens, Musa,

- and called Ischbillia, 712—surprised by the sons of Yussuf, but soon recovered by Abderahman, 759—seized by the insurgents, 787—the Danes infest the vicinity of, 844—Ismail, k. of Toledo, falls in his attack on, 1070—conquered by Yussuf, 1091—taken by the Almohades, 1146—Ferdinand III., k. of Castile and Leon, attacks the Moors in, 1232—he lays siege to, assisted by the Moors of Granada, 1246—it surrenders, 1247—Ferdinand d. at, May 30, 1252—interview between Muhamad II., Moorish k. of Granada, and Alfonso X., k. of Castile, at, 1273—don Ferdinand assassinated in the Alcazar, by order of his brother, Peter the Cruel, 1358—marriage of the emperor Charles V. to Isabella of Portugal, at, March 3, 1526—treaty of, for peace between England, France, and Spain, 1729—captured by the French, 1808—they are expelled, 1812—the Cortes retire to, with Ferdinand VII., 1823—bombarded by Espartero, July 21, 1843.
- SEWARD**, k. of Essex, 614. See **ESSEX**, kingdom of.
- SEWARD**, Miss Anna, b. 1747—d. 1809.
- SEWARD**, William, b. 1747—d. 1799.
- SEXBURGA**, governs Wessex after the death of her husband, Kenwalk, 672—retires into a monastery, 674.
- SEXTILIS**, the name of the month, changed to August in honour of Augustus, 8.
- SEXTIUS**. See **CALVINUS**.
- SEXTUS**, son of Pompey. See **MUNDA**, and **POMPEIUS**, Sextus.
- SEXTUS** of Chæronæa, Plutarch's grandson, instructs M. Aurelius in the philosophy of the Stoics, 133.
- SEYMOUR**, Jane, daughter of sir John Seymour, maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, 1535—married to Henry VIII., May 20, 1536—gives birth to a son, afterwards Edward VI., Oct. 12, 1537—d. Oct. 24.
- SEYMOUR**, Edward, brother of Jane, created viscount Beauchamp, June 5, 1536—earl of Hertford, Oct. 18, 1537. See **HERTFORD**, Edward Seymour, earl of.
- SEYMOUR**, sir Edward, member for Hindon, elected Speaker, resigns from ill-health, and is appointed treasurer of the navy, 1678—again elected Speaker, and not approved by Charles II., 1678—forms an association to support the prince of Orange, 1688—a commissioner of the treasury, 1692—comptroller of the household, 1702—resigns, 1704—d. Feb. 18, 1709.
- SEYMOUR**, lord Edward, son of Protector Somerset, serves in the war against Scotland, 1547—restored by qu. Elizabeth to his father's titles of lord Beauchamp and earl of Hertford, Jan. 13, 1559. See **HERTFORD**, earl of.
- SEYMOUR**, Francis, a younger grandson of Edward, created baron Seymour of Tronbridge by Charles I., Feb. 19, 1641—privy councillor to Charles II., 1660—d. 1684.
- SEYMOUR**, Charles, lord, son of Francis, d. 1665.
- SEYMOUR**, Francis, lord, son of Charles, succeeds as duke of Somerset, 1675.
- SEYMOUR**, Thomas, younger brother of qu. Jane, employed by Hen. VIII. as ambassador in Germany and Flanders, 1542—marshal of the army under the duke of Norfolk in France, 1543—created lord Seymour of Sudley and high admiral; marries the queen dowager, Katharine Parr, 1547; she d. 1548—he quarrels with his brother, the Protector, and is sent to the Tower, Jan. 19, 1549—beheaded, March 20.
- SEYMOUR**, William, grandson of Edward, second earl of Hertford. See **BEAUCHAMP**, Wm., lord.—Created marquiss of Hertford by Chas. I., June 3, 1640. See **HERTFORD**, Wm., marquiss of.—Restored to the dukedom of Somerset, Sept. 13, 1660—d. soon afterwards. See **SOMERSET**, dukes of.
- SEYMOUR**, sir Michael, commanding the Amethyst frigate, takes the French frigates *Thetis*, Nov. 10, 1806, and *Niemen*, April 6, 1809—made admiral, July 22, 1830—d. 1834.
- SEYMOUR CONWAY**, Francis, youngest son of sir Edward Seymour, created baron Conway of Rugby, March 17, 1703—his son, Francis, created earl of Hertford, Aug. 3, 1750—lord chamberlain, 1762—again, 1783—created earl of Yarmouth and marquiss of Hertford, 1798—lord chamberlain to the prince regent, 1812. See **HERTFORD**, marquiss of.—d. June 17, 1832.
- SEYMOUR**, Conway, hon. Henry, secretary of state, 1763—a general in the army, 1772—commander in chief, 1782. See **CONWAY**, general.—d. 1795.
- SFORZA**, a surname given to Mutio Attendolo, b. 1369—from an agriculturist he becomes a *condottiere*; obtains the lands of Cotignola from the pope; styles himself Sforza da Cotignola; enters into the service of Nicholas III. of Ferrara and defeats Ottobuono de' Terzi, 1408—serves Louis of Anjou against Ladislas of Naples, 1411—rejects the offers of pope John XXIII., and joins Ladislas, 1413—imprisoned by James of Bourbon, 1415—liberated, and made constable of Naples, 1416—recovers Rome from Braccio, 1417—made gonfalonier of the church by Martin V.; takes Spoleto from Braccio, 1419—unites with him to defend Naples, 1422—drowned while crossing the river Pescara, 1424.

SFORZA, Francesco, his son, b. at S. Ministo, July 23, 1401—Ariano and other fiefs are given to him, 1416—he performs his first feat of arms, Oct. 18, 1417—succeeds to the command of his father's forces, and defeats Braccio at Aquila, 1424—enters the service of the duke of Milan, 1426—accused of treachery, saved by Guido Torello, but remains two years unemployed, 1428—repels the Florentines at Lucca, 1430—defeats Carmagnola, the Venetian gen., at Soncino, May 17, 1431—defeats the marquis of Montferrat, 1431—the duke of Milan secretly authorizes him to occupy the March and city of Ancona, 1438—pope Eugenius confirms Ancona to him for life, and appoints him gonfalonier of the Church, 1434—taken into the service of Genoa, Florence, and Venice, 1436—Philip Maria Visconte, duke of Milan, induces him to return to his service by promising to give him his daughter in marriage, 1438—irritated by the broken promises of the duke, engages in the service of Venice, and restores victory to the republic, 1439—marries Bianca, daughter of the duke of Milan, 1441—pope Eugenius IV. employs Alfonso V. of Aragon to recover Ancona from him; this causes a fresh war, 1443—he defeats his most able adversary, Niccolò Piccinino, at Monteloro, Nov. 8, 1443—at variance with his father-in-law, the duke of Milan, 1445—he is excommunicated by Eugenius, hard pressed by the papal and Neapolitan forces, but supported by Florence and Venice, 1446—he claims the States of the duke of Milan after his death, which is disputed by Alfonso, k. of Aragon and Naples, Charles, duke of Orleans, and other princes, 1447—appointed captain of the Milanese; he musters an army; Pavia submits, and he takes Piacenza by storm, 1447—defeats the Venetians at Caravaggio, Sep. 15; quarrels with the Milanese; enters into a league with Venice, and prepares to conquer Milan, 1448—the Venetians league with the Milanese against him; he persists in his enterprise, and blockades Milan, 1449—Milan surrenders to him, and he is proclaimed duke, 1450—Venice prepares a league against him, and he forms alliances with Florence, Genoa and Mantua, 1451—war begins with the Venetians and Sforza and their allies, 1452—he invites Regnier d'Anjou to oppose Alfonso of Naples, 1453—treaty of peace with Venice, 1454—he joins a league against the Ottomans, 1455—sends reinforcements to Ferdinand, k. of Naples, 1460—makes himself master of Genoa, 1464—Jacopo Piccinino is murdered by Ferdinand at Naples with

the connivance of Sforza, 1465—he sends his son, Galeazzo Maria, with troops to assist the k. of France; d. Mar. 8, 1466.

SFORZA, Galeazzo Maria, son of Francesco, b. Jan. 14, 1444—becomes duke of Milan; assists the Medici against the Pitti, 1466—marries the princess Bona of Savoy, 1468—is assassinated, Dec. 26, 1476.

SFORZA, Gian Galeazzo Maria, son of Galeazzo Maria, b. June 20, 1469—succeeds his father, 1476—marries Isabella of Naples, 1489—his uncle, Lodovico, intrigues against him, 1493—d. Oct. 22, 1494.

SFORZA, Lodovico *el Moro*, third son of Francesco, b. Aug. 3, 1451—acquires great power in Milan, 1479—seizes the guardianship of the young duke, his nephew, 1480—marries Beatrice of Ferrara, 1480—intrigues against his nephew, 1493—invested with the dukedom by the emperor Maximilian I., 1494—joins the league against Charles VIII. of France, 1495—assists the Florentines against Pisa, 1496—is expelled by Louis XII., 1499—returns with a body of Swiss mercenaries, who betray him, 1500—d. in captivity at Loches, in Berry, 1510.

SFORZA, Maximilian, son of Lodovico, b. 1491—reinstated at Milan by the emperor Maximilian, 1512—is supported by the pope (Leo. X.), 1513—obliged to relinquish the duchy to Francis I., 1515—retires into France on a pension, 1515—d. 1530.

SFORZA, Francis Maria, brother of Maximilian, b. 1493—restored by the emperor to the duchy of Milan, 1521—d. 1535, when the duchy is annexed to the crown of Spain.

SFORZA, Alexander, lord of Pesaro, brother of Francesco, commands a *condottiere* band, and assists Ferdinand I. of Naples to gain the battle of Troja against John of Anjou, 1462—serves pope Paul II., 1469—d. 1473.

SFORZA, Anne, sister of Gian Galeazzo Maria, duke of Milan, marries Alfonso d'Este, 1491.

SFORZA, Ascanio, youngest son of Francesco, banished from Milan by his nephew, Gian Galeazzo Maria, retires to Perugia, 1477—becomes a cardinal, and promotes the elevation of Rodrigo Borgia (Alexander VI.) to the papal throne, 1492.

SFORZA, Bianca Maria, another sister, married to the emperor Maximilian I., 1498—d. 1510.

SFORZA, Costanzo, lord of Pesaro, son of Alexander, d. 1483.

SFORZA, John, lord of Pesaro, natural son of Costanzo, legitimized by pope Sixtus IV., 1483—marries Lucretia Borgia, 1498—divorced, 1497.

- SPORZA**, John Paul, marquis of Caravaggio, natural son of Lodovico *il Moro*, claims the duchy of Milan, and *d.* suddenly, 1586.
- SPORZA**, Katharina, daughter of Galeazzo Maria, and wife of Girolamo Riario, lord of Forlì, after the murder of her husband, defends the citadel against the rebels, and secures the lordship to her son, Octavian, 1498.
- SPORZA**, Octavian, fourth son of Francesco, banished from Milan by his nephew, Gian Galeazzo Maria, is drowned while crossing the Adda, 1477.
- SPORZA**, Philip Maria, duke of Bari, second son of Francesco, banished from Milan by his nephew, 1477—*d.* at Genoa, 1479.
- S. GERMANO**. See **GERMANO**, St.
- SHADWELL**, sir Launcelot, *b.* 1779—appointed vice-chancellor of England, Nov. 1, 1827—*d.* 1850.
- SHAFTESBURY**, Canute *d.* at, Nov. 11, 1085.
- SHAFTESBURY**, Antony Ashley Cooper, afterwards earl of, *b.* 1621—one of Cromwell's first council, 1653—a member of the council of state under the Commonwealth, 1659—created lord Ashley, 1681—one of the "Cabal," 1670; and earl of Shaftesbury, 1672—made lord chancellor, Nov. 17, 1672—joins the popular party, is dismissed, June 9, 1673—sent to the Tower; kept a prisoner thirteen months, 1677—made president of the council, April 21, 1679, but soon removed; appears in the Court of King's Bench, and presents the duke of York as a popish recusant, and the duchess of Portsmouth a national nuisance, 1680—he is imprisoned, July 2, 1681—the indictment against him is thrown out by the grand jury, 1681—he withdraws to Holland, Oct. 9, 1682—*d.* at Amsterdam, Jan. 22, 1688.
- SHAFTESBURY**. See **COOPER**, Antony Ashley.
- SHAFTESBURY**, Antony Henry Ashley, (now) earl of, *b.* 1801. See **ASHLEY**, lord.—Accompanies the earl of Roden to Florence, 1852.
- SHAH JEHAN** dethroned by his son, Aurungzebe, 1658.
- SHAH**, Kutbeddin Malek, son of Kilidsch Arslan II., expels his father from Iconium, 1188—resists the emperor Fred. I. and the Crusaders, 1190.
- SHAH**, Nadir. See **NADIR SHAH**, and **PERسيا**.
- SHAH-NAMAH**. See **FERDUSI**.
- SHAH SOOJAH**, expelled from Cabul, 1809—his son restored by the British, 1839—killed after their retreat, 1842.
- SHAH**, Turan, sultan of Egypt, assassinated by the Mamelukes, 1250.
- SHAKIBAH** slays Ardschir, k. of Persia, and falls himself soon after, 629.
- SHAKSPEARE**, William, *b.* at Stratford, Apr. 23, 1564—performs in his own plays at the Globe theatre in Southwark, 1598—*d.* April 23, 1616—his mulberry tree cut down, 1765—jubilee celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon, Sept. 6, 1769—pretended discovery of new plays written by him, 1796. See **IRELAND**, W. H.—Festival in honour of him, April 23, 1836—the house in which he was born purchased by a public subscription, and measures taken for its preservation, 1847.
- SHALLUM**, k. of Israel, *b.c.* 770. See **ISRAEL**.
- SHALMANEZER**, k. of Nineveh, or Assyria, *b.c.* 730-722.
- SHAMAS ADUR**, or Shamsiyyav, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, *b.c.* 870, *Lay*.
- SHANG-HAI**, taken by the English, June 19, 1842—the Chinese insurgents repulse an attack made on them at, March 20, 1854.
- SHANNON**, the, an English frigate, captures the Chesapeake, June 1, 1813. See **BROCK**, sir Philip.
- SHAPOUR**, or Sapor. See **SAPOR**.
- SHARK** caught in the Thames, Dec. 1, 1787.
- SHARPE**, Granville, *b.* 1734—commences his efforts for the abolition of the slave trade, 1772—founds the Bible Society, 1804—*d.* 1813.
- SHARPE**, James, archbp. of St. Andrew's, 1661—murdered by Balfour and other Covenanters, May 1, 1679.
- SHARPE**, William, the engraver, *b.* 1751—*d.* 1824.
- SHEARES**, the brothers, executed in the Irish rebellion, July 19, 1798.
- SHEBIB** revolts, but is overcome by Hejaj, 696. See **HEJAJ**.
- SHEE**, D'Alton, an insurgent, escapes from France, June 14, 1849.
- SHEE**, sir Martin Archer, president of the Royal Academy, 1830—*d.* 1850.
- SHEERNESS** surprised by the Dutch, June 11, 1667.
- SHEFFIELD**, John Baker Holroyd, *b.* 1735—created baron, in Ireland, 1783—visits his friend, the historian Gibbon, at Lausanne, 1791—made an English peer, 1802—an Irish earl, 1816—*d.* 1821.
- SHEFFIELD** and **MANCHESTER RAILWAY**, opened, Dec. 22, 1845.
- SHEIL**, Richard Lalor, *b.* 1791—vice president of the board of trade, 1839—judge advocate general, 1841—master of the mint, 1846—ambassador to Tuscany, 1850—*d.* 1851.
- SHELBURNE**, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Wm. Petty, created baroness in Ireland, Dec. 31, 1688.
- SHELBURNE**, James, earl of, son of Henry, *d.* Apr. 7, 1757; title extinct.
- SHELBURNE**, John Fitzmaurice, nephew of James, created earl, June 26, 1753, and takes the name of Petty.

SHELBOURNE, William Fitzmaurice Petty, earl of, son of John, president of the board of trade, 1763—secretary of State, 1766—resigns, Oct. 21, 1768—secretary of state again, March 27, 1782—succeeds the marquis of Rockingham as first lord of the treasury, July 1, 1782—resigns, Feb. 21, 1783—created marquis of Lansdowne, Dec. 6, 1784. See **LANSDOWNE**, Wm., marquis of.

SHELDON, Gilbert, prebendary of Gloucester, made bp. of London, 1660—archbp. of Canterbury, 1663—builds the theatre at Oxford, 1669. See **OXFORD**.—d. Nov. 9, 1677.

SHELLEY, Percy Bysshe, b. 1792—drowned off the coast of Italy, 1822.

SHENK, or SHEEN. See **RICHMOND**.

SHENSTONE, William, b. 1749—d. 1763.

SHEPHERD of Hermas. See **HERMAS**.

SHEPHERD KINGS in Egypt. See **BERBERS**.

SHEPPARD, Jack, a notorious housebreaker, executed, 1724.

SHEPPEY, the Northmen ravage, 832—winter there, 865—Queenborough castle built in, by Edward III., 1840—demolished by the commonwealth, 1650.

SHEPTON MALL, riot of weavers at, to destroy machinery, July 10, 1778.

SHERE SING, joins the British force against Moolraj, but deserts and goes over with his army to the Sikhs, Sept. 1848—totally defeated by lord Gough at Goosarat, Feb. 21, 1849—removed to Fort William, Jan. 17, 1851.

SHERMETEV, the Russian general, defeats the Swedes under Schlippenbach, near Dorpat, 1701.

SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley, b. 1751—his play of the Rivals first performed, Jan. 17, 1775—purchases, with others, Garrick's interest in Drury Lane theatre, 1776—enters parliament, 1781—under secretary of state in the Rockingham administration, March 30, 1782—opposes the ministerial plan of fortresses, Feb. 27, 1786—moves the Oude charge against Warren Hastings, Feb. 7, 1787—sums up the Begum charge in a speech of five days, April, 1789—examined for the defence on the trials for constructive treason, Nov. 1794—treasurer of the navy, 1806—defeated at the Westminster election, 1807—d. 1816.

SHERIFF, originally the *reve* (*gerefa*) fiscal agent, rent and tax collector of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs; in the time of Canute, one is appointed to each county, presides in the *scir-witan* or county-court, has the custody of prisoners, and is styled *scir-gerefa*, shire-reve, or sheriff, 1019—his power is afterwards gradually enlarged; port-reves and borough-reves are made chief magistrates in some towns, and two shire-reves introduced into the corporate bodies of municipal

counties; those of London begin the custom of paying to the crown a rent of horseshoes and nails, 1261. See **LONDON**.—Two committed to Newgate, 1806. See **DOMVILLE**, Wm. and **SCHOLER**, Geo.—The two sheriffs of municipal counties, except London, reduced to one, by the municipal reform act, 1835.

SHERIFFMUIR, or Dumbhaine, battle of; the duke of Argyle, with the royal army, attacks the rebel Scotch under the earl of Mar, but gains no decisive advantage, Nov. 13, 1715.

SHERLOCK, Thomas, b. 1678—dean of Chichester; bp. of Bangor, 1728—of Salisbury, 1734—of London, 1748—d. 1761.

SHERLOCK, William, b. 1641—dean of St. Paul's, d. 1707.

SHERSHOK I. k. of Egypt, B.C. 992 B. See **PREUSSENNES** I.

SHETLAND ISLANDS, taken by Magnus III., k. of Norway, 1092—annexed to Scotland, 1469. See **ORKNEY ISLANDS**.

SHITES, or Separatists, the name given to the Mohammedan sectaries, who venerate Ali as the rightful successor of their prophet, 661; afterwards called **FATIMITES**. See **FATIMITES**.

SHIMISHBAL BITHKIRA. See **ANAKBARBETH HIRA**.

SHIPLEY, Jonathan, b. 1714—dean of Winchester, bp. of Llandaff, 1769—translated to St. Asaph, 1769—d. 1789.

SHIPLEY, William, b. 1745—dean of St. Asaph; tried for publishing his brother-in-law, sir Wm. Jones's, Dialogue on government, Aug. 6, 1786—d. 1826.

SHIP-MONEY first imposed on every hide of land, by Ethelred II., to form a navy against the Danes, continues in force for some years after, 1006—partially by qu. Elizabeth to oppose the Spanish Armada, 1588—general levy of, by Charles I., 1634—the judges declare the impost lawful; John Hampden tries the question, 1636—generally unpopular, 1637—voted illegal, 1640.

SHIRAOOUH, one of Noureddin's generals, defeats the Christians, 1168—master of Egypt; assumes the office of vizir, 1169—d. 1171.

SHIRLEY, Dr. See **FAGO**, sir John, and **LORDS**, House of.

SHIRLEY, sir Robert, after a long residence in Persia, returns as ambassador, and negotiates a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Persia, 1612.

SHISHAK. See **PREUSSENNES**.

SHOEMAKERS, journeymen, of Derby, strike of, June 28, 1834.

SHOE-STRINGS, the use of, petitioned against, by the buckle-makers of Birmingham, Dec. 21, 1791.

SHORE, Jane, the mistress of Edward IV., is on his death condemned to do penance, 1483.

SHORE, sir John, b. 1751—gov.-gen. of India, 1798—recalled, and created lord Teignmouth, 1797. See **TEIGNMOUTH**, lord.

SHORT SWORD. See **KNIGHTS of the**.

"SHORTEST WAY WITH THE DISSENTERS." See **DEFOE**, Daniel.

SHOVEL, sir Cloudeley, b. 1651—assists adm. Herbert in defeating the French in Bantry Bay, 1689—takes a frigate, Jan. 11, in Dublin Bay, and made admiral, 1690—escorts William III. from Holland, 1691—fights at La Hogue and attends the k. again, 1692 and 5—bombards Calais, 1696—serves at Vigo, 1702—commands in the Mediterranean, 1708—assists in taking Barcelona, 1706—member of the admiralty council, 1707—proceeds with a powerful armament to Spain, May, 1706—he assists with his fleet the passage of the Var, and invasion of Provence by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene, July 10; the enterprise is abandoned, Sept. 1, 1707—returning home from the Mediterranean, he is wrecked with three of his fleet on the Scilly Isles, Oct. 23, 1707.

SHREWSBURY, Edward I. removes the law courts from Westminster to, 1281—battle of, July 23, 1403. See **HENRY IV.**, k. of England. School founded, 1551.

SHREWSBURY, Roger de Montgomery, first earl of, created by William I., 1066—d. 1094.

SHREWSBURY, Hugh de Montgomery, earl of, killed while defending Anglesey, against Magnus III., k. of Norway, 1068.

SHREWSBURY, Robert Belesme, earl of, driven into exile by Henry I., 1102—seized and brought to England, 1112—d. in confinement at Wareham, 1118.

SHREWSBURY, John Talbot, created earl of, 1442. See **TALBOT**, John.

SHREWSBURY, John Talbot, earl of, falls in the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460.

SHREWSBURY, George Talbot, earl of, lord steward of the household to Hen. VIII., 1509—commands part of the army in France and takes Terouane, 1513—serves with the duke of Norfolk in Scotland, 1542.

SHREWSBURY, Francis Talbot, earl of, drives the French back from Scotland, 1548—d. 1560.

SHREWSBURY, George Talbot, earl of, has charge of Mary, qu. of Scots, 1569—lord high steward at the trial of the duke of Norfolk, 1572—appointed to attend the execution of Mary, 1587—d. 1590.

SHREWSBURY, countess of, imprisoned by qu. Elizabeth for her daughter's marriage, 1574. See **LEWIS**, Charles Stuart, earl of.

SHREWSBURY, Gilbert, earl of, ambassador to France, 1596—d. 1616.

SHREWSBURY, Charles Talbot, earl of, b. 1667—mortgages his estates and joins

the prince of Orange in Holland, 1688—comes over with him, and compels the duke of Beaufort to surrender Bristol, Nov., 1688—secretary of State, 1689—resigns, 1690—struck out of the privy council, 1690—restored and made secretary again; created duke of Shrewsbury, April 30, 1694—one of the lords justices in the absence of Wm. III., 1695—resigns the secretaryship from ill-health, and takes the office of lord chamberlain, 1699—resigns and goes to Italy, where he marries Adelaida Paleotica, 1700—returns to England, 1706—lord chamberlain again, 1710—proceeds as ambassador extraordinary to France, Dec. 27, 1712—lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1713—made lord treasurer by qu. Anne two days before her death, and holds three offices at once, July 30, 1714—dismissed by George I., 1714—d. 1718. The dukedom extinct; the earldom descends.

SHREWSBURY, John Talbot, sixteenth earl of, d. 1852.

SHREWSBURY, Bertram, earl of, d. at Lisbon, 1857—his bequest of the title to the son of the duke of Norfolk set aside by the House of Lords, and the same adjudged to Henry, earl Talbot.

SHROPSHIRE, Ethelred II. retires into, from the Danes, 1006.

SHUISKOY. See **VASSILI V.**, czar of Russia.

SHUMLA, the grand vizir surrounded in his camp at, by the Russians, 1774.

SIAM, a kingdom of India beyond the Ganges, first visited by the Portuguese, 1520—by Jesuit missionaries, 1549—envoys from, visit France and England, and conclude a commercial treaty with the latter country, 1684—wars between Siam, Pegu, and Burmah, 1783, 1760, 1771, 1811—the Siamese take part with the British against the Burmese, 1824—trade with the British possessions regulated, 1836—sir John Bowring visits Siam, and concludes a new treaty, Apr. 30, 1855—ratified, Apr. 5, 1856—ambassadors from Siam received by qu. Victoria, Nov. 19, 1857.

SIBERIA, Jermak Timofejew, with a band of Cossacks, commences the conquest of, 1590—Peter the Great sends his Swedish prisoners to, 1710.

SIBTHORP, colonel C. de Lact. Waldo, b. 1782—M.P. for Lincoln; d. 1855.

SICAMBA, probably the remains of a Celtic tribe in the N.W. of Germany, at war with Rome, B.C. 12—defeat Drusus, 11—are defeated by him, 10—by Tiberius, 8—attack M. Vinicius, A.D. 1—merge in the league of the Franks, 340.

SICILIAN VESPERS, March 30, 1282. See **CHARLES I.**, k. of Naples and Sicily.

SICILY, called Trinacria (*the Three-pointed*) by the first Pelasgian settlers in Italy,

SICILY—continued.

receives its present name from the Siculi, who are driven into it by a fresh immigration of Pelasgi, B.C. 1284—new Greek colonists arrive; Naxos founded by them, 785—Syracuse, by Archias of Corinth, 784—Catana and Leontium, 730—Gela, by Antiphemus of Rhodes, 680—Himera, 648—Selinus, 628—Camarina, 599—Agrigentum, 582—Carthaginian settlements formed, 560. See **CARTHAGINIANS**.—Gelon, k. of Gela, 491. See **GELON**.—Hiero I. of Syracuse, 478. See **HIERO I.**—Syracuse predominates, 468. See **SYRACUSE**.—Dissensions of the cities pacified by Hermocrates, 424—Athenian expedition to assist Leontium against Syracuse, 415–413. See **ATHENS**, and **NICIAS**.—War with Carthage, 409. See **CARTHAGINIANS**.—Suffers from the plague, 405. See **DIONYSIUS**, the *Elder* and the *Younger*, and **DION**.—Expedition of Timoleon of Corinth, 344. See **TIMOLEON**.—Agathocles absolute at Syracuse, 317. See **AGATHOCLES**.—Expedition of Pyrrhus, 278. See **PYRRHUS**.—Hiero II., prætor of Syracuse, 275. See **HIERO II.**—First entrance of the Romans, and commencement of the Punic Wars, 264. See **ROME**, **CARTHAGINIANS**, and **MAKERTINES**.—Sicily given up to the Romans, 241—first prætor appointed, 227—revolts; siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, 214–212—of Agrigentum, by Lævinus; revolt quelled, 210—first Servile War, 184–182—second, 102–99—the consul Carbo slain by Pompey, 82—Cicero questor, 75—occupied by Sextus Pompeius, 42—visited by the emperor Hadrian, A.D. 126—included in the Western empire, 895—invaded by the Vandals from Africa, 440—defended by Cassiodorus senior, 441—again invaded, 462—saved by Marcellinus, 464. See **MARCELLINUS**, count.—Conquered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 483—occupied by Belisarius, and annexed to the Eastern empire, 535—the emperor Constant II. retires to Syracuse, 663—is assassinated there, and Mececius revolts, 668—Constantine IV. arrives and puts down the rebellion, followed by the first incursion of the Saracens, who plunder and withdraw, 669—they are again introduced by Euphemius, 827—take Catania, and accept a ransom for Syracuse, 828—take Messina, 831—Palermo, and great part of the island, 832—Syracuse, 878—despoiled by them, 936—revolt of the Agrigentines against them, 988—disastrous attempt of the Greeks to recover the island, 965—unsuccessful expedition of Constantine XI., 1026—Maniaces, the Greek general, aided by the Normans, conquers a great part, 1038—is deprived of his command, and his

conquests lost, 1040—invasion of the Normans, Messina taken, 1061. See **GUISCARD**, Robert and Roger.—The conquest completed, 1090—Roger, the second count, inherits, 1101. See **ROGER**, count of Sicily.—He takes the title of king, 1180.

KINGS OF SICILY.

See Events under their respective names in this Index.

Roger I., 1130–1154.

William I., the *Bad*, 1154–1166.

William II., the *Good*, 1166–1189.

HOUSE OF Hohenstaufen.

Henry I., 1189–1197. See **HENRY VI.**, emperor of Germany.

Frederic Roger I., 1198–1250. See **FREDERIC II.**, emperor of Germany.

Conrad, 1250–1254. See **CONRAD IV.**, emperor of Germany.

Conradin, 1254–1256.

Manfred, 1256–1268.

Conradin again, 1268–1268.

HOUSE OF ANJOU. Union with Naples.

Charles I., 1268–1282. See **CHARLES I.**, k. of Naples.

HOUSE OF ARAGON. Separation from Naples.

Peter I., 1282–1285. See **PEDRO III.**, k. of Aragon.

James I., 1285–1295. See **JAMES II.**, k. of Aragon.

Frederic II., 1295–1337.

Peter II., 1337–1342.

Louis, 1342–1355.

Frederic III., 1355–1376.

Maria, 1376–1391, with her husband, Martin, till 1402.

Martin alone, 1402–1409.

On the death of Martin, Sicily is inherited by his father, Martin the *Elder*, and annexed to the crown of Aragon. 1409—by the union of Aragon and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella, becomes an appendage of Spain, 1479—revolt in, 1516—suppressed, 1517—the knights of Rhodes retire to, 1522—many towns destroyed by earthquakes, 1542—coasts of, ravaged by a Turkish fleet, 1551—Philip II. resists the jurisdiction claimed by pope Pius V., 1571—Louis XIV. revives the old pretensions of France; Messina, where he had been proclaimed, is blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets, 1676—he withdraws his forces from Messina; severe punishment of the citizens by the Spaniards, 1678—earthquake in, and violent eruption of Etna; Messina, Syracuse, and Catania nearly destroyed, 1693—Leopold, emperor of Germany, claims Sicily with Naples, 1701—the pope grants the investiture of, to Charles of Austria, as Charles III. of Spain, 1708—given to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of

Utrecht, with the title of k.; he is conducted to Palermo, Oct. 10; and crowned there, Dec. 24, 1718—invasion by the Spaniards, 1718—given with Naples to Charles VI., emperor of Germany, 1720—conquered by Carlos, third son of Philip V. of Spain, and, by the peace of Vienna, erected again with Naples into a separate kingdom and given to him, 1735. See CARLOS, Don; and NAPLES.—The royal family take refuge from the French in Sicily, Jan. 26, 1799—return to Naples, June 13; again separated from Naples, and defended by the British for Ferdinand IV., 1806—an attempted invasion of the French repulsed, Sept. 17, 1810—a new constitution and representative government adopted, under the auspices of the British captain-general, lord Wm. Bentinck; the k. appoints his son regent, and the qu. withdraws, 1812—Sicily again united to Naples, 1815. See NAPLES.—Revolution in; a provisional government established, and the duke of Genoa invited to be king, 1848—reduced to submission, 1849.

SICOMOLFO claims the duchy of Beneventum, 841. See BENEVENTUM.

SICULI, a mixed race of the old Pelasgians stock and aboriginal Kelts, driven out of Italy by a new immigration of Pelasgi into Sicily, B.C. 1284.

SICULUS, Clælius, military tribune of Rome for three months, B.C. 444.

SICYON, peopled by the Pelasgi, B.C. 2188—expedition of Pericles against, 454—Polycletes of, sculptor, 436—Lysippus of, the statuary, fl. 328—restored to freedom by Aratus, and joins the Achaean league, 251.

KINGS OF SICYON,

According to Pausanias and Castor, but *doubtful*.

Ægialeus, 2080 (1813 C.)

Europa, 2088 (1777 C.)

Telchin, 1963 (1747 C.)

Apis, 1973 (1734 C.)

Thelxion, 1948 (1717 C.)

Ægydrus, 1891.

Thurimachus, 1862 (1668 C.)

Leucippus, 1817 (1628 C.)

Messapus (*Castor*), 1764 (1568 C.)

Calchinia, dau. of Leucippus (*Pausanias*).

Peratus, 1715 (1873 H., 1549 C.)

Plemneus, 1671 (1526 C.)

Orthopolis, 1623 (1494 C.)

Marathus (*Castor*), Cononus (*Paus.*), 1560, (1452 C.)

Marathus II., 1530 (1440 C.)

Echyreus, 1510 (1428 C.)

Corax, 1455 (1392 C.)

Epopeus, 1425 (1372 C.)

Lamedon, 1390 (1350 C.)

Sicyon, 1350 (1320 C.)

Polybus, 1298 (1266 C.)

Janiscus, 1285 (1240 C.)

Phæstus, 1223 (1200 C.)

Adrastus, 1215 (1192 C.)

Polyphides, 1211 (1188 C.)

Pelasgus, 1180 (*a fiction*, C.)

Zeuxippus, 1160 (1153 C.)

Archilaus, 1128, followed by a series of priests, all *doubtful*.

Euneus, 1122, *doubtful*.

Amphigyes, 1107, *doubtful*.

SICYON, k. of Sicyon, B.C. 1350 (1320 C.)

SIDDONS, Mrs. See KEMBLE, Sarah.—Makes her first appearance at Drury Lane theatre, Oct. 10, 1782—takes leave of the stage, at Covent Garden, June 30, 1812—performs once more, June, 1819—*d.* 1881.

SIDE, in Pamphylia, council of, 383. See AMPHILOCHUS.

SIDETES. See ANTIOCHUS VI.

SIDMOUTH, Henry Addington, created viscount, Jan. 12, 1805. See ADDINGTON, Henry.—Lord president in W. Pitt's second administration, Jan. 14; resigns, July 10, 1806—lord privy seal in the "Talents," Feb. 5; and lord president, Oct. 15, 1806—resigns, March 26, 1807—his Dissenters' Bill opposed by lord Holland and withdrawn, 1811—reappointed under Perceval, Apr. 8; home secretary under lord Liverpool, June 11, 1812—he addresses a circular to county magistrates for the preservation of the public peace, July 7; letter of thanks to the Manchester magistrates, Aug. 27, 1819—retires from office, 1822—inherits great wealth from lord Stowel, and relinquishes his pension, Feb. 19, 1836—*d.* 1844.

"SIDMOUTH CIRCULAR," though defended by ministerial majorities in both Houses, excites such general indignation, that it is never acted upon, 1817.

SIDNEY, Algernon, b. 1617—appointed by the parliament member of the council of State, May, 1659—retires to the Continent, 1660—returns to England, 1677—English envoy at the Hague, 1690—answers the king's defence of his proceedings, 1681—he is arraigned as concerned in the Ryehouse plot, Nov. 7; tried, 21; condemned, 26; beheaded on Tower Hill, Dec. 7, 1683.

SIDNEY, F., daughter of sir Henry Sidney, and countess of Sussex, founds Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1598.

SIDNEY, earl Godolphin. See GODOLPHIN.

SIDNEY, sir Henry, lord justice of Ireland, 1558—lord deputy, 1565—*again*, 1568 and 1575—recalled, 1578—serves in the Low Countries; *d.* at Worcester, 1586.

SIDNEY, sir Philip, son of Henry, b. 1554—wins the favour of sir Wm. Cecil, 1569—goes with his father to Ireland, 1576—writes his "Arcadia," 1590—governor of Flushing, 1585—wounded at Zutphen;

- d. Oct. 17, 1586—a complete collection of his works published, 1725.
- SIDNEY, sir Robert, gov. of Flushing, 1596.
- SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, Cambridge. See SIDNEY, F.
- SIDON, a city of Phœnicia, celebrated by Homer for its manufactures, B.C. 982—taken by Oehus, k. of Persia, 351—noted for its glass in the time of Pliny the Elder, A.D. 77—captured by admiral Napier, Sept. 27, 1840.
- SIEGNS, the dates of the most remarkable may be found in this Index, under the names of the places attacked, or of the commanders who besiege them.
- SIEGFRIED, first count of Luxemburg, 965-998.
- SIEGFRIED, archbishop of Mentz, and other prelates, make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, accompanied by 7,000 armed men, 1064.
- SIEKKA, a council held at, 1058, elects the bp. of Florence as pope, 1059. See NICHOLAS II., pope.—At war with Florence and Pisa, 1144—revolts against pope Boniface IX., 1408—the council summoned at Pavia is transferred to, 1428—dissolved, 1424—ordered to reassemble at Basle in 1431—taken by Chas. V., and given by him to his son Philip, 1555.
- SIERRA LEONE, a colony of free negroes, founded on the western coast of Africa, 1786—protected by Act of Parliament, May 12, 1791—transferred to the British government, 1807—attacked by the Ashantees, and saved by col. Sutherland, 1824. See ASHANTEES.—The population 64,501 in 1851.
- SIERRAS of Ronda; many disaffected Saracens assemble in the, under El Meknesi; being reinforced by others who land at Tortosa from Africa, seize the city of Seville, 767—again rebel, 780.
- SIEYES, the Abbé, moves the three orders of the States General, to be the National Assembly, June 17, 1789—a member of the Committee of the Constitution, Sept. 29, 1792—joins with Bonaparte and Fouché to overthrow the Directory, Nov., 1799—is rewarded with an estate—d. 1836.
- SIFIDIUS, consul of Rome, 498.
- SIGEBERT, son of Sabert, joint k. of Essex with his brothers, Saxred and Seward, 614—d. 617.
- SIGEBERT the Little, son of Seward, k. of Essex, 623-655.
- SIGEBERT the Good, son of Sexbald, brother of Sabert, k. of Essex, 655—appoints Cedd bp. of the East Saxons, 659—assassinated, 661.
- SIGEBERT, son of Redwald, recovers East Anglia, introduces Christianity, and founds schools, 629—retires into a monastery, and is succeeded by Egrie, 632—forced from his retreat to take the field against Penda, but falls in battle, 635.
- SIGEBERT, k. of Wessex, 754—slain by Cynewulf, who succeeds him, 755.
- SIGEBERT I., son of Chlotair, inherits Austrasia, 561—war with the Avars, 562—with his brother, Charibert I., 567—taken prisoner by the Avars and ransoms himself, 568—conquers a great part of the kingdom of Soissons from Chilperic, and is assassinated by him at Vitry, 575.
- SIGEBERT II., son of Dagobert I., d. 630—made k. of Austrasia by his father, 633—inherits it, 638—Grimoald, mayor of the palace, 639—revolt of Rudolf, duke of Thuringen, 640—Sigebert d. 656.
- SIGEBERT, called by some Sigebert II., son of Thierry II., k. of Burgundy or Orleans, d. without coming to the throne, 618.
- SIGEFRETH, a Danish thane, treacherously slain at Oxford, 1015.
- SIGERIC, k. of Essex, 792—goes to Rome, 797.
- SIGERIC, k. of the Visigoths, 415—assassinates Adolphus at Barcelona, and usurps the throne, but is killed 7 days after, 415.
- SIGERD, k. of Essex, 799—conquered by Egbert, 828.
- SIGFRID, k. of South Jutland, 777—gives an asylum to Witikind, the Saxon chief, 782.
- SIGFRID, bishop of Selsey, 738-761.
- SIGHARD and SUFFRED, sons of Sebbi, joint kings of Essex, 693-700.
- SIGHELM, bp. of Sherborne, sent by Alfred on missions to Rome and India, 888—d. 889.
- SIGHER, son of Sigebert the Little, and husband of S. Osyth, reigns in Essex, conjointly with Sebbi, son of Sigebert I., 663-693.
- SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, second son of the emperor Chas. IV., b. 1267—inherits the margraviate of Brandenburg from his father, 1378—betrothed to Maria, dau. of Louis, k. of Hungary and Poland, 1382—with a Bohemian army sets her free from captivity, marries her, and becomes k. of Hungary, 1387—acquires Red Russia, 1390—Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bosnia, 1391—favours a revolt of the Bohemian nobles against his brother Wenceslas, 1394—makes an alliance against the Ottomans, and is defeated at the battle of Nicopolis, by the sultan Bajazet I., Sept. 28, 1396—he holds his brother Wenceslas for some time in captivity, 1402—sells the province of Neumark on the banks of the Oder to the Teutonic Knights, 1402—emperor of Germany, 1410—presses the reform of the church, 1412—holds a conference with pope John XXIII. at Lodi,

1418—Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, leagues with Genoa and other States against him, and prevents his receiving the crown of Italy, 1418—he returns from Italy to Germany, and is crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle; attends the Council of Constance, 1414—repairs to Perpignan, and holds a conference with pope Benedict XIII., 1415—furnishes John Huss and Jerome of Prague with a safe conduct to the Council of Constance, 1415—sells Brandenburg to Fred., count of Hohenzollern and landgrave of Nuremberg, 1415—visits London and Paris, and concludes the treaty of alliance with Hen. V., hoping to acquire the former kingdom of Arles, 1416—attends the new pope, Martin V., to Italy, 1418—inherits Bohemia on the death of Wenceslas; the Hussites refuse to acknowledge him, and storm the town-hall of Prague; the Venetians make war on him and take Belluno, 1419—he besieges the Hussites in Prague, and is defeated by them at Wissehrad, July 14, 1420—Procopius Rase conducts the war of the Hussites, 1424—under his mediation, Venice and Florence agree to a congress at Ferrara to treat of peace with Milan, 1427—the Hussites refuse to treat for peace with, 1429—crowned king of Italy at Milan, Nov. 25, 1431—defeated by the Hussites at Tausa, 1431—pope Eugenius IV. refuses the imperial crown to him, 1432—crowned emperor at Rome, May 31, 1433—Belgrade is given up to him by the Servians, 1433—joined by the Calixtines, 1434—he concedes the fourteen points required by the Taborites, who submit and allow him to enter Prague, 1435—treaty of Iglau with the Hussites, 1436—*d.* Dec. 8, 1437.

SIGISMUND, k. of the Burgundians, 516-523—son of Gundibald; contracted to Ootrogotha, a natural daughter of Theodoric, k. of Italy, 496—founds the monastery of St. Maurice at Agaunum, 515—succeeds his father, 516. See **BURGUNDIANS**.

SIGISMUND, k. of Hungary, 1387-1437. See **SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany.**

SIGISMUND I., k. of Poland, a younger son of Casimir IV., b. 1467—elected to succeed his brother Alexander, 1506—loses Smolensko, 1514—war with the Teutonic knights, 1510—truce concluded at Thorn, 1521—by the peace of Cracow makes Prussia a temporal and hereditary sovereignty, 1525—opposes Lutheranism in Poland, 1526—*d.* 1548.

SIGISMUND II., Augustus, k. of Poland, son of Sigismund I., b. 1520—succeeds his father, 1548—encourages the Protestants, 1551—supports the abp. of Riga against the Livonian knights, 1558—adds

part of Livonia to Lithuania, and erects Courland into a duchy, 1561—war with Sweden and Russia, 1563—gains the victory of Czaaniki, and concludes a truce, 1566—grants the reversion of Prussia to Joachim II., elector of Brandenburg, and incorporates Lithuania with Poland, 1569—*d.* without issue, and the race of Jagellon is extinct, 1572.

SIGISMUND III., k. of Poland, 1587-1604. See **SIGISMUND, k. of Sweden.**

SIGISMUND, k. of Sweden, son of John III., b. 1566—while crown prince contends for the throne of Poland with Ernest, archduke of Austria, 1588—is acknowledged by the prevailing party in Poland, 1587—defeats Ernest at Bitschin, and takes him prisoner, 1598—succeeds his father as king of Sweden, 1592—at his coronation he is bound by an oath to preserve the Protestant church in Sweden; after a short residence, he returns to Poland and leaves the administration in the hands of his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermania, 1594—discontent in Sweden; the regent is encouraged to assume regal power; Sigismund lands with an army to restore his authority; is defeated and returns to Poland, 1598—he begins war against his Swedish subjects in Livonia, 1600—deposed in Sweden, 1604—gains a victory over the Swedes at Kirchholm in Livonia, 1605—supports a pretender in Russia, 1609—contends for ascendancy in Russia, 1610—takes Smolensko, and burns Moscow, 1611—is repulsed by the Russians, 1613—by the peace of Demolino retains Smolensko and other of his conquests, 1618—assists the emperor Ferdinand II. against Bethlem Gabor, 1620—is attacked by the Turks and Tartars; defeats them at Choczim, 1621—supported by the emperor, defeats Gustavus Adolphus at Sturm, 1629—*d.* 1632.

SIGISMUND, John. See **ZAPOLYA, John Sigismund von.**

SIGISMUND BATHORI. See **BATHORI, Sigismund.**

SIGISMUND, margrave of Brandenburg. See **SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany.**

SIGISVULTUS, consul of Rome, 437.

SIGW manual, a stamp substituted for, in consequence of the illness of Hen. VIII., 1547—again for James I., 1628—the like expedient employed in the last illness of George IV., May 29, 1830.

SIGONIO, Carlo, the historian, d. 1585.

SIGRAC, bp. of Wilton, 988—archbishop of Canterbury, 990—*d.* 995.

SIGURD I., father of Ragnar Lodbrok, first a petty k. in Sweden, makes himself supreme in Scandinavia by his victory at Brawalla, 740.

SIGURD II., *Snogoye*, first separate k. of

- Denmark, 794—brings his kingdom into a settled state, 801—*d.* 824.
- SIGURD I., Jorsalafar**, k. of Norway, 1108—gives part of his dominions to his brothers Eystein and Olof, and goes to Palestine, 1107—returns, 1111—founds the bishopric of Gardar in Greenland, 1122—*d.* 1180.
- SIGURD II.**, k. of Norway, 1136–1164.
- SIHOW.** See **JAXARTES**.—Made the northern limit of the Sarcen empire by Catibah, 710—crossed by Niccolo and Maffeo Polo, on their return from their first journey, and called by Marco the Tigris, 1269—the northern boundary of Timour's first kingdom, 1359. See **MAVERBALNAHKE**.
- SITHRIC.** See **ATHELSTAN**, k. of England.
- SIKHS**, or **Seiks**, a people of Northern India, attack the Mogul empire, 1708—commit great ravages, 1708—invade the Punjab, 1762—defeated, 1767—again at Moulton and driven back, 1781—led back into the Punjab by Runjeet Singh, 1805—expel the Afghans, 1809—conquer Cashmere and Moulton, 1818—become a formidable power, 1823—cross the river Sutlej to attack the British, Dec. 14; are defeated at Moodkee, 18; at Ferozeshah, 22; they recross the Sutlej, 27, 1845—again cross the Sutlej and attack sir H. Smith, Jan. 21; are defeated at Aliwal, 28; totally routed at Sobraon, Feb. 10, 1846—they murder Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson at Moulton, April 21, 1848—Shere Sing deserts, and goes over with his army to them, 1848—defeated on the river Chenab by general Thackwell, 1848—by Lord Gough at Chillianwallah, Jan. 13; totally routed by him at Goojerat, Feb. 21, 1849. See **PUNJAB**.
- SILANI DUO**, or **Silanus et Silanus**, consuls of Rome, 189.
- SILANUS**, Decius Junius, accused by the Macedonians of corrupt practices, is condemned by his father, Manlius Torquatus, and commits suicide, B.C. 141—another consul of Rome, 62.
- SILANUS**, A. Licinius Nerva, consul of Rome, 7.
- SILANUS**, Ap. Junius, consul of Rome, 28.
- SILANUS**, C. Junius, consul of Rome, B.C. 17—another, A.D. 10.
- SILANUS**, Dullius, consul of Rome, 188. II.
- SILANUS**, M. Junius, consul of Rome, defeated by the Cimbrs, B.C. 108.
- SILANUS**, M. Junius, consul of Rome, B.C. 25—others, A.D. 19 and 46.
- SILENTIARIUS**, Paulus. See **PAULUS SILENTIARIUS**.
- SILENUS**, the historian, fl., B.C. 201.
- SILEZIA**, originally a province of Poland, ravaged by the Mongolians of the Golden Horde, 1241—invaded by John of Bohemia, 1325—ceded to him by Casimir

- III., 1355—broken into by the Hussites, 1428—submits to George Von Podiebrad, k. of Bohemia, 1459—occupied by Matthias Corvinus, k. of Hungary, 1478—entered by the Swedish general, Banner, 1689—flight of John Casimir, king of Poland, into, 1655—conquered by Frederic II., the Great, k. of Prussia, 1741—the greater part ceded to him by Maria Theresa in the treaty of Breslau, June 11, 1742—overrun by the Austrians, and recovered by Frederic, 1757—again occupied by the Austrians, and Schwaidnitz taken, 1761—recovered by Frederic, 1763—retained by him at the peace of Hubertsburg, 1763—conquered by the French, and restored by Napoleon I. in the treaty of Tilsit, 1807.
- SILLIANUS**, A. Licinius Nerva, consul of Rome, 65—called by some Silius, Sylvianus and Sylvanus.
- SILISTRIA**, taken by the Russians, 1774—they are defeated near, Sept. 26, 1809—taken by them, 1829—invested by them, March 23, 1854—their attacks repulsed, May 29, June 13; the siege raised, June 18. See **BUTLER**, capt., and **NAMYTH**, lieut.
- SILIUS**, Caius, consul of Rome, 13—suppresses the revolt of Julius Florus and Julius Sacrovir in Gaul, 21; put to death for adultery with Messalina, 48.
- SILIUS**, C. Italicus, b. at Italica in Spain, 26—consul of Rome, 68—publishes his poems, 69—retires to Naples, where he *d.* 101.
- SILIUS**, Italicus, the son, consul *suffectus*, 94.
- SILK**, said to have been first known and manufactured in the island of Cos, about B.C. 1000—the worms first mentioned by Aristotle, 350—a scarce luxury in the time of Augustus, brought from India to Egypt and thence to Rome, where a pound of it is worth a pound of gold, A.D. 1—merchants employed by the emperor Justinian I. bring the worms or their eggs into Europe, probably from Assyria, 551. See **MORUA**.—The manufacture flourishes at Thebes and Athens; many rich pieces presented by Daniells to the emperor Basil I., 870—the Greek weavers transplanted into Sicily by Roger I., 1146—the manufacture of, introduced by Muhamad I., Moorish k. in Spain, 1253—manufactured at Mosul and called by the Italians *Musolino*, a name afterwards transferred to a light cotton fabric, 1271—at Lyons by Hen. IV. of France, 1603—in England, 1620. See **BRITISH MANUFACTURES**, **CONGLETON**, **MACCLESFIELD**, **MANCHESTER**, **SPITAL FIELDS**, and **LOMBE**, sir Thos.
- SILU**, married to Adosinda, the sister of Aurelius, k. of Leon, and made heir to the throne, 771—inaugurated with her

- at Oviedo, 774—takes Alfonso, son of Froila, for his colleague, 775—*d.* 783.
- SILIO**, Pompeius, a leader of the Marsi, *b.c.* 90.
- SILURÆ**, a British tribe, occupying the present counties of Hereford and Monmouth, conquered by P. Ostorius Scapula, 50. See **CARAOTACUS**.
- SILVA**, Diego Velasquez, the Spanish painter, *b.* 1599—*d.* 1660.
- "**SILVÆ**." See **STATIUS**, P. Papinius.
- SILVANUS**, governor of Saloninus, son of Gallienus, slain with his pupil by Postumus, at Colonia Agrippina, 260.
- SILVANUS**, M. Celonius, consul of Rome, 156.
- SILVANUS**, M. Plautius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 2.
- SILVAS**, taken by Sancho I., k. of Portugal, 1189.
- SILVEIRA**, heads the Absolutist invasion of Portugal, 1826.
- SILVER**, first coined in Greece at Ægina, *b.c.* 788—at Rome, 269—discovered in the Hartz mountains, *a.d.* 962—in Saxony, 1471—shillings first coined in England by Hen. VII., 1506—a new coinage ordered by parliament, Dec. 10, 1695—the mines of Gualgayoc in Peru, which produce more than a million of piastres per year, first worked, 1771—tokens issued by the bank of England, Jan. 1, 1798—a new coinage issued, Oct. 21, 1816. See **COINAGE**.
- SILVERIUS**, bp. of Rome, 536—is accused of treason, deposed and banished by Belisarius, 537.
- SILVERSMITH**, Philip III., k. of France, grants a patent of nobility to his, 1272.
- SILVESTER I.**, bp. of Rome, 814—836.
- SILVESTER II.**, pope, 999—1014. See **GERBERT** of Aurillac.
- SILVESTER III.**, John, bp. of Sabina, elected pope on the expulsion of Benedict IX., is himself expelled in three months, 1044.
- SILVESTER IV.**, the name taken by Adinolfo, or Maginolfo, when set up as anti-pope, after the death of Guibert (Clement III.), 1100 or 1106.
- SILVESTER**, archbp. of Riga, quarrels with the Teutonic knights in Livonia, 1472—defeated by them, and dies in captivity, 1479.
- SILVEIRA**, opens the Portuguese trade with Bengal, 1618.
- SILVIO DOMENICO**, doge of Venice, 1071—1084.
- SILVIO PELLICO**. * See **PELLICO**, Silvio.
- SIMBATICIUS**, general of Leo VI., emperor of the East, conquers Beneventum, 891—succeeded by George the patrician, 892.
- SIMBON**, k. of the Bulgarians, 883—927. See **BULGARIANS**.
- SIMBON**, grand duke of Russia, succeeds his father, Iwan I., 1840—Novogorod acknowledges his supremacy, 1847—*d.* of the plague, 1858.
- SIMEON**, bishop of Jerusalem, or Pella, 70—put to death, 108.
- SIMON** of Durham's Chronicle ends, 1180.
- SIMONEL**, Lambert, rebels against Henry VII., and is crowned at Dublin, 1488—lands in Lancashire, and is defeated at Stoke, near Newark, June 6; his life is spared, and he is made a turnspit in the king's kitchen, 1487.
- SIMOCATTA**, Theophylactus, writes his History; after the fall of Phocas, recites a Monody on the death of Maurice, 610.
- SIMON I.**, the Just, Jewish high priest, *b.c.* 300—encouraged by Ptolemy Soter to complete the canon of the Old Testament, 298—*d.* 292.
- SIMON II.**, Jewish high priest, *b.c.* 219—195.
- SIMON III.**, the Ethnarch, brother of Judas Maccabæus, Jewish high priest, *b.c.* 143—murdered by his son-in-law, Ptolemy Physcon, 135.
- SIMON MAGUS**, one of the first Gnostics, founds a sect called Simonians, 67.
- SIMON**, son of Roger, count of Sicily, 1101—*d.* 1113. See **ROGER**, count, and afterwards k. of Sicily.
- SIMON DE MONTFORT**. See **MONTFORT**, Simon de.
- SIMON**, St. See **St. SIMON**.
- SIMONIDES**, Athenian archon, *b.c.* 591; another, 811.
- SIMONIDES**, of Cos, the poet, *b.* *b.c.* 556—goes to Athens, 525—*d.* 467.
- SIMONIDES**, of Amorgus, writes Iambics, *b.c.* 696.
- SIMONY**. See **COUNCILS** of Rome, 1047 and 1063.
- SIMPLICIANUS**, bishop of Milan, 397.
- SIMPLICIUS**, bp. of Rome, 468—483.
- SIMPLICIUS**, the philosopher, expelled by Justinian, 529—seeks refuge at the court of Chosroes, 532—returns from Persia, 533—writes commentaries on the Physics of Aristotle, 536—in his work, *De Cælo*, attacks Philoponus, 556.
- SIMPLON**, the military road over, completed by Napoleon I., to connect France and Italy, 1807.
- SIMPSON**, Thomas, mathematician, *b.* 1710—*d.* 1761.
- SIMPSON**, Dr. of Edinburgh, discovers chloroform to be an anæsthetic, 1848.
- SIMPSON**, gen. Sir James, a Waterloo officer, sent to the Crimes, as chief of the staff, Feb. 7, 1855—takes the command on the death of lord Raglan, June 28—resigns it to sir W. Codrington, Nov. 11.
- SINATROOS** contends with Mnasciras for the throne of Parthia, *b.c.* 87—deposes Mnasciras, and becomes k., as Arsaces XI., 76—*d.* 68.
- SINGLATE**, sir John, *b.* 1758—moves for and

- obtains the appointment of a Board of Agriculture, May 31, 1793—made a privy councillor, 1810—*d.* 1835.
- SINCEURS** petitioned against at the great Yorkshire meeting, Dec. 30, 1779.
- SINGARA**, battle of; Sapor II., k. of Persia, gains a victory over the emperor Constantius II., 348—taken by him, 360.
- SINGH**, Ram, defeated by gen. Wheeler at Baree Doab, Jan. 16, 1849.
- SINGH**, Runjeet, *b.* 1763—leads the Sikhs into the Punjab, 1805. See **SIKHS**.—*d.* 1839.
- SINGIDUNUM**, an early bulwark of the empire, at the confluence of the Save and Danube, taken by the Huns, 441. See **BELOGRADE**.
- SINKING FUND**, Pitt's unanimously adopted, March 29, 1786—applied in part to the service of the year, March 3, 1813—limited to the actual surplus of revenue, July 10, 1823.
- SINOPE**, a city of Asia Minor, founded by the Milesians, *b.c.* 629—taken by Pharnaces of Pontus, 183—included in the empire of Trebizond, *a.d.* 1204—taken by the sultan Azeeddin, 1214—by Mahomet II., 1461—a Turkish flotilla destroyed at, and the crews massacred by the Russians, Nov. 30, 1853—indignation of Europe, and protest of lord Clarendon.
- SION**, Matthew Skinner, bp. of (Sedunensis), made a cardinal by Julius II., 1511—ambassador from the emperor Maximilian I. to Henry VIII. of England, 1515—papal legate with the imperial army in Flanders, 1531.
- SION COLLEGE** and Hospital, London Wall, founded on the site of a dissolved priory by the will of Dr. Thomas White, 1622—built, 1624—chartered by Charles I., 1630; by Charles II., 1664.
- SIPOYS**, Thibaut de. See **ROCAFORT**.
- SIRA**, or Shirene, said to be daughter of Maurice, emperor of the East, favourite wife of Chosroes II., and heroine of Persian romance, accompanies her husband's last flight, and stabs herself on his dead body, 628.
- SIRBONIS**, lake, the Egyptians defeated near, by Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, *b.c.* 173—originates the great Plague by its exhalations, *a.d.* 542.
- SIRICIUS**, bp. of Rome, 386—398.
- SIRMUM**, the capital of Illyricum, to which the emperor Maximin proceeds with the design of attacking the Sarmatians, 297—Claudius II. *d.* 270—Probus slain there, by the troops employed in draining its marshes, 282—abandoned by Licinius to Constantine, 314—he issues an edict at, May 25, to inflict punishment on all who exact from Christians the observance of heathen ceremonies, 323—synod of, condemns the anti-trinitarian doctrines of Photinus, 351—another synod at, 357—receives Julian triumphantly on his march to Constantinople, 361—resists the Quadi and Sarmatians, 374—despoiled by Attila, 441—taken by the Bulgarians, 502—retaken by Theodorice, 504—treacherously taken by Balan, khan of the Avars, 580—taken by Ladislas I., k. of Hungary, 1079—its site now unknown.
- SIROES**, k. of Persia, son of Chosroes II. and Shirene, rebels against his father, 627—succeeds him on the throne, concludes a treaty of peace, by which he restores to the emperor Heraclius all that had been taken from him, and is murdered, after a reign of seven months, 628.
- SIRYANUS** assists Andronicus the younger against his grandfather; peace settled at Rhegion; the war renewed in the autumn; Siryannes returns to the service of the old emperor, 1321—assassinated, 1333.
- SISBERTUS**, archbp. of Toledo, deposed by Egica, 638.
- SISEBUT**, k. of the Visigoths, 612—persecutes the Jews in Spain, 614—takes Tingis and Ceuta, 616—*d.* 620.
- SISEMUND**, k. of the Visigoths, 631—636.
- SISENNA**, consul of Rome, 138.
- SISENNA**, the historian, *d.*, *b.c.* 87.
- SISIRA** slain by Jael, *b.c.* 1235 (1236 H., 1391 C.).
- SISINNUS**, pope, dies of the gout, in twenty days after his accession, 708.
- SISINNUS**, bp. of the Novatians, 395—*d.* 407.
- SISINNUS I.**, appointed bp. of Constantinople on the death of Atticus, in preference to Philippus of Side, his rival, 426—*d.* 427.
- SISINNUS II.**, patriarch of Constantinople 995—999.
- SISMONDI**, Sismonde de, *b.* 1773—publishes his *Italian History*, 1807—his *History of the Literature of Southern Europe*, 1813—his "*Histoire des Français*," 1821—*d.* 1842.
- SISSEK**, battle of; the Turks are defeated by the Hungarians, 1592.
- SISTPHUS**, son of Æolus, k. of Corinth, *b.c.* 1347—institutes the Isthmian Games, 1326.
- "**SISTPHUS**." See **EURIPIDES**.
- SITALCES**, k. of Thrace, makes an alliance with Athens, *b.c.* 431—invades Macedonia, 429—*d.* 424.
- SIWARD**, earl, defeats Macbeth, k. of Scotland, at Lanfahan, 1054—*d.* 1055.
- SIWARD**, abbot of Abingdon, archbp. of Canterbury, 1044—*d.* 1046. See **EADMUND**.
- SIX ACTS**, severely repressive measures, passed, 1819.
- SIX ARTICLES**. See **ARTICLES**, **SIX**.

SIX MILE BRIDGE, near Limerick, election riot at, quelled by the military with loss of life, July 22, 1852—bills of indictment against the soldiers ignored by the grand jury of Clare, Feb. 24, 1853.

"SIXTEEN," cabal of the, at Paris, 1587.

SIXTUS I., bp. of Rome, 119—127.

SIXTUS II., bp. of Rome, corresponds with Dionysius on the articles of Carthage, 257—martyred, Aug. 6, 258.

SIXTUS III., bp. of Rome, 432—440.

SIXTUS IV., pope, Francesco della Rovere, cardinal of St. Peter in Vincula, elected Aug. 9, 1471—sends a fleet to act with those of Venice and Naples against the Turks, 1472—alienates Church lands to enrich his family, and orders four Jubilees in every century, 1474—abetsthe conspiracy of the Pazzi against the Medici, 1478—lays an interdict on Florence for having put to death the archbp. of Pisa, and imprisoned the cardinal legate; he then, with Ferdinand of Naples, makes war on the Florentines; the emperor Frederic IV. and Matthias Corvinus of Hungary send ambassadors to protest against his conduct; he disregards their remonstrances, and urges the Swiss to invade Milan, 1478—demands that Lorenzo de' Medici be given up to him, 1478—alarmed at the progress of the Turks, meditates flight into France, and foregoes his animosities, 1480—leagues with the Venetians against the duke of Ferrara, abandons them, and makes peace, Dec. 12, 1482—excommunicates them for continuing the war, 1483—persecutes the Colonna family, 1484—d. Aug. 12, 1484.

SIXTUS V., pope, Felice Peretti, b. 1521—made a cardinal, 1570—elected pope, Apr. 24, 1585—attempts to repudiate Henry of Navarre's claim to the succession in France, 1585—intimidates all Italy by his severity; improves and decorates Rome, 1586—issues a new Bull, and proclaims a crusade against qu. Elizabeth of England, 1587—d. 1590.

SKELMESDALE, lord Edw. Bootle Wilbraham, b. 1770—created a peer, Jan. 30, 1838—d. 1858.

SKINNER, Matthew. See **SION**, bp. of.

SKINNERS' COMPANY in London, origin of the, 1827.

SKIFFOW, Philip, left by the earl of Essex in command of the army, when surrounded at Lostwithiel, surrenders to the royal forces, 1644—wounded at Naseby, 1645—appointed a commissioner for the trial of Charles I., but does not sign the warrant, 1649—one of Cromwell's first council, 1653—a major-general, commands a district, 1655—one of Cromwell's house of lords, 1658—d. 1659.

SKIVING, William, sentenced in Scotland

to fourteen years' transportation for a political offence, Jan. 6, 1794—d. 1796.

SKULE, count, rebellion of, in Norway, suppressed by Haaco V., 1240.

SKUTARI, or Scodra, in Albania, defended by Antonio Loredano against the Turks, 1478—given up to them, 1479.

SLAVE population of the colonies, resolution of the Commons to prepare them for emancipation, May 16, 1823—of Trinidad proposed by Canning to be trained for freedom, Mar. 16, 1824.

SLAVERY, colonial, abolished by Act of Parliament, and a compensation of £20,000,000 given to the owners, Aug. 28; instructions issued for carrying it into effect, Nov. 19, 1833—brought satisfactorily into operation and celebrated by festivities in England, Aug. 1, 1834.

SLAVERY, abolished in the East Indies, Aug. 1, 1838.

SLAVERY QUESTION causes violent animosities in the United States, 1838.

SLAVES of Attica number 400,000 in the census taken by Demetrius Phalereus, B.C. 317.

SLAVES of Lacedæmon, prisoners brought by Agis I. from Helos, and thence called Helots, about B.C. 1040—augmented by Messenian captives, 662—are five times more numerous than the masters; 35,000 armed to fight against the Persians at Plataea, 479—revolt, 464.

SLAVES, Mongolian, purchased by Malek Sala and trained as Mamelukes, 1240.

SLAVES, Ottoman, Christian captives, first educated by Orchan for his body-guard, afterwards called Janissaries, 1329—a public market for them allowed at Scutari in a treaty by the empress regent, Anne of Savoy, 1345.

SLAVES, Roman, very numerous after the Punic, Macedonian, and Spanish wars, 146—revolt, 134 and 105. See **SERVILE WAR**.

SLAVES, the most valuable part of the booty carried off by the Saracens from their incursions into Asia Minor, 780—800—a profitable branch of the trade of Venice, 877—pope Gregory XI., in his Bull of excommunication against the Florentines, authorizes any one to seize them and sell them as slaves, 1376. See **SERFDOM**. Declared by lord Mansfield to be free as soon as they land in Great Britain, 1772.

SLAVE-TRADE in Negroes originates, 1442. See **GUINEA**.—Commences in the West Indies, 1517—in Virginia, 1620—first effort for its abolition made by Granville Sharpe, 1772—petition of the London Common Council against it, Feb. 1, 1788—resolution of the Commons to take it into consideration in the next session, May 9, 1788—motion of Wilberforce

- against it lost, March 17, 1791—its gradual abolition voted, April 23, 1792—motion of Wilberforce negatived, April 8, 1798—Canning's attempt to prohibit it in Trinidad fails, May 27, 1802—the Act for its abolition receives the royal assent, March 25, 1807.
- SLAVIZO**, k. of Croatia, 1073.
- SLAVONIANS**. See **SARMATIANS**. The third stem tribe of Europe follow the Goths, and occupy the lands abandoned by them; become known by their own generic name of the Slava, or the *Illustrious*. Successive tribes found at different periods, the principal states now existing in Eastern Europe. See **AVARS**, **BOHEMIA**, **BULGARIANS**, **HUNGARY**, **MECKLENBURG**, **OBOTRITES**, **POLAND**, **PRUSSIA**, **RUSSIA**, **SERVIA**, and **WENDEN**. Enter Illyricum, 547—expelled, 550—introduced by Heraclius into Northern Greece, 640—attempt to penetrate into Italy and are defeated by Pemmo, duke of Friuli, 723—attacked by Rachi, duke of Friuli, 739—occupy the Peloponnesus, 747–750—in the north of Germany pursue agriculture and trade, 776—the empress Irene sends an army against them, and they are dispossessed of Salonichi and other places in Greece, 782. See **METHODIUS**.—At war with the Venetians, 887—conquered by Henry the Fowler, 928—by Otho I., emperor of Germany, 950—again, 955—Otho III. subdues them in Brandenburg, 997.
- SLEDDA**, k. of Essex, 537–537.
- SLEDAN**, John, the historian of the Reformation, d. 1556.
- SLIDING SCALE**. See **CORN**, 1828 and 1842.
- SLINGELAND**, afterwards Pensionary, d. 1674—appointed secretary of state in the United Provinces, 1707.
- SLOANE**, Hans, b. 1680—created a baronet, 1716—president of the Royal Society, 1727—d. Jan. 11—his library, antiquities, and collection of natural curiosities form the commencement of the British Museum, 1753.
- SLUYS**. See **HET SWYN**, 1089.
- SLUYS**, Charles VI. of France collects a large armament at, to invade England, 1386—taken by the Spaniards, through the misconduct of Leicester, 1567—reduced by famine, by prince Maurice, 1604.
- SMALL-POX** proves fatal to Joseph I., emperor of Germany, and to the dauphin Louis, only legitimate son of Louis XIV., 1711—and to the new dauphin Louis, to the dauphiness, and their eldest son the duke of Brittany, in the following year, 1712. See **INOCULATION**, **COWPOX**, and **VACCINATION**.
- SMARAGDUS**, exarch of Ravenna, 584–590—re-instated, 602–611.
- S. MARIA MAGGIORE**, the palace of, built by pope Nicholas V., 1451.
- SMART** invents a machine for sweeping chimneys, 1805.
- SMERATON**, John, b. 1724—rebuilds Eddystone light-house, 1774—d. 1792.
- SMELLIE**, William, b. 1740—publishes the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1771—d. 1795.
- SMERDIS**, k. of Persia, set up by the Magi on the death of Cambyzes; assassinated after a reign of seven months, B.C. 521.
- SMICRINAS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 852.
- S. MINIATO**, Francesco Sforza b. at, July 23, 1401.
- SMIRKE**, R., b. 1752—commences the erection of the new Post-office, 1825—d. 1845.
- SMITH**, John, a missionary at Demerara, imprisoned on a charge of riot; his case brought before parliament by Mr. Brougham, June 1, 1824.
- SMITH**, Adam, b. 1723—publishes his "Wealth of Nations," 1776—d. 1790.
- SMITH**, Beaumont, a government clerk, circulates forged exchequer bills to the amount of £350,000, is convicted and transported for life, 1841.
- SMITH**, Dr. Carmichael, b. 1741—d. 1831.
- SMITH**, James, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses," d. 1840.
- SMITH**, sir Henry George Wakelyn, while a subaltern officer, saves a Spanish lady at the storming of Badajoz, whom he afterwards marries, 1812—serves against the Caffres, 1835—attacked by the Sikhs, Jan. 21, 1846—promoted to be major-general, Nov. 9; governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1847—suppresses a rebellion in the Orange River district, Oct. 19 1848.
- SMITH**, sir James Edward, b. 1759—purchases the library and cabinet of Linnæus, and brings them to England, 1784—founds the Linnæan Society, and is the first president, 1788—d. 1823.
- SMITH**, Dr. Pye, d. 1851.
- SMITH**, the rev. Sidney, b. 1771—d. 1845.
- SMITH**, sir William Sidney, b. 1764—serves at Toulon, 1793—taken prisoner at Havre de Grace, 1796—escapes, 1798—his mission to Constantinople, Jan. 1799—captures the French flotilla at Acre, and conducts the defence of the fortress, Mar. 18; repulses Bonaparte, and obliges him to raise the siege, May 20; d. 1840.
- SMITH**, William, M.P. b. 1756—enters parliament, 1784—presides at a meeting of Friends of Poland, held in London, Aug. 2, 1792—returned for Norwich, 1802—procures the repeal of the penal laws affecting Unitarians, 1813—lays the first brick of the Thames Tunnel, March 2, 1825—retires from parliament, 1830—d. 1835.
- SMITH**, William, the geologist, b. 1769—d. 1840.

- SMITH, William**, bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, 1492—of Lincoln, 1495—with Richard Sutton founds Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, 1513—*d.* 1518.
- SMITHERS**, a police officer, killed in attempting to arrest the Cato Street conspirators, Feb. 23, 1830.
- SMITHFIELD**, Wat Tyler killed in, 1381—Richard Hunne disinterred and burnt, Dec. 20, 1514—John Rogers, a prebendary of St. Paul's, burnt, Feb. 4, 1556—Thomas Leggatt burnt, for Arianism, 1614—the cattle-market closed, June 11; opened in Copenhagen Fields, 18, 1855.
- SMOLENSKO**, taken by Oleg, 882—made a separate principality by Wolodomir I. for one of his sons, 998—Greek and Latin taught in its schools, 1190—taken by Witold, prince of Luthuania, 1395—united to Poland, 1445—renounces its subjection to Poland, and becomes part of Russia, 1514—given up to Poland by the peace of Dewolino, 1618—the Russians attack, but are repulsed by Ladislas IV., k. of Poland, 1632—restored to Russia, 1656—the French armies collected before, Aug. 8; stormed by Napoleon, Aug. 17; abandoned by him on his retreat, Nov. 14, 1812.
- SMOLLETT**, Tobias, *b.* 1720—*d.* 1771.
- SMYRNA**, foundation of, *b.c.* 1015—P. Rutilius writes Memoirs of his life at; Aurelius Oplius retires to, and composes many works there, 92—suffers greatly from earthquakes, and is repaired by the emperor M. Aurelius, *a.d.* 178—obtained by the Genoese by treaty, 1361—captured by the Knights Hospitallers and others, 1344—defended by the Knights of Rhodes, 1378—they are expelled by sultan Mahomet I., 1416—plundered by the Venetian fleet, 1472—hospital established at, for British troops from the Crimea, 1855.
- SNELL, William**, a Dutchman, discoverer of the refraction of rays of light, *d.* 1686.
- SNOGSTYR**. See SIGURD II., k. of Denmark.
- SNORRO STURLESON**, the composer of the Edda, *d.* 1241.
- SNOWDON**, Edward I., k. of England, subdued Wales as far as, 1277.
- SOEMMERS**. See JULIA SOEMMERS.
- SOANE**, sir John, *b.* 1753—architect of the Bank of England, 1789—*d.* 1837.
- SOBIESKI**, John III., k. of Poland, *b.* 1632—distinguishes himself as general of the Poles, against the Cossacks, 1667—defeats the Turks and Cossacks at Choczim, 1673—elected k. of Poland, 1674—enters into a league with Leopold I., emperor of Germany, 1682—defeats them and saves Vienna, 1683—pursues them into Moldavia, 1690—*d.* 1696.
- SOBIESLAS I.**, k. of Bohemia, 1125—1140.
- SOBIESLAS II.**, k. of Bohemia, 1174—1178. See **BOHEMIA**.
- SOBRAON**, battle of, the Sikhs totally routed by sir Hugh Gough, Feb. 10, 1846.
- SOBRARBA**. See GONSALVES, youngest son of Sancho III.
- SOCIAL WAR**, commencement of the, *b.c.* 357—second campaign of, 356—termination of, 355. See **ATHENS**.
- SOCIAL WAR**, the, begins, *b.c.* 220. See **GREECE**.
- SOCIAL WAR** begins, *b.c.* 90—ends, 88. See **ROME**.
- SOCIALISM**. See OWEN, Robert; St. SIMON, and COMMUNISTS.
- SOCIETIES**, political, their correspondence with the French Assembly forbidden by proclamation, May 21, 1792.
- SOCIETIES** instituted. See **ANTIQUARIAN**.
- BIBLE**. **GEOLOGICAL**. **HUMANE**. **LINNEAN**. **MISSIONARY**. **ROYAL**, of London, Edinburgh, and Irish. **ROYAL AGRICULTURAL**. **ROYAL ASIATIC**. **ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL**. **ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL**. **ROYAL OF LITERATURE**. **ROYAL MEDICAL** and **CHIRURGICAL**. **OF ARTS**, 1753; chartered, 1847—Camden, 1838—Horticultural, 1804; chartered, 1831—Meteorological, 1851—Numismatic, 1836—Ornithological, 1837—Philanthropic, 1788—Philological, 1842—Zoological, 1836—London, for Propagating Christianity, 1698—for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1827.
- SOCINUS**, Lælius, founds an Anti-Trinitarian society in Italy, 1546—obliged to retire into Switzerland, 1547—gets to Poland, 1551—preaches successfully there, 1553—*d.* 1562.
- SOCINIANS** establish a church in Poland, and make proselytes in Transylvania, 1563—expelled from Poland; some join the Unitarians in Transylvania, others the Arminians in Holland, 1658.
- SOCINUS**, Faustus, propagates his doctrines at Basle, 1574—prevails on the Unitarians in Poland to adopt a uniform system of discipline and worship, 1592—*d.* 1604.
- SOCRATES**, *b.* at Athens, *b.c.* 468—instructed by Archelæus after the departure of Anaxagoras, 450—saves the life of Alcibiades at the taking of Potidea, 429—and of Xenophon at the battle of Delium, 424—teaches at Athens, and is satirized by Aristophanes in his "Clouds," 423—Plato becomes his disciple, 409—accused of corrupting his pupils by his impiety, and put to death, 399.
- SOCRATES**, puts his father, Nicomedes II., k. of Bithynia, to death, and is killed by Mithridates VI. of Pontus, *b.c.* 91. See **BITHYNIA**.
- SOCRATES**, ecc. hist., *fl.* 395—concludes his History, 439.
- SOCRATIDES**, Athenian archon, *b.c.* 374.

SODOM and GOMORRAH, destruction of, B.C. 1897.

SODOR, a village in the island of Iona, one of the Hebrides. See **IONA**.—An early bishopric, united to that of the Isle of Man, 1113—the bp. has no seat in the House of Lords; but the late bp., lord Auckland, sat there in right of his temporal barony, till his translation to Bath and Wells, 1854—the present bp. is the hon. H. Powys, 1858.

SOFFARIAN DYNASTY, founded in Persia by Yacoub Ebn Seis, 872.

SOFI DYNASTY, founded in Persia by Ismail I., 1501.

SOFIA, taken by John Huniades, 1443.

SOGDIANA, occupies Alexander during the whole of his seventh campaign, and he winters there at Nautaca, B.C. 328. See **TRANSOXIANA**, and **MAVERAIIWAHER**.

SOGDIANUS, murders his brother Xerxes II., and usurps the throne of Persia, B.C. 425—killed, 424.

SOHO, near Birmingham, Watt founds his establishment at, for making steam-engines, 1774.

SOHO, London, the cholera in, Aug. 27, 1854.

SOISSONS, capital of the Gallic Sueviones, submits to Cæsar, B.C. 57—during the empire receives the name of Augusta Suevionum; noted for its military workshops, A.D. 890—inherited by Syagrius, from his father, Ægidius, 464—battle of; Syagrius defeated and conquered by Clovis, 486—kingdom of, 511. See **NEUSTRIA**.—Council of, 744. See **COUNCILS**.—Carloman crowned at, Oct. 9, 768—Pepin imprisoned at, by Charles the Bald, k. of France, 851—Robert, count of Paris, defeated and slain at, by Charles the Simple (IV.), of France, 923—councils of, 1092–1122. See **COUNCILS**.—Congress of, meets, June 1, 1728—transferred to Fontainebleau, Dec. 18; terminated by the treaty of Seville, Sept. 23, 1729.

SOLANDER, Dr., b. 1736—accompanies Cook in his first voyage of discovery, 1768—d. 1782.

SOLAR year, its length first accurately determined by Dionysius, in the astronomical canon, B.C. 285.

SOLEBAY. See **SOUTHWOLD**.

SOLINGIUM, Valentinian defeats Rando, chief of the Allemanni, at, 368.

SOLIMAN, caliph, 715—sends his brother Moledmah to besiege C.F., 716—d. 717.

SOLIMAN, son of Kutalmisch, and Lieut. of Malek Shah, conquers Asia Minor, and founds the Seljukian kingdom of Roum or Iconium, 1074—falls in battle against Thuthusch, prince of Damascus, 1086.

SOLIMAN I., sultan of the Ottomans. See **SULIMAN**.

SOLIMAN II., sultan of Turkey, son of Selim I., b. 1495—succeeds his father, and

is styled *the Magnificent*, 1520—commences war against Hungary, and takes Belgrade, 1521—takes the island of Rhodes from the knights, 1522—gains the battle of Mohacz, Aug. 26, 1526—obliged to retire from the frontiers of Germany, 1532—concludes a treaty with Francis I., 1537. See **ROXALANA**.—Makes peace with the Venetians, 1540—defeats Ferdinand of Austria, and conquers Hungary, 1541—takes Tripoli from the Knights of Malta, 1551—takes Temeswar and Vesprim, but is repulsed at Eger, 1552—unsuccessful in his war with Persia, 1553–1555—makes truce with the emperor Ferdinand, 1562—his vizir falls in his attack on Malta, 1565—d. in his camp before Zigeth, Sept. 4, 1566.

SOLIMAN III., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Ibrahim, b. 1639—succeeds his brother, Mahomet IV., 1687—continued reverses in Hungary and Dalmatia; Belgrade and Gradisca lost, 1688—his troops defeated at Patocin, lose Nissa and Widdin, 1689—the new vizir, Mustafa Kloprić, recovers the lost fortresses, and drives the Austrians over the Danube, 1690—rapid decline of the Ottoman power; Soliman, incapable of governing, is set aside, 1691.

SOLIS, the cardinal de, b. 1676—d. 1796.

SOLIS, Juan Diaz de, discovers the Rio de la Plata, 1515.

SOLOMON, k. of the Israelites, son of David, b. B.C. 1086—succeeds his father, 1016 (1080 H.)—builds the temple of Jerusalem, 1013—Syria taken from him by Rezon, 980—d. 976.

SOLOMON, k. of Hungary, son of Andrew I., associated with his father on the throne, 1068—expelled by his uncle, Bela, 1060—succeeds him with the support of the emperor, Henry IV., 1063—acknowledges pope Gregory VII. as liege lord of Hungary, 1074—dethroned by his cousin, Geisa, 1075—renounces the crown, 1068—is slain among the Cumans, 1067.

SOLOMON, left by Belisarius to command in Africa; defeats the Moors, 534—restores peace in Africa, 540—slain in battle during a renewed war against the Moors, 543.

SOLOMON, count of Bretagne, 858–874.

SOLOX, Athenian archon, B.C. 594, C.—gives his code of laws to the Athenians, 594—flies from Athens after the usurpation of Pisistratus, 559—visits Egypt, 554—his form of government restored, 510.

SOLOTHURN or **SOLEURN**, joins the Swiss confederacy, 1481—a canton of the new league, 1815.

SOLWAY, battle of, the Scots routed by the duke of Norfolk, Nov. 25, 1542.

SOMERREDO, island. See **JEFFREY**, Robert, and **LAKE**, Capt.

SOMERS, John, b. 1649—in concert with Algernon Sidney and Jones, answers the king's defence of his proceedings, 1681—active in framing the Declaration of Rights, and appointed solicitor general, 1689—attorney general, 1692—lord keeper, 1693—created baron Somers and made lord chancellor, 1697—deprived of the great seal, 1700—articles of impeachment against him, for having advised the Partition Treaty, May 14: acquitted by the lords, June 17, 1701—president of the Council, 1708—dismissed, 1710—*d.* 1718. *Title extinct.*

SOMERS, sir Chas. Cocks created lord, 1784—*d.* 1806.

SOMERS, John, lord, created viscount Eastnor and earl Somers, 1831—*d.* 1841.

SOMERS' ISLAND, one of the Bermudas, named after Sir George Somers, who forms a settlement there, 1609.

SOMERSET, John de Beaufort, natural and legitimized son of John of Gaunt and Katharine Swinford, created earl and marquiss of, 1397—holds a tournament in London, with the marshal of Hainault, 1409—*d.* 1410.

SOMERSET, John de Beaufort made duke of, 1443. *Title extinct, 1444.*

SOMERSET, Edmund de Beaufort created duke of, 1447—governor of Normandy, surrenders Rouen to Charles VII., 1449—succeeds the duke of Suffolk as minister and favourite of qu. Margaret, 1450—committed to the Tower, 1454—released, and falls in the first battle of St. Alban's, 1455.

SOMERSET, Henry, duke of, son of Edmund, made prisoner at Hexham, beheaded, and attainted, 1463.

SOMERSET, Edmund, infant son of Henry VII., created duke of, 1496—*d.* 1499.

SOMERSET, Henry, duke of. See **HENRY FITZROY.**

SOMERSET, Charles, created earl of Worcester, 1514. See **WORCESTER, Charles, earl of.**

SOMERSET, Edward Seymour, duke of. See **HERTFORD, earl of.**—Protector to Edward VI., 1547—invades Scotland, and defeats the Scots at Pinkie, Sept. 10; conspiracy against him, when he is sent to the Tower, 1549—makes submission, and is readmitted to the Council, 1550—brought to trial and condemned, Dec. 1, 1551—executed, Jan. 22, 1552.

SOMERSET, Robert, earl of. See **CARRE, Robert.**—Appointed lord chamberlain, and marries lady Frances Howard, divorced countess of Essex; they procure the death of sir Thos. Overbury for disapproving their marriage, 1613—condemned for the murder, but relieved and kept in confinement, 1615—obtain their liberty, 1621—and a full pardon, 1624—*d.* 1645.

SOMERSET, Frances, countess of. See **ESSEX, Robert Devereux, earl of (the son),** and **SOMERSET, Robert, earl of.**

SOMERSET, lord John, second son of Henry, marquiss of Worcester, commands a detachment of the royal army at Oxford, 1643.

SOMERSET, William Seymour, becomes duke of, by reversal of the attainder of his ancestor, Edward, the Protector, 1680—*d.* 1690.

SOMERSET, William Seymour, duke of, succeeds his grandfather, 1690—*d.* 1671.

SOMERSET, John Seymour, duke of, *d.* 1675.

SOMERSET, Francis, duke of, d. 1678.

SOMERSET, Charles, duke of, succeeds his brother, 1678—gentleman of the bed-chamber to James II., refuses to introduce the papal nuncio to an audience, and is dismissed from his post, July 8, 1687—joins the prince of Orange, 1688—chancellor of the university of Cambridge, 1689—lord president of the council, 1701—master of the horse, 1703—resents the refusal of his offer to be bound for his son-in-law, sir William Wyndham, and is dismissed, 1715—moves for a limitation of the peerage, Feb. 28, 1719—*d.* 1748.

SOMERSET, Elizabeth, duchess of, succeeds the duchess of Marlborough in personal attendance on queen Anne, 1710.

SOMERSET, lord Noel, moves for an address to George II. against wars for the defence of Hanover, 1741.

SOMERSET, Algernon, duke of, a general in the army, 1747—*d.* 1750.

SOMERSET, Edward Adolphus St. Maur, eleventh duke of, *b.* 1774—*d.* 1855.

SOMERSET, lord Charles Henry, comptroller of the household, 1797—joint paymaster general, 1804—resigns, 1806—reappointed, 1807.

SOMERSET, lord Granville Charles Henry, b. 1792—first commissioner of woods and forests, 1834—resigns, 1835—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1841—resigns, 1846—*d.* 1848.

SOMERSET, lord Fitzroy. See **RAGLAN, lord.**

SOMERSET, colonel Henry, a Waterloo officer, defeats the Caffres, Nov. 15, 1847—suppresses the revolt of the Hottentots, June 8-5, 1851—promoted to be general, Nov. 11, 1851—commander-in-chief in Bombay, 1856.

SOMERSET, the negro, declared to be no longer a slave by the judgment of lord Mansfield, June 22, 1772.

SOMERSET HOUSE, built by the Protector, 1549—rebuilt, under the direction of sir Wm. Chambers, 1775, when portions are allotted to public offices and the Royal Academy; another part to the Royal Society, 1780—the Academy removed to

- Trafalgar Square, 1888—and the Society to Burlington House, 1887.
- SOMERVILLE, conviction of, for an attempt on the life of q. Elizabeth; he commits suicide, 1588.
- SOMERVILLE, William, b. 1682—d. 1742.
- SOMERVILLE, sir Wm. Maredyth, secretary for Ireland, 1847.
- SOMMA RIVA, the battle of, Charles Albert, k. of Sardinia, defeated by Radetzky, July 26, 1846.
- SOMMERSHAUSEN, battle of, the Swedes under Wrangel, and the French under Turenne, defeat Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, 1648.
- SOMYOR, a Jew, the mint-master of Abdal-melik, 696.
- SOMNITES, or orthodox Moslems, oppose the sect of Ali, 644. See SHIITES.—Support the Omniad caliphs, 681.
- SONCINO, battle of, Francesco Sforza defeats the Venetian general Carmagnola, May 17, 1431.
- SONDERBUUD, a league formed by the Catholic Swiss cantons, 1844—dissolved, 1847.
- SONTAG, Madame. See ROSSI, countess.
- SOPATER of Apamea, philosopher, fl., 326.
- SOPATER of Paphos, the comic poet, fl., B.C. 288.
- SOPHIA, the empress, wife of Justin II., causes Narses to be deprived of the command in Italy, 567—Venantius Fortunatus addresses poems to her, 570.
- SOPHIA, daughter of the czar Alexis, governs Russia, in the name of her brothers, Iwan V., of weak intellect, and Peter I., a minor, 1682—Peter puts her into a convent, 1689—d. 1704.
- SOPHIA, daughter of the elector Palatine Fred. V. and Eliz., dau. of James I., k. of Great Britain, b. Oct. 13, 1630—marries Ernest Augustus of Brunswick Lunenburg, 1658—their son, George Louis, (afterwards George I. of Great Britain), b. 1680—the Act of settlement secures the crown of Great Britain to her and her Protestant successors, June 12, 1701—she d. June 8, 1714.
- SOPHIA daughter of George III., b. Nov. 8, 1777—d. May 27, 1848.
- SOPHIA AUGUSTA, princess of Anhalt Zerbst, m. to Charles Peter Ulrich, duke of Holstein; on being adopted into the Greek church, takes the name of Katharine, 1745. See KATHARINE II., empress of Russia.
- SOPHIA DOROTHEA, of Zell, consort of George I. and mother of George II., d. in confinement, Nov. 2, 1726. See BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG.
- SOPHOCLES, b. at Athens, B.C. 495—obtains his first prize for the tragedy of Triptolemus, 468—besieges Samos under Pericles, which surrenders after nine months, 440—his *Antigone* exhibited, 440—his *Philoctetes* appears, 409—d. 406—a bronze statue erected to him, 337.
- SOPHOCLES, introduces a decree at Athens to forbid the philosophers to lecture at, on which they leave the city, 316.
- SOPHOBON, Olympic victor, B.C. 432.
- SOPHRONIUS, bp. of Jerusalem, 633—expelled by the Saracens, 637.
- SOPHUS. See SEMPRONIUS.
- SOHR, battle of; Frederic the Great of Prussia defeats the Austrians and Saxons, 1745.
- SORA, captured by the Samnites, B.C. 316.
- SORANUS, Barea, the senator, put to death by Nero, 66.
- SORANZO, Giovanni, doge of Venice, 1812—1828.
- SORBONNE, the college of the, founded at Paris, by Robert Sorbon, councillor of Louis IX., 1258—printing introduced by it into France; the first book issued from the press is "*Gaspardus Pergamensis Epistola*," 1470—condemns the "*Emile*" of Rousseau, 1762—M. Guizot's Lectures on History at the, suspended by a royal edict, 1822.
- SOREL, Agnes, first introduced at the court of Charles VII., 1481—d. 1450.
- SORIA, damaged in the wars with the Arabs, repaired by Alfonso VII., k. of Castile, 1111.
- "SORROWS OF WEATHER." See GOETHE.
- SORABES, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1348 (1316 C.)
- SORANUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1253 (1229 C.)
- SOSIBIUS, the grammarian, favourite and evil counsellor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 261.
- SOSIBIUS, the younger, exercises a pernicious influence over Ptolemy Philopator, B.C. 220.
- SOSICLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 325 H.
- SOSIGENES, Athenian archon, B.C. 342.
- SOSILUS writes his History of the Second Punic War, B.C. 201.
- SOSIPPUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 388.
- SOSISTRATUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 455.
- SOSSIUS, conquers the Jews, and sends Antigonus prisoner to Rome, B.C. 38—celebrates a triumph, 34—consul of Rome, 32.
- SOSTHENES, a Macedonian general, becomes king after the death of Ptolemy Ceraunus, B.C. 280—defeats the Galatæ in Macedon, but is himself slain in the battle, 277.
- SOSTRATUS, of Cnidus, the architect employed by Ptolemy, k. of Egypt, to build the Pharos, B.C. 288.
- SOTER, bp. of Rome, 162-171.
- SOTHEY, William, b. 1756—his translation of Wieland's "*Oberon*" published 1798,—d. 1833.
- SOTION, of Alexandria, critic, fl., B.C. 206.
- SOTION, the Alexandrian philosopher, instructs L. Annæus Seneca, 18.

SOTOMAYOR, the duke of, takes offence at lord Palmerston's recommendation of a more liberal policy in Spain, and gives sir Hen. Bulwer his passports, May 19, 1848.

SOUSSEZ, the duke de, a chief of the Huguenots, 1621—visits England, and urges Charles I. to relieve La Rochelle, 1627—concurs in the pacification of Nîmes, 1629.

SOUBISE, marshal de, conducts a French army into Germany, takes Wesel, is defeated by Frederic of Prussia at Roebach, 1757—takes Göttingen, 1758—obtains permission to pass through Frankfurt, and seizes the place, 1759—joins de Broglie, 1761—agrees to a suspension of hostilities with prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at Kirchheim on the Ohm, 1762.

SOULOUQUE, becomes emperor of Haiti as Faustin I., April 18, 1852.

SOULT, a French general, b. 1769—made a marshal and duke of Dalmatia; takes Ferrol, Jan. 27; and Oporto, March 29, 1809—Olivence, Jan. 23, and Badajos, March 11; defeated by Beresford at Albuera, May 11, 1811—by Wellington, in the battle of the Pyrenees, July 28; driven over the Bidassoa, Aug. 2; and back to Bayonne, 1818—defeated by Wellington at Orthes, Feb. 27; and at Toulouse, and retreats, April 14, 1814—president of the council; de Broglie, Thiers, and Guizot are his colleagues in the ministry, Oct. 11, 1832—retires, 1834—ambassador extraordinary from France at the coronation of Queen Victoria, June 23, 1838—becomes prime minister, 1839—displaced, March 1840—recalled to office, Oct. 29, 1840—resigns his post, Sept. 1847—d. 1851.

SOUND, the, opened to the Netherland merchants by Christian III., k. of Denmark, 1584—forced by the British fleet, April 2, 1801—again, Sept. 1, 1807.

SOUND DUNA, levied by Frederic II., k. of Denmark, and the fort of Kronenburg built to enforce them, 1574—assented to by Sweden, 1720—compounded for by the U.S., 1855—by Great Britain, 1857.

SOUS, Proclidan k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 1060-1028.

SOUTH, Dr. Robert, b. 1693—d. 1716.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES, petitions presented from London, Leeds, and Liverpool, for the acknowledgment of their independence, June 15, 1824—British consuls appointed to them, 1825. See SPANISH AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, the Danes are repulsed at, by the West Saxons, 837—they again land at, and are repulsed, 860—again ravaged by them, 980—Edward III. embarks his army at, for France, July 4,

1346—the emperor Charles V. embarks at, July 6, 1522—Philip II. of Spain arrives at, July 20, 1554—railway from London, in part opened, May 17, 1838—completed, May 11, 1840—queen Victoria and prince Albert embark at, to visit Louis Philippe at the Chateau d'Eu, 1843—railway to Dorchester opened, June 1, 1847—the cholera breaks out at, July 10; leaves, Nov. 15, 1849—first embarkation of the Guards at, for Turkey, Feb. 22, 1854.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, created earl of, Oct. 18, 1537—escorts Anne of Cleves and lands her at Deal, Dec. 27, 1539—lord privy seal, 1540—d. at Newcastle, on his march with the duke of Norfolk against Scotland, 1543. Title extinct.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thomas, lord Wriothesley, created earl of, Feb. 16, 1547. See WRIOTHESLEY, Thomas.—Is deprived of the chancellorship, and excluded from the council, March 6, 1547—re-admitted to the council, conspires against Somerset, is coolly treated by Warwick, retires, and d. of vexation, 1549.

SOUTHAMPTON, Henry, earl of, son of Thomas, arrested on a charge of complicity in the duke of Norfolk's plot, 1571—d. 1581.

SOUTHAMPTON, Henry, earl of, son of Henry, attainted for having married without the consent of queen Elizabeth, 1598—accompanies Essex to Ireland, is made master of the horse by him, and displaced by a royal order, 1599—joins in the rebellion of Essex; tried and condemned, but spared and kept in the Tower, 1601—restored to his honours by James I., 1603—offends the king and is committed to the custody of the dean of Westminster, 1621—serves in the Dutch army, and d. at Bergen op Zoom, 1624.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thomas, earl of, son of Henry, bears from Charles I. pacific propositions to the parliament, Aug. 25, 1642—appointed lord treasurer by Charles II., 1660—d. 1687. Title extinct.

SOUTHAMPTON, Barbara Villiers created countess of, and duchess of Cleveland, by Charles II., 1670—d. 1709.

SOUTHAMPTON, Charles Fitzroy, son of Charles II. and Barbara Villiers, b. 1662—created duke of, 1675—d. 1730. Title extinct, 1774.

SOUTHAMPTON, Charles Fitzroy created baron, 1780—d. 1797.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, colony founded, 1836—copper mines discovered, 1842—bishopric of Adelaide established, 1847—new constitution proclaimed, Oct. 25, 1856—a governor, executive council, legislative council of 18, and a house of assembly of 36 members, elected by ballot; popu-

lation in 1855 amounts to 85,821; in 1857, increased to 185,698.

SOUTH CAROLINA. See **CAROLINA**.—Plot of the negroes in, to murder their masters, 1730—one of the original thirteen states of the North American Union, 1774—resists the tariff imposed by congress, and threatens to secede from the Union; tariff modified, 1832.

SOUTHCOTT, Joanna, b. 1750—proclaims her fanatical notions in London, 1792—*d.* Dec. 27, 1814.

SOUTHCOTTIAN DELUSIONS, a public display of the, causes a breach of the peace in London, Jan. 13, 1819.

SOUTHERN, H., b. 1799—*d.* 1853.

SOUTHERN, Thomas, b. 1680—*d.* 1746.

SOUTHERN OCEAN, first traversed by Magellan, 1590—explored by Wallis and Carteret, 1766—by capt. J. C. Ross, 1840.

SOUTHEY, Robert, b. 1774—his "Joan of Arc" published, 1794—poet laureate, 1813—*d.* 1843.

SOUTHEY, Caroline Anna, widow of Robert Southey, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1854.

SOUTH SAXONS. See **SUSSEX**.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY established, May 6, 1710—the prince of Wales elected governor, Feb. 18, 1715—Act passed for increasing their capital, Sept. 21; sir John Blount's scheme adopted, Nov. 1719—Act passed to carry it into effect, April 7, 1720—stock rises to 800, June 2; to 1000, July 24; declines to 800, July 28, the bubble bursts; stock down to 150, Sept. 30; parliamentary inquiry, Nov. 12, 1720—the directors taken into custody, Jan. 24, 1721—Aislabie and other members of the Commons implicated in the transactions of the company, expelled, March 8; the estates of the directors, in value more than £2,000,000, forfeited for the relief of the sufferers, April 17, 1721.

SOUTHWARK, first included in the jurisdiction of London, 1327—made Bridge ward without, 1550—new bridge erected, first stone laid, May 23, 1815—opened, March 24, 1819.

SOUTHWOLD, or Solebay, battle of, the duke of York and earl of Sandwich, combined with a French fleet, repulse the Dutch adm. De Ruyter, but are too much shattered to pursue him, May 23, 1672.

SOVEREIGNS, a new gold coin, issued July 5, 1817.

SOVER, M., culinary reform of, in the camp before Sebastopol, Aug. 27, 1855—*d.* 1858.

SOZOMEN, concludes his Hist. Ecc., 415—dedicates it to Theodosius II.; the preface is not written till four years later, 439.

SOZOPETRA, the birthplace of the caliph Al Motassem, destroyed by Theophilus, emperor of the East, 837—its fate retaliated on Amorium, 838. See **AMORIUM**.

SPAFIELDS RIOTS, suppressed by the lord mayor, Matthew Wood, and the police, Dec. 2, 1816—Watson, the ringleader, escapes, but Cashman, a sailor, is convicted, Jan. 20, 1817, and executed in Skinner street, March 12.

SPAIN, the Hispania of antiquity; frequented in early times by the Phœnicians, who found the colony of Gades (Cadiz) and trade thence for the tin of Britain; the Carthaginians form settlements on the southern coast, and carry on the same trade, B.C. 360—acquire new territories to make up for the loss of Sicily and Sardinia, 238. See **CARTHAGINIANS**, **HAMILCAR**, **HANNIBAL**, and **HANNIBAL**.—Arrival of the first Roman army, 217. See **SCIPIO**, **P. CORN.**, and **AFRICANUS**.—The Carthaginians expelled and the dominion of Rome established, 207—two prætors appointed, 197—the province regulated by the consul, Cato, 195—Numantine War, 153. See **CÆLTIBERIAN**, **LUSITANIANS**, and **VIRIATHUS**.—Numantia destroyed, 133—Spain invaded by the Cimbri and Teutones, 104. See **CIMBRI**.—Sertorius arrives, 83. See **SERTORIUS**.—Julius Cæsar quaestor, 67—quells an insurrection, and the province is given to Pompey. See **POMPEY**.—His adherents overcome by Cæsar, 49; and his sons, at Munda, 46—Asinius Pollio gov., 45—visited by Augustus, 27—revolt of the Cantabri and Astures checked, 25—the Roman road repaired and extended to Cadiz, 14—Galba commands in, A.D. 61—advances from, to take the throne, 68—Maternus revolts in, 189—the Franks enter, and sack Tarraco, 256—allotted to the Cæsar Galerius, 292—the emperor Constantine I. murdered near Helena (Iliberis), Feb. 27, 350—Theodosius the younger retires to his estates after the execution of his father, 376—called thence to be emperor, 379—Constantine, son of the rebel emperor, Constantine, overcomes the uncles of Honorius, 408—the passes of the Pyrenees being ungarded, the Vandals, Suevi, and Alani enter; they at first acknowledge Maximus, and then give him up to the Romans, and establish kingdoms for themselves, 408. See **SUEVI**.—Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Goths in Spain, 414. See **VISIGOTHS**.

VISIGOTHIC KINGS OF SPAIN.
See **Events under their several names.**
Adolphus, 414—415.
Sigeric, 7 days, 415.
Wallia, 415—419.
Theodoric I., 419—451.
Thorismund, 451—452.
Theodoric II., 452—468.
Euric, 468—485.
Alaric II., 485—507.

SPAIN—continued.

Giselich and Amalarich, 507—510.

Amalarich alone, 510—531.

Thiodolf, 531—543.

Theudisclaus, 543—549.

Agila, 549—554.

Athanagild, 554—567.

Liuv, I. 567—572.

Leovigild, 572—586.

Reccared I., 586—601.

Liuv II., 601—603.

Witteric, 603—610.

Gundemar, 610—612.

Sisebut, 612—620.

Reccared II., 620—621.

Suintilla, 621—631.

Sisenand, 631—636.

Chintilla, 636—640.

Tulga, 640—641.

Chintasuinthus, 641—653.

Rechesuinthus, 653—672.

Wamba, 672—680.

Ervigius, 680—687.

Egica, 687—701.

Witiza, 701—711.

Roderic, 711.

Invasion of the Saracens, and overthrow of the Visigothic kingdom, 711. See **SARACENS**, and **MOHAMMEDANS**.—Pelayo collects the fugitive Goths in the Asturias, and founds a new kingdom, 713. See **PELAYO**, and **FAYLA**.—Consolidated by Alfonso I., 789. See **LEON**.—Aragon an independent State, 737. See **ARAGON**.—Abderrahman I. founds the caliphate of Cordova, 756. For him and his successors, see **SARACENS**.—Castile governed by counts, 791. See **CASTILE**.—Navarre independent, 898—becomes a kingdom, 970. See **NAVARRÉ**.—The Moors supplant the Omniades at Cordova, 1091. See **MOORS**, and **SARACENS**.—The kingdoms of Aragon and Castile begin, 1015. See **ARAGON**.—Leon united to Castile, 1037. See **CASTILE**.—The Almoravide dynasty begins at Cordova, 1091. See **ALMORAVIDES**.—Superseded by the Almohades, 1145. See **ALMOHADES**.—Cordova taken by Ferdinand III., k. of Castile, 1236—the Almohades expelled, and the Moorish kingdom of Granada founded, 1237—Seville taken by Ferdinand, 1247—union of Castile and Aragon by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1479—Granada taken; end of the Moorish dominion in Spain, Jan. 2, 1492—Ferdinand conquers Navarre, and Spain becomes a consolidated kingdom, 1512.

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

See Events under their several names.

Ferdinand, d. 1516.

Charles I. (V. in Germany), 1516—1556.

Philip II., 1556—1598.

Philip III., 1598—1621.

Philip IV., 1621—1665.

Charles II., 1685—1700.

BOURBON LINE.

Philip V., 1700.

Succession war, 1701—the archduke of Austria assumes the title of Chas. III., 1703; which he renounces, 1712—Philip resigns the crown to his son Louis, on whose death, seven months after, he resumes it, 1724—d. 1746.

Ferdinand VI., 1746—1759.

Charles III., 1759—1788.

Charles IV., 1788—1808.

FRENCH INTRUSION.

Joseph Napoleon, 1808—1814.

BOURBONS RESTORED.

Ferdinand VII., 1814—abolishes the Salic Law, 1830—d. 1833.

Isabella II., 1833.

SPALATRO, the ancient village of Spalatum, near Salona, in Dalmatia, where Diocletian builds a palace, and retires after his abdication, 305. See **SALONA**.—Taken by the Venetians, 1125—taken from them by Stephen III., k. of Hungary, 1171—recovered by them, 1822—taken from them by Louis of Hungary, 1357. See **DALMATIA**.—The ruins of Diocletian's palace described by Giambattista Giustiniani, 1550—by the English traveller Adams, 1764—by the abate Fortis, 1774.

SPALDING, Mr., and his assistant, perish in a diving-bell in Ireland, June 1, 1788.

SPALLANZANI, Lazarus, the naturalist, b. 1729—d. 1799.

SPANHEIM, Fred., German theologian, *the Elder*, d. 1645—*the Younger*, d. 1701.

SPANISH AMERICA, divided by pope Alexander VI. to comprise all parts of the New World on the Western side of a line drawn from North to South, 270 leagues distant from the Azores, 1493—by the progress of discovery the distance from the Azores is afterwards altered to 640 leagues; first colony on the main land planted at Panama, 1510. See **MEXICO**, **PERU**, **CHILI**, **PARAGUAY**, &c.—The coast of, molested by lord George Clifford and other British adventurers, 1598—plundered by Morgan, the buccaneer, 1668—agitation for independence commences, 1810—insurrection becomes general, 1815—S. Juan de Ulloa, the last fort held by Spain, taken, and Spanish dominion terminated, 1825.

SPANISH ARMADA, sails from Lisbon, May 29; enters the channel, July 19; totally defeated and ruined, 1588.

"**SPANISH MARCH**." See **CHARLEMAGNE**.

SPANISH PATRIOTS, meeting and subscription in England to assist the, June 18, 1823.

"**SPANISH SUCCESSION**" war.—See **PHILIP V.**, k. of Spain.

SPARETUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1560 (1530 C).
SPARHAWKE, or **Spearhafoc**, abbot of Abingdon, appointed bp. of London by Edw. the Confessor; Robert de Jumiegés, archbp. of Canterbury, refuses to ordain him, 1051—William the Norman is appointed in his place. 1052.

SPARTA. See **LACEDÆMON**, and **LACONIA**.
SPARTACUS I., k. of Bosphorus, B.C. 438—431.

SPARTACUS II., k. of Bosphorus, B.C. 363—348.

SPARTACUS III., k. of Bosphorus, B.C. 304.

See **BOSPORUS**.

SPARTACUS, collects on Mount Vesuvius a numerous body of slaves and gladiators, who overcome the forces sent against them, and ravage Southern Italy, B.C. 73—defeats the consuls L. Gellius Poplicola and Cn. Corn. Lentulus Clodianus, and the Prætor Qn. Arrius, 72—defeated near Petilla in Lucania, by the prætor Crassus, and is killed, 71.

SPARTIANUS, Ælius Lampridius, dedicates to Diocletian his Augustan History from Hadrian to Sept. Severus, 297—and to Constantine I. the Continuation from Caracalla to Alexander Severus, soon after, 324.

SPEARHAWK. See **SPARHAWKE**.

SPEAKERS of the House of Commons. For remarkable events connected with them, refer to their respective names, or to **COMMONS**, House of.

Peter Delamere, 1377.

Sir Jas. Pickering, 1378 and 1386.

Sir John Goldsborough, 1380.

Sir Richard Waldegrave, 1382.

Sir John Bushey, 1384.

Sir John Cheney, 1399 and 1405.

John Doreward, 1399 and 1413.

Sir Arnold Savage, 1400 and 1404.

Sir Henry Redeford, 1403.

Sir Wm. Esturmy, 1405.

Sir John Tiptoft, 1406.

Thomas Chaucer, 1408 and 1415.

Wm. Stourton, 1413.

Walter Hungerford, 1414.

Richard Redman, 1415.

Sir Walter Beauchamp, 1415.

Roger Flower, 1416 and 1422.

Richard Baynard, 1421.

John Russell, 1423 and 1432.

Sir Thos. Waughton, 1425.

Richard Vernon, 1426.

John Tyrrell, 1428, 1431 and 1439.

Wm. Allington, 1430.

Roger Hunt, 1433.

John Bower, 1433.

Wm. Boerley, 1439 and 1445.

Wm. Tresham, 1440, 1447, 1450 and 1452.

John Saye, 1449, 1463 and 1467.

John Popham, 1450.

Sir Wm. Oldhall, 1451.

Thomas Thorpe, 1453.

Sir Thos. Charlton, 1453.

Sir John Wenlock, 1455.

John Green, 1460.

Sir John Strangeways, 1460.

Wm. Allington, 1472 and 1477.

John Wade, 1482.

Wm. Catesby, 1483.

Thos. Lovell, 1485.

John Mordaunt, 1488.

Sir Thos. Fitzwilliam, 1489.

Richard Empson, 1492.

Sir Reginald Bracy, 1496.

Robert Drury, 1496.

Thos. Englefield, 1497 and 1509.

Edmund Dudley, 1504.

Sir Thos. Sheffield, 1512.

Sir Thos. Nevill, 1514.

Sir Thos. More, 1523.

Sir Thos. Dudley, 1530.

Richard Rich, 1537.

Sir Nicholas Hare, 1540.

Thos. Moyle, 1542.

Sir John Baker, 1547.

Jas. Dyer, 1553.

John Pollard, 1553.

Robert Brooke, 1554 and 1556.

Clement Higham, 1555.

Wm. Cordell, 1558.

Sir Thos. Gargrave, 1559.

Thos. Williams, 1563.

Richard Onslow, 1566.

Christopher Wray, 1571.

Robert Bell, 1572.

John Popham, 1577.

John Puckerling, 1585.

Thos. Snagg, 1589.

Edw. Coke, 1592.

Christopher Yelverton, 1597.

John Cooke, 1601.

Edward Philippe, 1603.

Randolph Crewe, 1614.

Thomas Richardson, 1620.

Thomas Crewe, 1623.

Sir Heneage Finch, 1626.

Sir John Finch, 1628.

John Glanville, 1640.

William Lenthal, 1641 and 1654.

Francis Rous, 1653.

Sir Thomas Widdrington, 1656.

Chaloner Chute, 1659.

Sir Lisleborne Long, 1659.

Thomas Bampffield, 1659.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone, 1660.

Sir Edward Turner, 1661.

Sir Job Charlton, 1673.

Edw. Seymour, 1673 and 1678.

Sir Robert Sawyer, 1678.

William Gregory, 1678.

William Williams, 1680.

Sir John Trevor, 1685 and 1690.

Henry Powle, 1689.

Paul Foley, 1695.

Sir Thomas Lyttleton, 1698.

Robert Harley, 1700.

John Smith, 1705.

Sir Richard Onslow, 1708.
 William Bromley, 1710.
 Sir Thomas Hammer, 1713.
 Hon. Spencer Compton, 1714.
 Arthur Onslow, 1727.
 Sir John Cust, 1761.
 Sir Fletcher Norton, 1770.
 Charles Wolfran Cornwall, 1780.
 Wm. Wyndham Grenville, 1789.
 Henry Addington, 1789.
 Sir John Mitford, 1801.
 Charles Abbott, 1802.
 Charles Manners Sutton, 1817.
 James Abercromby, 1835.
 Charles Shaw Lefevre, 1839.
 John Evelyn Denison, 1857.
SPECIAL Commission appointed for the trial of incendiaries and rioters, Dec., 1830—800 prisoners tried—two executed at Winchester, and two at Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1831—many transported; outrages suppressed.
"SPECTACULI, DE," of Martial, written, 93—of Tertullian, 198.
SPECTATOR, first number of the, published by Addison, March 1, 1711—the last number, Aug. 2, 1715.
SPEULUM HUMANÆ SALVATIONIS, a book printed by Koster from wooden letters, 1438.
SPEED, John, b. 1555—fl., 1591—d. 1639.
SPELMAN, sir Henry, b. 1562—fl., 1591—d. 1641.
SPENCE, Rev. Joseph, b. 1692—d. 1768.
SPENCER, De. See **DESPENSER**.
SPENCER, De. Thomas, lord, created earl of Gloucester by Richard II., 1397—deprived of the title by Henry IV., 1399—rebels and is put to death, 1400.
SPENCER, Robert, created baron Spencer, 1608—ambassador at the Hague, 1608—quarrels with the earl of Arundel in the House of Lords, 1621—d. 1627.
SPENCER, Henry, lord, created earl of Sunderland by Charles I., June 8, 1648—killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 20.
SPENCER, John, of Althorp, created viscount Spencer, 1761—viscount Althorp and earl Spencer, 1765—d. 1783.
SPENCER, lord Charles, comptroller of the household, 1762.
SPENCER, George John, earl, b. 1758—succeeds from the Whigs, and takes office under W. Pitt as lord privy seal, July 16, 1794—first lord of the admiralty, Dec. 20; resigns, 1801—home secretary in the "Talents" ministry, 1806—resigns, 1807—d. Nov. 10, 1834.
SPENCER, John Charles, earl. See **ALTHORP**, lord.—On succeeding his father, retires from office, 1834—d. 1845.
SPENCER, Frederic, earl, lord chamberlain, 1846—rear-admiral, 1853.
SPENER, P. J., head of the Lutheran church at Frankfort on the Maine, op-

poses polemical divinity, 1686—preaches at Berlin, 1691—professor at Halle, 1694—d. 1705.
SPENSER, Henry de, attends Lionel, duke of Clarence, into Italy on his marriage to Violante Visconte, 1368—takes possession of the lands given by Galeazzo Visconte as his daughter's dowry, and sells them to the marquis of Montferrat, who takes him into his service, 1369—made bp. of Norwich, 1370—puts down John the Litester, and disperses his band near Northwalsam, 1381—appointed commander of a crusade raised in England against pope Clement by pope Urban VI., 1382—unsuccessful crusade in Flanders, 1383—d. 1406.
SPENSER, Edmund, b. 1553—d. 1598.
SPERUSIPPUS continues the lectures of the Academy, B.C. 347—d. and is succeeded by Xenocrates in the chair of Plato, 339.
SPEZZABANDA, surname of Nicholas Sanudo II., who becomes duke of Naxos by marrying his second cousin, Florence, daughter of John I., and widow of John II., in alliance with the Genoese and the knights of Rhodes, defeats an attempt made by Andronicus and his Turkish allies on Phocæa, 1334—slain while assisting the Genoese at Smyrna, 1345.
SPHAETERIA, an island in the Ionian Sea, taken by the Athenians, B.C. 425.
SPHÆRON, Olympic victor, B.C. 640.
SPHREBUS, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1610 (1580 C.).
SPHODRIAS, a Lacedæmonian, attempts to surprise the Piræus, B.C. 378.
SPICA VIRGINIS, transit of the moon over, observed at Rome by the Alexandrian mathematician, Menelaus, Jan. 11, 7 A.M., 98.
SPINNING ENGINE invented by James Hargrave, 1767. See **BRITISH MANUFACTURES**.
SPINOLA, the family of, obtain the ascendancy in Genoa, and support the Ghibellin party, 1270—in concert with the Doria family, expel the Guelfs, Grimaldo and Fiesco, 1296—expel the Dorias, 1306—are driven out of Genoa, 1317—unite with the Dorias to attack the city, 1319—defeat k. Robert at Andoria, 1321—raise the siege, 1323.
SPINOLA, Galeotto, captain of the Genoese, 1335.
SPINOLA, Niccolo, captures a Venetian fleet, and takes Canea in Candia, 1294.
SPINOLA, the marquis Ambrose, b. 1569—sent to assist the archduke Albert in the Netherlands; takes Ostend after a siege of three years, 1604—conquers the palatinate of the Rhine, 1620—conducts the war in the Netherlands, 1621—repulsed by prince Maurice of Nassau at Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622—lays siege to Breda, 1624—it surrenders, 1625—is

- called from the Netherlands to assist in the Italian war, 1639—appointed governor of Milan, 1639—*d.* 1630.
- SPINOZA**, Baruch, or Benedict, *b.* 1632—*d.* 1677.
- SPINTHER**, L. Corn. Lentulus, consul of Rome, *B.C.* 57.
- SPITERS**, or Speyer, destroyed by Attila, 451—the bishop of, summoned before the council of Mentz on a charge of adultery, 1061—Diet of, makes fruitless efforts to restore peace in Germany, 1087—the imperial cities of Germany are for the first time represented at the Diet of, 1309—another resolves that all the States of Germany are free to choose their own religion, 1526—the name of Protestants has its rise at that of, 1529. See **PROTESTANTS**.—The Diet makes concessions to the Protestants, 1544—garrisoned by the French, 1644—reduced to ashes by them in their devastation of the palatinate, 1688—battle of; the prince of Hesse Cassel defeated by the French, 1703—taken by Custine, 1792.
- SPITALFIELDS**, settlement of the French refugees in, and establishment of the silk manufacture, 1687—riots in, Oct. 14, 1767—again, Oct. 7, 1769—distress of the weavers, 1829.
- SPITHEAD**, the entrance of Portsmouth harbour. See **PORTSMOUTH**.—Sir Charles Napier arrives at, on his return from the Baltic, Dec. 17, 1864—grand naval reviews at, Aug. 11, 1863, April 23, 1866.
- SPITIGNEUS I.**, duke of Bohemia, 902—907.
- SPITIGNEUS II.**, *k.* of Bohemia, 1056—1061.
- SPITZBERGEN**, discovered by sir Hugh Wiloughby, 1553—whale-fishing commenced at, 1598.
- SPOHN**, Louis, *b.* 1783—director of the electoral chapel at Cassel; brings out his oratorio of "Calvary," at the Norwich musical festival, Sept. 19, 1839.
- SPOLETO**, the ancient Spoletum, repulses Hannibal, *B.C.* 217—taken by Belisarius, *A.D.* 536. See **CONSTANTINE**, gov. of Spoleto.—Retaken by Totila, 545—besieged by Arnulf and defended by Agetruda, mother of Lambert, 896—taken possession of by Berenger, 898. See **BERENGER I.**, and **LAMBERT**.—Annexed to the papal states, 1198—governed by Milo, bp. of Beauvais, 1230—recovered by Sforza de Cotignola from the Condottiere Braccio, 1419—laid under contribution by Chas. V., 1527.
- SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION** of coals. See **CUVIER**, French steamer.
- SPORTS**, Book of, published by order of James I., 1617—re-published by Charles I., 1633.
- SPRAT**, Thomas, dean of Westminster, bp. of Rochester, 1684—accused of a plot against Wm. III., and confined to his own house, 1692—*d.* 1713.
- SPURINUS**, Qu. Petilius, consul of Rome, slain in battle against the Ligurians, *B.C.* 176.
- SPURS**, battle of the. See **GUINEGATE**.
- SPURZHEIM**, Dr., teaches phrenology with Dr. Gall at Paris, 1807—*d.* 1833.
- SQUILLACE**, Cassiodorus retires to the monastery of, 539—taken by the Sicilians, 1296.
- SQUILLACE**, the Spanish minister of finance, 1759—attempts to change the national costume, causes a popular ferment and is dismissed, 1766.
- S. SALVATORE**, at Pavia, the church of, is finished and endowed by Albert I., 660.
- "STABAT MATER DOLOROSA"**, the hymn, first composed and sung by the Bianchi or White Penitents, 1390.
- STACKHOUSE**, Thomas, Hebrew scholar, *b.* 1680—*d.* 1752.
- STACY**, a friend of George, duke of Clarence, executed, 1477.
- STADN**, attacked by the Vikings, 996—the duke of Cumberland retreats to, and concludes the Convention of Closter Seven, 1757.
- STADN DUTIES**, settled by treaty between Great Britain and Hanover, July 22, 1844—the United States resist the payment, July 11, 1855.
- STAEL**, Madame de. See **NECKER**, Anne Louise Germaine.—Publishes "Delphine," 1802—visits Italy, and writes "Corinne," 1805—ordered to leave France, 1807—publishes her "Germany," 1813—visits London, 1814—*d.* 1817.
- STAFFARDA**, battle of; Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, defeated by marshal Catinat, Aug. 18, 1690.
- STAFFORD** fortified by Alfred's daughter, Ethelfled, 913.
- STAFFORD**, lord, killed by sir John Holland, 1865.
- STAFFORD**, Humphrey, earl of, created duke of Buckingham, 1444. See **BUCKINGHAM**, Humphrey, duke of.
- STAFFORD**, Humphrey, earl of, eldest son of the duke of Buckingham, killed at St. Alban's, May 23, 1455.
- STAFFORD**, Humphrey, created lord Stafford of Southwick, 1464—earl of Devon, 1469—deserts the earl of Pembroke at the battle of Banbury, is made prisoner and beheaded, 1469.
- STAFFORD**, Henry, son of the duke of Buckingham, restored to part of his father's estates, 1522—made lord Stafford, 1547—*d.* 1562. Title extinct, 1640.
- STAFFORD**, Wm. Howard, *b.* 1612, and Mary, his wife, created baron and baroness: Wm. made viscount, 1640—accused by Titus Oates, sent to the Tower, and attainted, 1678—beheaded, Oct. 5,

- 1680—Mary created countess for life, 1688—*d.* 1693.
- STAFFORD**, Henry Stafford Howard, son of Wm., created earl of, by Jas. II., Oct. 5, 1688—refuses to take the oaths to Wm. and Mary, 1689—*d.* 1719—title extinct, 1762.
- STAFFORD**, sir Geo. Wm. Stafford Jerningham, *b.* 1770—becomes lord, by reversal of attainder, 1824—*d.* 1851.
- STAFFORD**, Granville Leveson Gower, earl Gower, created marquis of, 1786. See **GOWER**, earl.—Lord president of the council, 1788—lord privy seal, 1784—*d.* 1808.
- STAFFORD**, George Granville Leveson Gower, *b.* 1758. See **GOWER**, earl.—Ambassador to France, 1790—succeeds as marquis, 1808—created duke of Sutherland, 1833. See **SUTHERLAND**, duke of.
- STAGIRA**, a city in Greece, founded B.C. 654—birthplace of Aristotle, 384.
- STAIR**, James Dalrymple, *b.* 1619—created viscount, 1689—*d.* 1685.
- STAIR**, John Dalrymple, viscount, *b.* 1648—created earl of, 1703—*d.* 1707.
- STAMFORD**, rebellion and defeat of sir Robt. Welles at, March 13, 1470.
- STAMFORD**, Henry, lord Grey of Groby, created earl of, 1629—defeated by the royalists at Stratton, in Cornwall, under sir Ralph Hopton, May 16, 1643—*d.* 1673.
- STAMP**. See **SIGN MANUAL**.
- STAMP ACT**, American, receives the royal assent, Mar. 22, 1765—comes into operation, Nov. 1; the West India Islands submit, but the Northern colonies resist, and stop all trade with the mother country; repealed, March 8, 1766.
- STAMP-DUTIES**, commenced, 1671—revised, 1694—regulated, 1836—again, 1857.
- STAMP-DUTY**. See **NEWSPAPERS**.
- STANDARD**, battle of the, 1188. See **NORTHALLERTON**.
- STANDARD** of English money first fixed by Edward I., 1300—debased by Henry IV., 1412—still more by Henry VIII., 1545—restored by Elizabeth, 1560.
- STANFORD BRIDGE**, on the river Derwent, battle of; Tostig, with his Flemish and Norwegian allies, defeated by his brother, Harold, Sept. 25, 1066.
- STANHOPE**, John, vice-chamberlain to queen Elizabeth, 1601—created baron Stanhope of Harrington, 1605—postmaster-gen., 1620—*d.* 1620.
- STANHOPE**, Charles, lord, postmaster, 1622—*d.* 1675. Title extinct.
- STANHOPE**, Philip, created baron Stanhope of Shelford, 1616—earl of Chesterfield, 1628.
- STANHOPE**, James, serves under the earl of Peterborough in Spain, 1705—brigadier-general, 1706—envoy-extraordinary to Spain, 1707—with adm. Leake conquers
- Sardinia and Minorca, 1708—defeats the French at Almenara and Saragossa; enters Madrid; is surprised and made prisoner at Brihuega, 1710—exchanged, 1712—defends the succession of the house of Hanover, 1713—secretary of State, 1714—created baron Stanhope of Elvaston and viscount Mahon; first lord of the treasury, 1717—made earl Stanhope, and again secretary of State, 1718—while defending himself in the House of Lords against a suspicion of being concerned in the So. Sea Company, bursts a blood-vessel and *d.* in a few hours, Feb. 5, 1721.
- STANHOPE**, colonel Wm., vice-chamberlain, 1727—created lord Harrington, 1729. See **HARRINGTON**, lord.
- STANHOPE**, Philip, second earl, moves for the dismissal of Hanoverian troops in British pay, 1742—*d.* 1786.
- STANHOPE**, Charles, third earl, *b.* 1752—presides at an assemblage to commemorate the fall of the Bastille, July 14, 1790—introduces his improved printing press, 1800—stereotyping, 1803—his Act prohibits the passing of gold coin and bank-notes formore or less than their real value, July 2, 1811—*d.* 1816.
- STANHOPE**, Philip Henry, fourth earl, *b.* 1781—*d.* 1855.
- STANHOPE**, lady Hester, *d.* 1889.
- STANHOPE**, colonel Augustus, *b.* 1786—severely wounded at St. Sebastian's, 1813—commits suicide, 1825.
- STANHOPE**, Mr., English ambassador at Madrid, the duke of Ripperda is arrested in the house of, May 17, 1726.
- STANISLAS I.**, *Leccinsky*, k. of Poland: a noble Pole, *b.* 1678—elected k. by the Diet under the influence of Charles XII. of Sweden, 1704—the crown formally resigned to him by Augustus, 1706—Stanislas dethroned by Peter of Russia after the battle of Pultowa, takes refuge in France, 1709. See **LACZINSKY**, Stanislas, and **NANCY**.
- STANISLAS II.**, Augustus *Poniatowsky*, k. of Poland; *b.* 1732—elected k. under the influence of Prussia and Russia, 1764—these two powers interfere to obtain concessions refused by the Diet to the Dissidents or Protestants; the first step to the partition of Poland, 1766—they enforce an Act of Toleration, 1767—the Confederation of Bar promoted by the agency of the French minister de Choiseul, 1768—Dumourier sent by him to assist them, supplies them with money, 1770—they seize the k. and carry him off from Warsaw; he is rescued, 1771—anarchy and distress increase; dispersion of the confederates and confiscation of their estates; first partition of Poland by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, 1772—

- submitted to by the Diet, 1778—alliance with Prussia, 1790—a new constitution adopted, which offends Katharine of Russia, 1791—she suppresses it by force of arms, and the k. of Prussia abandons his alliance, 1792—second partition, 1793—ineffectual struggle of Kosciuszko; Praga taken by the Russians, and its inhabitants massacred; Stanislas conveyed to Petersburg, 1794—final partition and extinction of Poland, 1795—Stanislas d. 1798.
- STANISLAS.** See **ST. STANISLAS.**
- STANLEY**, sir John, the Isle of Man granted to, April 6, 1406—lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1899 and 1413—d. Jan. 18, 1414.
- STANLEY**, Thomas, created lord Stanley, 1456—d. 1459.
- STANLEY**, lord Thomas, son of Thomas, b. 1436—deserts Richard III. at Bosworth, and is made earl of Derby by Henry VII., 1486—d. 1504.
- STANLEY**, sir Wm., son of the first lord, favours Perkin Warbeck, condemned and executed, 1495.
- STANLEY**, sir Edward, serves at the battle of Flodden, 1513—created lord Montague, 1514. See **MONTAGUE**, Edw., lord.
- STANLEY**, sir Edward, plots in favour of Mary, qu. of Scots, 1570.
- STANLEY**, sir Thomas, sent to the Tower for the same, 1571.
- STANLEY**, sir William, sheriff of Cork, 1584, sent to the Netherlands with a reinforcement for Leicester, 1586—betrays Deventer to the Spaniards, 1587.
- STANLEY**, Hans, a lord of the admiralty, 1761—1765.
- STANLEY**, Edward Geoffrey Smith, grandson of Edw., earl of Derby, b. 1799—Irish secretary in the Grey ministry, 1830—colonial secretary, 1833—becomes lord Stanley on his grandfather's death; resigns office; is chosen lord rector of Glasgow, 1834—moves an amendment on the Irish tithe bill, June 1, 1836—colonial secretary in the Peel ministry, 1841—called to the House of Lords as lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe, 1844—resigns office, Dec. 20, 1845—falls in an attempt to form a ministry; succeeds his father as earl of Derby, 1851. See **DERBY**, E. G. S., earl of.—Prime minister again, 1858.
- STANLEY**, sir John Thomas, created lord Stanley of Alderley, 1839—d. 1850.
- STANLEY**, Edw. John, under home secretary, 1834—paymaster-general, 1841—created baron Eddisbury, 1848—succeeds his father as lord Stanley of Alderley, 1850—vice-president of the Board of Trade, 1852—president, 1855—resigns, 1858.
- STANLEY**, lord, son of the earl of Derby, secretary for India, 1858.
- STANLEY**, Dr. Edward, president of the Linnean Society, 1822—appointed bp. of Norwich, 1837—d. 1849.
- STANMORE**, in Westmoreland, Eric, ex-king of Northumberland, his son, Henry, and his brother, Reginald, are slain in the wilds of, by Osulf, 948.
- STANNARY COURTS**, established in the tin districts of Devonshire and Cornwall, by Edward I., 1305—regulated and extended, 1855.
- STAPLETON**, Walter, bp. of Exeter, 1307—builds Exeter College, Oxford, 1814—lord treasurer, 1819—killed by the mob in London, after the departure of Edw. II., 1326.
- STAR-CHAMBER**, an ancient court of uncertain origin, confirmed and armed with great power by an Act of parliament, 1487—introduced into Ireland, 1571—used by Chas. I. to execute his arbitrary measures, 1634. See **PRYNN**, Wm.—Noblemen and gentlemen fined for not residing on their estates, 1635—continued severities; Prynne is again its victim for sedition; also Burton, Bastwick, and Lilburne, 1637—they are set at liberty, Nov. 23, 1640—the Star-chamber abolished, 1641.
- STARKE**, the American general, defeats the Hessians at Bennington, July 16, 1777.
- STATE LOTTERIES.** See **LOTTERIES**, **STATE**.
- STATE PAPER OFFICE**, founded, 1578—the MS. of a Latin work by Milton found in the, 1824—also a MS. translation of Boethius, by queen Elizabeth, 1526.
- STATEN ISLAND**, landing of the British troops on, July 9, 1776.
- STATES GENERAL**, first assembly of the, in France, 1802—Philip IV. of France assembles them at Tours, to sanction his proceedings against the Templars, 1308—assembled at Tours, 1484—refuse to sanction the treaty of Blois, 1506—assembly of the, 1614—demand for their assembly, July 6, 1787—convoked by edict, Sept. 27, 1788—meet, May 4, 1789—are declared the National Assembly, June 17. See **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**.
- STATES GENERAL**, the council of the representatives of the Seven United Provinces, Holland delegating two, and the others one each, to constitute the governing body of the republic, generally with a statholder as their executive organ. See **UNITED PROVINCES**.—Confirm the privileges of the East India Company, 1602—deprive Vorstius, a Remonstrant, of his professor's chair at Leyden, 1611—defeat the arbitrary designs of prince Maurice, 1619—after the death of Wm. II., rule without a statholder, 1650—interfere to stop the persecution of the Waldenses by the duke of Savoy, 1655—appoint William III. statholder, 1672

—refuse to allow the English regiments serving in Holland to return home at the command of James II., 1688—receive £600,000 from England, for the expense of the armament of Wm. III., 1689—interpose again for the Waldenses, 1690—on the death of Wm. III., appoint no statholder; govern the republic themselves, and give the command of their armies to Marlborough, 1702—recall their general, who had refused to act with him, 1706—their offered mediation between Sweden and Russia refused by Chas. XII., 1710—complain of the orders given by the British government to abstain from hostilities, May 28; adopt the terms of peace agreed upon at Utrecht, Dec. 29, 1712—conclude the Barrier treaty with Austria, Nov. 16; send troops to Leith to assist Geo. I. against the Pretender, Dec. 4, 1715—they return, June 29, 1716—accede to the Quadruple Alliance, Feb. 8, 1719—to the league of Hanover, 1726—join in a treaty with the emperor Charles VI. to acknowledge the Pragmatic Sanction, on his dissolving his Ostend Company, 1731—remain neutral in the war of the Polish succession, 1733—and in that of the Pragmatic Sanction, 1741—the statholdership revived, 1747. See UNITED PROVINCES.

STATHOLDERATE. See **ANTI ORANGE PARTY**, and **UNITED PROVINCES**.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY of London founded, 1834.

STATIUS, P. Papirius, patronized by Domitian; begins his "Thebais," 79; concludes it, 91—writes the fourth book of his "Silvæ," 96—*d.* about 100.

STATIUS GELLIUS. See **GELLIUS, Statius**.

STATUTES of eminent individuals, dates when erected, may be found under their respective names in this Index.

STATUTES of Acton Burnel or Statute Merchant, for the recovery of debts and imprisonment of debtors, 1288, 1286.

STATUTE of Clarendon. See **CLARENDON, Constitution of**.

STATUTE of Gloucester for the better administration of justice, 1278.

STATUTE of Merton rejects the canon law, and allows the inclosure of waste lands, 1236.

STATUTE of Mortmain. See **MORTMAIN**.

STATUTE of Northampton, against the interruption of justice by mandates of the council, 1328.

STATUTE of Provisors forbids the interference of the pope in bestowing benefices and livings in England, 1344—confirmed by parliament, 1392—infringed by the clergy, for which they are indicted and fined by Henry VIII., 1531.

STATUTE of Westminster against usury, 1275.

STATUTE of Winchester, makes the Hundred answerable for robberies committed in the day time, 1284.

STATUTES of the realm, first printed, 1490. See **PRINTING**.

STAUNTON, sir George, *d.* 1800.

STAURACIUS, emperor of the East, succeeds his father, Nicephorus I., and *d.* after a reign of six months, 811.

STAURACIUS, minister of Constantine VI., put to death by him, 790.

STAVANGER, built by Olaf III., k. of Norway, 1070.

STEAM BASIN at Portsmouth, opened by qu. Victoria, May 26, 1848.

STEAM-BOAT, first experiment tried on the Thames with a barge, which makes way against the tide two miles and a half in the hour, July 1, 1801—Fulton's, tried on the Seine, Aug. 9, 1803—successfully, on the river Hudson, at New York, 1806—brought into use in Europe; the "Comet" conveys passengers on the Clyde, 1811—another, between Norwich and Yarmouth, 1813—the first, between London and Gravesend, 1816. See **STEAM PACKETS**.

STEAM ENGINE, the first called a Fire Engine, used for raising ballast out of the Thames; obtains a patent, 1618—described in the *marquis of Worcester's "Century of Inventions,"* 1663—adopted by Papin, 1681—by Savery, 1698—improved by Watt, 1764—his first patent granted, 1769—his works at Soho established, 1774—his patent renewed, and his engines applied generally to manufacturing purposes, 1775—high pressure introduced, 1802—applied to navigation, 1806. See **STEAM-BOAT**.—To printing, by König, 1811. See **PRINTING PRESS**.—To carriages, 1830. See **RAILWAYS**.

STEAM GUN, invented by Perkins, 1824.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS introduced in houses and factories, 1819.

STEAM PACKETS, numerous accidents to, on their first introduction, in 1817—many lives thus lost at Norwich, Apr. 4; eleven persons killed at Philadelphia, June 4; another burnt on the Thames, but the crew and passengers saved, July 2—the first, crosses the Atlantic, 1819. See **SAVANNAH**.—Established between London and Leith, and between Dover and Calais; the first made of iron, exhibited on the Thames, intended to communicate direct between London and Paris, 1821—the innkeepers on the Dover Road petition against them, 1822—the first arrives in India, 1826. See **ENTERPRISE**.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company formed, 1836; Cunard's, 1840; Collins's, 1850—the Great

- Eastern launched, 1858. See LEVIATHAN.
—The first leaves Galway for America, 1858.
- STEAM SHIPS OF WAR, first built, 1838—employed against the Chinese, 1840—in the Baltic and Black Seas, against Russia, 1854-5.
- STEDMAN, capt., historian of Surinam, b. 1745—d. 1797.
- STEINLE, Richard, b. 1671—publishes the first number of the "Tatler," under the assumed name of Isaac Bickerstaff, Apr. 2, 1709—expelled from the House of Commons for passages in the "Englishman" and "Crisis," 1714—knighted, 1715—d. 1729.
- STEINLE, Mr., shot on Hounslow Heath by the highwaymen, Holloway and Haggerty, Nov. 6, 1802—the murderers executed, Feb. 22, 1807.
- STEINLE, Thomas, secretary of the treasury, 1788—joint paymaster-general, 1791—resigns, 1804.
- STEINLE, Thomas, Irish M.P., d. 1848.
- STEEL-YARD SOCIETY, established in London, 1232—lose all their privileges in England, 1551.
- STEFANO, the Sicilian adm., defeats the Greek fleet, and attacks Negropont, 1158.
- STEINBOCK, the Swedish general, repulses Frederic IV. of Denmark at Helsingborg, 1710—defeats the Danes, Poles, and Saxons at Gadebusch, 1712—burns Altona; surrenders to the Danes at Tonningen, 1713.
- STEINHORST, a collision between the Hanoverians and Danes at, compromised, Oct. 4, 1738.
- STENAY SUR MEUSE, taken by Louis XIV., 1654.
- STENKIL, king of Sweden, son-in-law of Edmund, founds a new dynasty, 1080-1086.
- STENO, Michele, doge of Venice, 1400-1414.
- STEPHANUS, comic poet, fl., B.C. 332.
- STEPHEN, k. of England, son of Adela, daughter of William I. and Stephen, earl of Blois, b. 1106—usurps the throne on the death of Henry I., 1135—the empress Matilda resists his usurpation, and invades Normandy; he conciliates David I., k. of Scotland, who had supported her cause, 1136—repels an invasion of the Welsh, 1137—besieges the earl of Chester in Lincoln castle, 1140—defeated at the battle of Lincoln, Feb. 2, and carried away prisoner to Bristol; exchanged afterwards for Robert, earl of Gloucester; his brother, bp. of Winchester, deserts him, and crowns Matilda, 1141—she is besieged in Oxford, and escapes to Wallingford, 1142—retires to Normandy, 1143—he refuses to send bishops to the council of Rheims, for which all England is laid under an interdict, 1148—Matilda's son, Henry, arrives with an army to claim the crown, 1152—death of Stephen's son, Eustace, Aug. 18; treaty of Winchester, Nov. 7; the crown of England secured to Henry on Stephen's death, 1153—d. 1154.
- STEPHEN I., k. of Hungary, son of duke Geisa, b. 968—first called Walk, takes the name of Stephen at his baptism, 996—succeeds his father, 997—takes the title of k. of Hungary, 1000—gives a code of laws to his country, 1016—the sons of Edmund Ironside are sent to him, 1017—at war with Conrad II., 1080—d. 1088.
- STEPHEN II., k. of Hungary, son of Coloman, b. 1099—succeeds his father, 1114—loses Dalmatia to the Venetians, 1115—fails in his effort to recover it, 1117—in alliance with Servians against the Greek empire; takes Belgrade, 1123—repulsed by the emperor, John II., 1124—encourages the Cumans to settle in Hungary, 1130—d. 1131.
- STEPHEN III., k. of Hungary, son of Geisa II., chosen by the nobles to succeed his father; acknowledges Victor IV. as pope, 1161—deposed by the emperor Manuel I., 1162.
- STEPHEN IV., brother of Geisa II., placed on the throne by the emperor Manuel I., 1162—expelled by his people, and Stephen III. restored, 1163—continued war between them; Stephen IV. taken prisoner; d. 1166—Stephen III. left on the throne, concludes peace with Manuel, 1169—invades Dalmatia, and takes Zara, Spalatro, and other towns; Zara recovered from him by the Venetians, 1171—d. 1173.
- STEPHEN V., k. of Hungary, son of Bela IV., co-regent with his father, 1254—yields his claims on Styria to Ottocar II., k. of Bohemia, 1260—succeeds his father, 1270—marries his daughter, Maria, to Charles I. of Naples, 1271—d. 1272.
- STEPHEN BATHORI. See BATHORI, Stephen.
- STEPHEN, martyred, 35.
- STEPHEN I., bp. of Rome, 252-257.
- STEPHEN II., pope, dies three days after his election, 752—not having been consecrated, he is excluded by many from the list of popes.
- STEPHEN, pope, called the *third* by Onuphrius Pauvinius and cardinal Baronius; and the *second* by Sigonius, Muratori, and others, 752—goes to France and has an interview with Pepin, to obtain his assistance against the Lombard king, Astolfo, 758—crowns Pepin, 754—establishes Desiderius on the throne of Lombardy; d. 757.
- STEPHEN III., or IV., pope, 768—interferes to prevent the marriages proposed by

- Charlemagne's mother, Bertha, 770—*d.* 772.
- STEPHEN IV.** or **V.**, pope, crowns Louis I and Ermengard at Rheims, 816—*d.* 817.
- STEPHEN V.** or **VI.**, pope, 885—891.
- STEPHEN VII.** or **VI.**, pope, declares the election of his predecessor, Formosus, invalid, disinters his body, and throws it into the Tiber, 896—imprisoned and strangled, 897—all his proceedings against Formosus are annulled by a council held by John IX., 898.
- STEPHEN VIII.** (or **VII.**), pope, 929—931.
- STEPHEN IX.** (or **VIII.**), 939—942.
- STEPHEN IX.** (or **X.**), pope, Frederic, brother of Godfrey IV., duke of Lower Lorraine, and abbot of Monte Casino, elected pope, Aug. 2, 1057—*d.* at Florence while projecting to make his brother k. of Italy, March 29, 1058.
- STEPHEN**, a minister of Justinian II., noted for oppression, 694.
- STEPHEN**, vaivode of Moldavia, defeats the Turks at Rakowitz, 1475.
- STEPHEN**, of Chartres, goes to the first crusade, 1096.
- STEPHEN**, son of Andrew II., k. of Hungary, and Beatrice d'Este, *b.* 1235. See **BEATRICE**, daughter of Aldrovandino d'Este.—He acquires a rich dowry with Traversara of Ravenna, and on her death marries Tommasina de'Morosini of Venice, 1262.
- STEPHEN**, duke of Bavaria, 1347—marries his daughter, Isabella, to Marco, son of Bernabo Visconte, 1367. See **BAVARIA**.
- STEPHEN I.**—**III.** See **ANTIOCH**, bp. of.
- STEPHEN I.** and **II.** See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, bps. and patriarchs of.
- STEPHEN**, James, *b.* 1759—draws up the Orders in Council, 1807—master in Chancery, 1811—aids the efforts of Wilberforce and Clarkson against negro slavery; resigns his mastership, 1831—*d.* 1832.
- STEPHEN**, sir James, under-secretary for the Colonies, 1836—48.
- STEPHENS**, Henry, printer and author of the *Thesaurus*, *b.* 1520—*d.* 1598.
- STEPHENSON**, George, *b.* 1781—gains the prize in a trial of the speed of locomotive engines on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, Oct. 6, 1829—*d.* 1843—a statue of him, placed in the great hall of Euston square station, April 10, 1864.
- STEPHENSON**, Robert, civil engineer, *b.* 1803.
- STEPHINALES**, k. of Egypt, *b.c.* 687 B and L.
- STEREOSCOPE**, invented by professor Chas. Wheatstone, 1838.
- STEREOTYPE**, or block-printing, unsuccessfully attempted to be introduced by William Ged, 1725—1731—attempted at Philadelphia by Benjamin Mecon, 1775—adopted at Paris by Didot, 1779—introduced in London, by earl Stanhope, 1803—employed in the *Times* newspaper, 1858.
- STERNBERG**, Michael Kuchmeister von, grand master of the Teutonic Knights, 1418—1492.
- STERNE**, John, dean of St. Patrick's, 1704—bp. of Dromore, 1718—of Clogher, 1717—builds and furnishes the printing-office of Dublin University, 1734—*d.* 1745.
- STERNE**, Lawrence, *b.* 1713—publishes his *Tristram Shandy*, 1759—*Sentimental Journey*, 1768—*d.* 1768.
- STERNHOLD**, Thos., *d.* 1541—his version of the Psalms in English metre completed by Hopkins, 1556.
- STESICHORUS**, a lyric poet, *b.* *b.c.* 682—changes his original name of Tisias when he attains to eminence, 611—*d.* 553.
- STETTIN**, treaty of, restores peace between Denmark and Sweden, 1570—taken by the Russians and given to the Prussians, 1718.
- STEVENSON**, sir John, musical composer, *b.* 1758—*d.* 1838.
- STEWART**, Dugald, *b.* 1758—his "*Philosophy of the Human Mind*" published, 1792—*d.* 1828.
- STEWART**, Robert. See **CASTLEREAGH** and **LONDONDERRY**.
- STEWART**, colonel, captures the Dutch settlement of Trincomalee, in Ceylon, Aug. 28, 1795.
- STEYER**, armistice concluded at, between the French gen. Moreau and archduke John of Austria, Dec. 25, 1800.
- STHENELUS**, k. of Argos, *b.c.* 1486 (1455 C).
- STHENELUS**, son of Pelops, with his brothers, Electryo and Mæstor, conquers Mycenæ, *b.c.* 1281—becomes sole k., 1274 (1268 C.)
- S. THEODORE**, the church of, built by pope Nicholas V., 1451.
- STIGAND**, bp. of Elmham, 1034—incites Emma to plot against Edward the Confessor, for which he is deprived of his see, 1043—restored, 1044—made bp. of Winchester, 1045—archbishop of Canterbury, 1062—deposed, 1070.
- STILICHO**, begins to distinguish himself in the service of Theodosius I., 385—the guardian of Honorius, 396—marches against Alaric, in Greece, 396—conquers him, 397—sends additional forces into Britain, and fortifies the coast against the Saxons, 399—prepares to resist Alaric in Italy, 402—defeats him near Verona, 403—triumph of, at Rome, 404—defeats and slays Radagaisus, 405—negotiates amicably with Alaric, is accused of treason, and put to death at Ravenna, 408.
- STILLINGFLEET**, Edward, *b.* 1635—dean of St. Paul's; bp. of Worcester, 1689—*d.* 1699.
- STILPO**, the philosopher, *fl.* *b.c.* 307.
- STIPENDIARY** magistrates appointed for the metropolis, 1792.
- STirling**, besieged by Robert Bruce, k. of

- Scotland, 1313—the earl of Douglas stabbed in the castle by Jas. II., 1452—surprised by Albany, who takes the children of Jas. IV. from their mother, Margaret, 1515—the earl of Lennox is murdered at, Sept. 4, 1571—the remnant of the Scotch army retires to, 1650—besieged by Monk; surrenders, Aug. 14, 1651.
- STOBÆUS, fl., 453.
- STOCK EXCHANGE FRAUD, by fabricated news, Feb. 22, 1814. See BERENGER, and COCHRANE, Thos., lord.
- STOCKHOLM, fortified by Birger Jarl, 1254—Erik XIII. makes concessions at, which restore peace to Sweden, 1435—Christian I., k. of Denmark, is crowned at, 1457—John II., k. of Denmark and Norway, is crowned k. of Sweden, 1497—Christian II., after his coronation, massacres the Swedish nobles, 1523—treaty of, by which Bremen and Verden are ceded to Hanover, 1719—1000 houses burnt, 1751—another fire, Aug. 31, 1759—Diet at, in which the Russian party prevails, 1769—destructive fires at, 1796, and Nov. 15, 1802—treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, 1813—between Sweden and the powers allied against Russia, Nov. 21, 1855.
- STOCKING-FRAME, invented by the Rev. Wm. Lee of Cambridge, 1559.
- STOCK-JOBBER, an Act against, March 28, 1734.
- STOCKPORT, the Manchester blanketeers dispersed at, March 11, 1817—large meetings at, of the working classes, to petition for Reform, 1819—a constable shot at, July 24, 1819—two Roman Catholic chapels destroyed by rioters, June 29, 1852—strike of the operatives of, June 10, 1853.
- STOCKS. See CONSOLS and FUNDING SYSTEM.
- STOCKTON, railway constructed to Darlington, 1825—to Hartlepool, 1841.
- STOICS, a sect of philosophers, founded by Zeno, B.C. 299—left by Dionysius Metathemenus, 263—M. Aurelius is instructed in their philosophy, by Sextus of Chaeronea, A.D. 133.
- STOKES, near Newark, battle of; Lambert Simnel and his supporters defeated and made prisoners, June 6, 1487.
- STOLBOVA, peace of, between Sweden and Russia, 1617.
- STOLO, C. Licinius. See LICINIAN LAWS.—Plebeian tribune of Rome, B.C. 375, 374, 373, 372—consul, 364—II., 361—violates his own agrarian law, 357.
- STOMUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 644.
- STONE, William, tried for high treason and acquitted, Jan. 28, 1796.
- STONEHENGE, fall of a part of, 1797.
- STONEY POINT, occupied by the British troops, May 30, 1779—recovered by the American gen. Wayne, July 15.
- STOPFORD, admiral sir R., b. 1787—serves in lord Howe's fleet, June 1, 1794—in Sir J. Duckworth's, 1806—promoted to be admiral, 1808—assists in taking the Dutch settlements in Java, Aug. 26, 1811—commands the British fleet on the coast of Syria, 1840—d. 1847.
- STORACE, Signora, the vocalist, makes her first appearance in London, Nov. 24, 1789—d. 1817.
- STORM at Rome, 225—violent, in England on the day of Cromwell's death, Sept. 8, 1658—on the eastern coast, 1694—the great storm rages during the whole week, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, 1703—violent, on the eastern coast of England, Nov. 25, 1774—New Year's, Jan. 1, 1779—great, on the coast of the Crimea, Nov. 14, 1854. For other storms see HURRICANES, and the names of countries and places which suffer.
- STORMONT, David Murray, viscount, ambassador at Vienna, 1763—at Paris, 1772—refuses to receive communications from Dr. Franklin; recalled from France, 1778—secretary of State, 1779—president of the council, 1783—succeeds to the title of earl Mansfield, 1793.
- STORTHING, or the first Norwegian parliament, held at Bergen by Haco V., 1223—at Christiania votes the union of Norway with Sweden, Nov. 21, 1814.
- STOTHARD, C. A., artist, d. 1821.
- STOTHARD, Thos., R.A., b. 1758—d. 1834.
- STOTZAS, a leader of the Moors, defeats the Romans, but falls in battle, 544.
- STOUR, a river of East Anglia; naval battle at its mouth; Alfred's ships defeated by the Danes, 865.
- STOURBRIDGE FAIR, near Cambridge, prohibited on account of the plague, Aug. 7, 1665.
- STOURBRIDGE, in Worcestershire, riot of the colliers at, Nov. 14, 1767—railway to Dudley opened, 1852.
- STOURTON, John Stourton, created lord, 1448—d. 1462.
- STOURTON, Charles, lord, murders two persons named Hargill, for which he is hanged at Salisbury, March 6, 1567.
- STOURTON, Edward, lord, fined as a participant in the gunpowder plot, 1606—d. 1632.
- STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, battle of; Jacob, lord Ashley, attempting to join Chas. I. at Oxford, defeated by Col. Morgan, Mar. 21, 1646.
- STOWE, John, the historian, b. 1525—d. April 5, 1606.
- STOWE LIBRARY, sold, 1849.
- STOWELL, lord. See SCOTT, William.
- STRABO, b. B.C. 54—visits Ælius Gallus, gov. of Egypt, 24—writes his Geography,

- A.D. 14—supposed date of his death, 25.
- STRABO, C. Fannius, consul of Rome, B.C. 161—another, 122.
- STRABO, Cn. Pompeius. See POMPEIUS, Cn. Strabo.
- STRACHAN, sir Richard John, b. 1761—bombards Havre de Grace, 1798—promoted to be admiral; captures, off Ferrol, four ships that had escaped from Trafalgar, Nov. 4, 1805—commands the fleet at Walcheren, 1809—d. 1823.
- STRAFFORD, earl of. See WENTWORTH, Thomas, lord lieut. of Ireland, Jan. 13, 1640—Impeached, Nov. 11, 1640—trial of, March 22; bill of attainder passed by the Commons, April 21; by the Lords, May 8; Charles refuses his assent, but is obliged to comply; Strafford is executed, May 12, 1641.
- STRAFFORD, Wm. Wentworth, son of Thos., restored to the earldom of, 1665—d. 1686. Title extinct.
- STRAFFORD, Thomas Wentworth, created earl of; negotiates at Utrecht, 1711—ambassador at the Hague; lord high admiral, 1712—dismissed, 1714—impeached and imprisoned, 1715—released by the Act of Grace, 1717. Title extinct, 1799.
- STRAFFORD, Sir John Byng created lord, 1835—a general in the army, 1841—viscount Enfield, and earl of Strafford, 1847.
- STRALSUND, Charles XII. escapes to, Nov. 22, 1714—besieged by the Russians and Saxons; surrenders, Dec. 22, 1715.
- STRAND (now Waterloo) bridge. See BRIDGES.
- STRANGFORD, sir Thos. Smythe created viscount, in Ireland, 1628.
- STRANGFORD, Percy Clinton Sidney Smythe, viscount, b. 1780—translates the *Lusiad* of Camoens, 1804—ambassador to Lisbon, 1806—accompanies the royal family to Brazil, 1807—ambassador to Turkey, 1830—receives the English title of Penhurst, 1825—d. 1855.
- STRANGWAYS, Thomas, b. 1790—serves at Waterloo, 1815—brigadier-gen. in the Crimea, killed at Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854.
- STRASSBURG, the Argentoratum of the Romans; battle of; the Allemanni defeated by the Cæsar Julian, 357—meeting of Louis and Chas., sons of Louis *Le Debonnaire*, to renew their league, 842—contest for the bishopric of, between the Protestants and Romanists, 1593—seized by Louis XIV., 1681—ceded to France, 1694—Moreau crosses the Rhine near, Apr. 20, 1797—revolution attempted at, by Louis Napoleon, Nov. 13, 1836—railway to Basle opened, Sept. 1841—from Paris, July 18, 1852.
- STRATAGEMATA. See POLYÆNUS.
- STRATEGOPULUS, Alexius, left in command of the army in Thrace by Michael Palæologus, 1260—takes C.P. by surprise from the Latins, July 26, 1261.
- STRATFORD-ON-AVON. See SHAKESPEARE.
- STRATFORD, John de, lord treasurer, 1318—bp. of Winchester, 1323—treasurer again, 1336—lord chancellor, 1339—archbp. of Canterbury, 1333—chancellor again, 1336 and 1340—quarrels with Edw. III., and claims for his spiritual power supremacy over the royal, 1341—d. 1348.
- STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, sir Stratford Canning (ambassador to Turkey, 1809, 1826, 1831, 1841, and 1845), created viscount, 1852—sent to Constantinople, Feb. 26, 1853—arrives in Turkey, and consults with the French and Austrian envoys, April 5; succeeded by Sir Henry Bulwer, 1857—revisits Turkey, 1858.
- STRATHOLYD, the northernmost kingdom formed by the retiring Britons from the Clyde to Cumberland about 560—defeat and slay Beort, ealdorman of Northumberland, 699—the Danes make inroads, 875—the Britons of, submit to Edw. the Elder, 924.
- STRATHFIELDSAYE, the estate of, purchased for the duke of Wellington by the nation, 1817.
- STRATO succeeds Theophrastus in the Peripatetic school, B.C. 237—head of one of the four schools of Athens, 278—d. 270.
- STRATTOLES, Athenian archon, B.C. 425.
- STRATTON, battle of, May 16, 1643. See HOPTON, sir Ralph.
- STRAW, Jack, one of Wat Tyler's associates, 1381.
- STRAWBERRY-HILL, purchased by Horace Walpole, 1747—his printing-press established, 1757.
- STREANESHALGH. See WHITBY.
- STRELITZ, the imperial guards in Russia, the sedition of the, 1626—they revolt; Peter destroys or disbands them entirely, 1698.
- STRICKLAND, Miss H. E., d. 1853.
- STRICKLAND, a member of the Commons, moves for alterations in the liturgy; is ordered by qu. Elizabeth not to attend in the House; the order rescinded, 1571.
- STRICKLAND, Walter, employed by the parliament on a mission to the Hague, 1642—sent again with Oliver St. John, 1651—one of Cromwell's first council, 1653.
- STRODE, a member of parliament, Chas. I. attempts to arrest him, 1642.
- "STROMATA." See CLEMENS, Alexandrinus.
- STRONGBOW, surname of Richard, son of Gilbert de Clare. See PEMBROKE, earl of.—Called also earl of Chester, and of Chepstow or Strigul, invited by Dermot, k. of Leinster, lands in Ireland and takes Wexford, Waterford, and Dublin, 1169—

marries Eva, Dermot's daughter, 1170—lord warden of Ireland, 1173—*d.* 1177.
STROUD canal opened, Nov. 19, 1789.
STROUDUS, Sp. Servil., consul of Rome, *b.c.* 476.
STREUMSEK, favoured by qu. Matilda, supplants Bernstorff as minister in Denmark, 1770—arrested and beheaded, 1772.
STROUT, Edw., chief commissioner of railways, 1846—created Lord Belper, 1856.
STROUT, Jedediah, of Belper, *b.* 1786—*d.* 1854.
STROUT, Joseph, *b.* 1749—*d.* 1802.
STUART, Walter, father of the Stuarts, marries Margaret, daughter of Robert Bruce, about 1314—their son, Robert, *b.* 1316.
STUART dynasty. See **SCOTLAND** and **GREAT BRITAIN**.
STUART, James, the *Pretender*. See **JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART**.
STUART, Charles Edward. See **CHARLES EDWARD STUART**.
STUART, Henry Benedict. See **YORK**, cardinal.
STUART, John, Matthew, Charles, and others. See **LENOX**, earls of.
STUART, lady Arabella, daughter of Chas., earl of Lennox, and granddaughter of Margaret, sister of Hen. VIII., conspiracy of Raleigh to place her on the throne instead of Jas. I., 1603—marries lord Beauchamp; they are imprisoned in the Tower, 1611—Arabella *d.* there, 1615.
STUART DE ROTHSAV, Charles Stuart, *b.* 1779—created lord, 1823—*d.* 1845. Title extinct.
STUART, lord Dudley Countts, *b.* 1802—moves for a copy of the Treaty of Unkari Skelessi, to show the encroaching policy of Russia, 1836—*d.* 1854.
STUART, gen. sir John, takes Minorca, Nov. 15, 1798—defeats the French gen. Regnier at Maida, July 4, 1806—created count of Maida by the k. of Naples; repels a French attack on Sicily, Sept. 17, 1810—*d.* 1815.
STUART, Gilbert, *b.* 1742—publishes his *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, 1780—*d.* 1786.
STUART, James, the "Athenian," *b.* 1713—*d.* 1788.
STUART, James, kills sir Alexander Boswell in a duel, 1822.
STUART-WORTLEY, James Archibald, his bill to legalize the sale of game rejected by the Lords, May 9, 1825—created lord Wharmliffe, 1826. See **WHARMLIFFE**, lord.
STUART-WORTLEY, Jas. Archibald, judge advocate general, Jan. 31, 1846—resigns, July 14.
STUDITES, Theodore, the monk, banished by the emperor Leo V. for his defence of image-worship, 819.

STUDIVS, consul of Rome, 454.
STUFFA and Witgar arrive with three ships at Charnmouth, 514.
STUHLWEISSENBURG taken by the Turks, 1543.
STURE, Sten, nephew of Charles VIII. of Sweden, defeats Christian I. of Denmark, and is elected Protector, 1471—checks the nobility by summoning deputies of the towns and peasantry to attend the national Diet; founds the university of Upsal, 1476—retained as Protector, 1483—offends the nobles, and is deprived of office, 1497—regains his ascendancy, 1501—*d.* 1503.
STURE, Sten, the younger, elected protector of Sweden, 1512—killed at Bogesund, 1520.
STURE, Svante, protector of Sweden, 1508—*d.* 1512.
STURE family are massacred in Sweden by Erik XIV., 1567.
STURGE, Mr., and a company of quakers have an audience of the emperor Nicholas to dissuade him from war, Feb. 10, 1854.
STURM, battle of; Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, defeated by Sigismund, k. of Poland, 1629.
STURMIO builds the abbey of Fulda, 744.
STUYVESANT, Peter, gov. of New Amsterdam, 1647.
STYLITES, Simeon, begins his penance, 395.
STYLE altered. See **NEW STYLE**.
SUA, So, or Sabaco II., k. of Egypt, *b.c.* 711, Lay.
SUAREZ, Lopez, a Portuguese commander, supersedes Albuquerque in India, 1515.
SUAREZ, Francis, a Jesuit, denies the papal power over temporal princes, 1615—he is condemned by the parliament of Paris, 1614—*d.* 1617.
SUBMARINE electric telegraph, projected by prof. Wheatstone between Dover and Calais, and plans drawn, 1840—first tried at Folkestone, Jan. 10, 1849—between England and France, authority given for, Dec. 31, 1849—the wire experimentally laid between Dover and Calais, 1850—charter granted, May 10; completed, Sept. 25; opened to the public, Nov. 13, 1851—completed between Holyhead and Howth, June 2; commenced between Port Patrick and Donaghadee, July 16, 1852—completed, May 23; Dover and Ostend, May; projected between France and Algeria, 24, 1853—from Paris to Bastia, Nov. 12, 1854—the wire laid down in the Black Sea to Balaklava, Apr. 13, 1855—across the Atlantic, registered by Mr. Watkins Brett, June, 1845—commenced at Valentia in Ireland, Aug. 5, 1857—snapped, Aug. 11—answers at first, but soon fails, 1858.
SUBURANUS, consul of Rome, 11, 106.

SUCCESSION, Acts of, securing the throne of Great Britain to the Hanover family, 1701 and 1708—regulating the Napoleon dynasty, Dec. 24, 1852.

SUCOOTH, afterwards St. Patrick, *b.* 371—passes four years with Martin of Tours, and is ordained by him, 392—preaches in Ireland, 438.

SUCRET, afterwards gen. in the French army, *b.* 1772—takes Lerida, May 14, 1810—takes Tortosa, and is made marshal, Jan. 2, 1811—takes Valencia, and is created duke of Albufera, Jan. 9, 1812—defeated at Castella by sir John Murray, April 13, 1812—*d.* 1836.

SUCRUS, Olympic victor, *B.C.* 490.

SUDAUEN, the last part of Prussia that resists the Teutonic Knights, reduced by the grand-master, Burchard von Schwenden, 1283—ceded to Poland, 1422.

SUDERMANIA, made a duchy by Gustavus Vasa for his youngest son, Charles, 1560.

SUDERMANIA, Chas. duke of. See **CHARLES XIII.**, *k. of Sweden.*

SUEBRIGHT, *k. of Essex*, on Offa's retirement to Rome, 709—737.

SUEFRID, *k. of Essex*, son of Sebbi, reigns with his brother, Sighard, 693—700.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS. See **PAULINUS**, *C. Suetonius.*

SUETONIUS, Lenia, father of the historian, tribune of the 13th legion, in the army of Otho, 69.

SUETONIUS, *C. Tranquillus*, writes his *Lives of the Cæsars* in his youth; private secretary to the emperor Hadrian, offends the empress Sabina, and is dismissed, 118—*d.* soon afterwards.

SUEVI, a powerful Gothic tribe in Germany, invade Gaul, *B.C.* 71—are driven over the Rhine by Julius Cæsar; some retire into Helvetia, 57—attacked by him, 58—join other tribes, and defeat Drusus on his retreat from the Weser, 11—under Marbod, resist Tiberius, *A.D.* 6—defeat and surrender of Marbod, 19—join the forces of Radagaisus, 405—after his defeat, force a passage over the Rhine, and settle in Gaul, 406—cross the Pyrenees, and occupy parts of Spain; first acknowledge the rebel emperor Maximus: then give him up to Honorius, and establish a kingdom for themselves, 409—part of their lands taken from them by Wallia, the Visigoth, and given up by him to the Romans, 417—other parts seized by the Vandals, 419—invade Galicia, 431. See **IDATIUS**.—Make peace with the Gallicians, 433.

KINGS OF THE SUEVI IN SPAIN.

Hermanric, 408—438.

Rechil, 438—448.

Richiarius, 448—457.

Maldra, 457—480.

Frumarius, 460—464.

Remismund, 464—469.

Overcome by the Visigoths, but retain Galicia, 469—renounce Arianism, 562—finally incorporated by Leovigild with the Visigoths, 584.

SUEZ, canal of, projected by M. Lesseps, to unite the Mediterranean and Red Seas, 1857.

SUFFIELD, sir Harbord Harbord, created lord, 1786—*d.* 1810.

SUFFIELD, Edward Vernon Harbord, fourth lord, *b.* 1813—*d.* 1853.

SUFFOLK, qu. Isabella lands in, with an army, Sept. 24, 1328—qu. Mary escapes into, on the death of Edward VI., and is recognized by the chief nobility at Framlingham, 1553.

SUFFOLK, Robert de Ufford, created earl of, 1337—title extinct, 1381.

SUFFOLK, Michael de la Pole, earl of. See **POLE**, Michael de la, father and son.

SUFFOLK, Michael de la Pole, earl of, killed at Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.

SUFFOLK, Wm. de la Pole, earl of, defeats the French and Scotch at Crevant sur Yonne, 1423—on the death of the earl of Salisbury, takes the command of the siege of Orleans, 1428—raises the siege, and is taken prisoner at Jargeau, 1429—negotiates a truce with Charles VII. of France, and a treaty of marriage between Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou; created a marquis, 1444—favourite of the queen, 1445—thanked in parliament for his services, 1446—suspected of being concerned in the murder of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, 1447—created duke, 1448—impeached by the Commons, banished, and murdered at sea, 1450.

SUFFOLK, John de la Pole confirmed as duke of, 1463—*d.* 1491.

SUFFOLK, Wm. de la Pole, his son, reduced to the rank of earl of, retires to Flanders, 1502—is given up to Hen. VII., and imprisoned by him, 1506—beheaded by Henry VIII., April 30, 1513.

SUFFOLK, duke of, title assumed by his brother Richard, 1513—killed in the battle of Pavia, 1526.

SUFFOLK, Charles, duke of. See **BRANDON**, Charles, and **L'ISLE**, viscount.—Attends the princess Mary to France, on her marriage to Louis XII., 1514—after the death of Louis, marries her privately, returns to London, and is pardoned by Henry VIII., 1515—commands an English force in Picardy, 1523—suppresses an insurrection in Lincolnshire, 1536—*d.* Feb. 23, 1545. Title extinct, 1551.

SUFFOLK, Henry, duke of. See **GREY**, Hen.—Persuades his daughter, lady Jane Grey, to be proclaimed queen; is sent to the Tower by qu. Mary, July 23, 1553, but released three days after—favours

- Wyatt's rebellion, when he is condemned and attainted, Feb. 17, 1554—beheaded, 23.
- SUFFOLK**, Thomas Howard de Walden, created earl of, 1608—lord chamberlain, 1603—sells the Charter-house to Thomas Sutton, 1611—lord treasurer, 1614—fined and dismissed, for peculation, 1618—*d.* 1626.
- SUFFOLK**, Theophilus Howard, earl of, 1626—*d.* 1640.
- SUFFOLK**, James Howard, earl of, 1640—*d.* 1689.
- SUFFOLK**, Charles John Howard, present earl of, 1851.
- SUFFOLK**, the earldom of, united to that of Berkshire, by Henry Bowes Howard, 1745.
- SUFFREN**, adm. De, commands the French fleet in the East Indies, 1782.
- SUGAR**, extracted from the beet-root by the Prussian chemist, Achard, 1799—encouraged in France by an edict of Napoleon I., March 25, 1812—the year's produce 94,808,000 kilogrammes (or 92,775 tons) in 1856.
- SUGAR-CANE**, brought to Hispaniola from the Canaries, 1506—introduced into Barbadoes, 1641—from Otaheite, 1792.
- SUGAR-DUTIES**, ministerial plan for regulating, rejected, May ..., 1841—alteration of, by statute 11 & 12 Victoria, c. 97, 1848—the policy of the ministers approved by the Commons, May 31, 1850.
- SUGDEN**, sir Ed. Burtanshaw, appointed solicitor-general, June 10, 1829—lord chancellor of Ireland, Jan. 13, 1835—resigns, April; reappointed Oct. 3, 1841—resigns, July, 1848—created lord St. Leonard's, 1852. See **ST. LEONARD'S**, lord.
- SUGER**, minister of Louis VI. of France, 1136—writes the history of that monarch, 1141—vainly attempts to dissuade Louis VII. from going to the Crusades, and is appointed regent in his absence, 1146—urges him not to divorce his queen, Eleanor of Guyenne, 1151—*d.* 1152.
- SUIDAS** writes his Lexicon, 996.
- SUIDHELM**, k. of Essex, 661—663.
- SUINTILLA**, k. of the Visigoths, elected on the death of Recared II., 621—takes the few remaining places in Spain that were still held by the Greek empire, 623—*d.* 631.
- SULEIMAN**, Al Mostain, chief of the African guards, defeats and beheads Muhamad Ben Hixem; proclaimed caliph of Spain, and supported by Sancho, k. of Navarre, 1009—besieges Cordova, 1011—takes it, 1012—Ali Ben Hamud takes arms against him, 1014—defeated and slain by Ali, 1016.
- SULEIMAN**, son of Abderahman I., carefully educated by his father, 778—conspires against his brother, the caliph Hixem, 788—defeated at Bulche, 789—again defeated, retires to Tangier in Africa, 790—raises a civil war against his nephew, Al Hakem I.; Toledo declares in his favour, 797—defeated and driven into Murcia and Valencia by Al Hakem, 799—again defeated in Tadmir, and slain, 800.
- SULEIMAN**, or Soliman I., sultan of the Ottomans, son of Bajazet I., gradually recovers portions of his empire, but remains at enmity with his brothers, 1407—surprised by his brother, Mousa, and slain, 1410.
- SULEIMAN**, son of Orchan, repairs the walls of Gallipoli, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, and brings over a Turkish colony, 1354—*d.* 1358.
- SULEIMAN**. See **ABU AYUB**.
- SULEIMAN BEN XIHAB**, endeavours to lead a Saracen army into France, which is cut to pieces in the passes of the Pyrenees, 756.
- SULINA BATTERIES**, at one of the mouths of the Danube, destroyed by the British gun-boats, July 8, 1854.
- SULLY**, duke of. See **BETHUNE**, Maximilian de.
- SULPHUR MONOPOLY** protested against by the British minister at Naples, March 15, 1840.
- SULPICIOUS**, Servius, empowered to nominate the magistrates, appoints Pompey sole consul, B.C. 52—sent by the Senate to make peace with Antony, *d.* on his arrival in the camp before Mutina, 48.
- SULPITIA**, Memmia, married to Alexander Severus, 225.
- SUMATRA**, first visited by the Portuguese, 1510—sir Stamford Raffles' valuable collection relating to, lost in the *Fame*, Indiaman, 1824.
- SUMELAS**, the monastery of, near Trebizond, endowed by Alexius III., 1365.
- SUMMERS**, Mr., released from the Portuguese prison in Macao, by capt. Keppel, June 9, 1849.
- SUMNER**, Charles Richard, bp. of Llandaff, 1828—of Winchester, and prelate of the Order of the Garter, 1827.
- SUMNER**, John Bird, b. 1790—appointed bp. of Chester, 1828—archbp. of Canterbury, March 2, 1848.
- SUN**. See **ECLIPSE**.—Astronomers employed by the caliph Al Mamun, find its greatest declination to be 23° 34', in 816—spots on its disk first noticed, 1611—its revolution on its axis discovered, 1676—very large spots visible, 1768 and 1779.
- SUNBURY**, probable scene of the battle in which Suetonius Paulinus defeats the Iceni, 61.
- SUNDA ISLES** discovered by the Portuguese, 1511.

- SUNDAY**, the observance of, prescribed by two edicts of the emperor Constantine, March 7 and June 2, 321.
- SUNDAY SCHOOLS**, originated by Robert Raikes, at Gloucester, 1781.
- SUNDAY TRADING BILL**, lord R. Grosvenor's, introduced, March 17, 1855—read a second time, March 8; gives occasion to disturbances in Hyde Park, June 24—is withdrawn, July 2.
- SUNDERLAND**, riot of sailors at, for increase of wages, Oct. 21, 1815—the first case of cholera occurs at, Nov. 4, 1831—railway to Durham opened, June 28, 1839.
- SUNDERLAND**, Emanuel, lord Scrope, created earl of, 1827—*d.* 1830. Title extinct.
- SUNDERLAND**, Henry Spencer, lord Wormleighton, created earl of, June 8, 1843—killed in the first battle of Newbury, Sept. 20.
- SUNDERLAND**, Robert, earl of, *b.* 1641—succeeds his father, 1643—privy councillor, 1674—secretary of State, 1678—removed, 1681—recalled to office, 1683—president of the council, 1685—accused of secret communication with the prince of Orange, and dismissed, 1688—excepted from the Act of Indemnity promised by Jas. II., 1690—gains the confidence of Wm. III., 1692—lord chamberlain, 1695—resigns, 1697—*d.* 1702.
- SUNDERLAND**, Charles, earl of, son-in-law of the duke of Marlborough, sent ambassador to Vienna, 1705—secretary of State, 1706—dismissed, 1710—appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, but does not enter on the office, from ill-health, 1714—secretary of State, 1717—first lord of the treasury, 1718—*d.* April 19, 1722.
- SUNDERLAND**, Charles, earl of, inherits the dukedom of Marlborough, 1733. See **MARLBOROUGH**, Charles, duke of.
- SUNDERLAND**, man-of-war, wrecked during a gale in the Indian seas, Jan. 1, 1760.
- SUNDGAU** acquired by France in the treaty of Munster, 1648.
- SUNDIAL**, the first at Rome, placed by the consul, L. Papirius Cursor, on the temple of Quirinus, *b.c.* 293—a more perfect, introduced, from Catania, by the consul Valerius, 263—Theodoric, *k.* of Italy, sends one to Gundibald, *k.* of the Burgundians, *a.d.* 503.
- SUNIADEN**, Athenian archon, *b.c.* 897, *C.*
- SUPERVISORS**, five, appointed by the Directors of the East India Company to investigate the state of its affairs, but ordered by the House of Commons not to proceed to India, Dec. 1, 1772.
- SUPREMACY**, universal, Gelasius I. asserts his divine right to, as *bp.* of Rome, 494.
- SUPREME HEAD OF THE CHURCH**, title of, extorted from the convocation by Henry VIII., 1531—confirmed by parliament, 1534—formally assumed, Jan. 15, 1535.
- SURA**, L. Licinius, consul of Rome, II. 102 III. 107.
- SURA**, P. Corn. Lentulus, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 71.
- SURAT**, English factories established at, 1613—the town and castle taken by captains Maitland and Watson, Feb. 19, 1759—vested in the British by treaties, 1800, 1803.
- SURGEONS**, College of, chartered, 1540—hall built, 1800—rebuilt, 1836.
- SURIENNE**, sir Francis, gov. of Mans, resists the order to give up the province of Maine to René d'Anjou, but is forced to surrender by the count Dunois, 1447—receiving no pay, subsists his troops at free quarters in Brittany, 1448.
- SURINAM**, English factories in, 1640—occupied by the Portuguese, 1643—by the Dutch, 1654—taken by the British, May 5, 1804—restored to Holland, 1814.
- SURPLUS REVENUE**, applied to the repeal of taxes, May 6, 1836.
- SURREY**, William de Warrenne created earl of, 1098. See **WARRENNE**, earl.—The title forfeited by Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, 1397.
- SURREY**, Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, created duke of, 1397—forfeited, 1400. See **KENT**, Thomas, earl of.
- SURREY**, Thomas Fitzalan (son of Richard), restored as earl of, 1400—*d.* 1415.
- SURREY**, John Mowbray, created earl of, 1451—*d.* 1475.
- SURREY**, Thomas Howard created earl of, 1483. See **NORFOLK**, Thomas Howard, duke of.
- SURREY**, Thos. Howard, earl of, 1514. See **NORFOLK**, Thomas Howard, duke of.
- SURREY**, Henry Howard, earl of, son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, writes works which refine the English language, 1533—is committed to the Tower, 1546—beheaded, Jan. 19, 1547.
- SURREY**, Henry Charles Howard, earl of, *b.* 1791—elected M.P. for Horsham after the passing of the Relief Act, May 4, 1829. See **NORFOLK**, Henry Charles Howard, duke of.
- SURREY**, earldom of, merged in the dukedom of Norfolk, 1680.
- SURVEY**, Trigonometrical, of England, commenced by gen. Roy, 1784—Kent completed, 1790—continued by colonels Colby and Mudge; maps published, 1819—survey completed by col. James, 1853.
- SUSA**. See **SUSIANA**.
- SUSA**, in Piedmont, conference of, between the French marshal Lesdiguières, Chas. Emmanuel I., duke of Savoy, and the ambassadors of Venice, 1624—treaty of, concluded between the duke and Louis XIII. of France, in which the emperor Ferdinand II. and Philip IV. of Spain refuse to concur, 1629—taken by the

- French marshal Catinat, Nov. 12, 1690—recovered by the duke of Savoy, 1691.
- SUSARION. See COMEDY.
- SUSIANA, a province of Persia; Susa, its capital, taken by Alexander, B.C. 331—he returns there from India, 325—in-
vaded by Ptolemy Euergetes, 242.
- SUSPENSION BRIDGE. See BRIDGE.
- SUSSEX, the kingdom of the South Saxons; landing of Ælla, with his sons Cymene, Wlencing and Crissa, at Cymene's ora (Keynon on Selsey), 477—attacked by the Britons at Mearcresdesburn; a drawn battle, 486—establishes his kingdom, 490.
- KINGS OF SUSSEX.
- For events refer to their respective names.
- Ællas, 490—514.
- Cissa, 514.
- Conquered by Ceawlin, k. of Wessex, 584—again independent under Ethelwold, 648. See ETHELWOLD.—After his defeat and death Berthun and Andhun endeavour to defend the kingdom, 686—finally conquered by Cædwalla, k. of Wessex, 689.
- SUSSEX, Roger de Montgomery created earl of, also of Arundel and Shrewsbury, 1066—title forfeited by earl Robert, 1102. See SHREWSBURY, earl of.
- SUSSEX, William de Albini created earl of, 1141. Title extinct, 1243.
- SUSSEX, Robert Ratcliffe, earl of; while viscount Fitzwalter, leads the van of the army under the earl of Surrey in France, 1522—created earl of Sussex, 1529—d. 1542.
- SUSSEX, Henry Ratcliffe, earl of, 1542—d. 1556.
- SUSSEX, Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of; while viscount Fitzwalter, lord deputy of Ireland, 1556—succeeds as earl of Sussex, 1556—reappointed lord-deputy by queen Elizabeth, 1569—1568—quarrels with Leicester, 1566—lord-president and lieut. of the North, 1569—enters Scotland with an army, and restores order, 1570—lord-chamberlain and K.G., 1572—d. 1583.
- SUSSEX, Henry, earl of, succeeds his brother Thomas, 1583—d. 1593.
- SUSSEX, Robert, earl of, succeeds his father, 1593—sent into Scotland to attend the baptism of prince Henry, 1594—again, to attend the qu. on her journey to London, 1603—d. 1629. Title extinct, 1641.
- SUSSEX, Thomas, earl of. See SAVILE, Thomas, lord.
- SUSSEX, James Savile, earl of, succeeds his father, 1646—d. 1671. Title extinct.
- SUSSEX, Thomas Lennard, lord Dacre, created earl of, 1674—d. 1715. Title extinct.
- SUSSEX, Talbot Yelverton, viscount Longueville, created earl of, 1717—deputy earl marshal, 1725—d. 1731. Title extinct in earl Hen., 1799.
- SUSSEX, Augustus Frederic, duke of, sixth

- son of Geo. III., b. Jan. 27, 1773—marries Lady Augusta Murray, Dec. 5, 1793—the marriage declared void, 1794—created duke of Sussex, Nov. 27, 1801—supports a motion for the relief of the Catholics, June 21, 1816—lays the first stone of the London University, Apr. 30, 1827—d. April 21, 1843, and is buried in Kensal-green cemetery.
- SUTHERLAND, George Granville Leveson Gower, marquis of Stafford, created duke of, Jan. 14, 1833—d. in the same year. See STAFFORD, marquis of.
- SUTHERLAND, Geo. Granville Sutherland Leveson Gower, duke of, inherits the title, 1833.
- SUTHERLAND, Harriett Elizabeth, duchess of, mistress of the robes to qu. Victoria, 1837—retires, 1841—reappointed, 1846.
- SUTHERLAND, col., saves Sierra Leone from the Ashantes, 1824.
- SUTLEY, one of the five rivers of the Panjab, the ancient Satadru, first mentioned in the Geography of Ptolemy, 140. See PUNJAB.—Battles of the, 1846—1849. See SIKHS.
- SUTRI, the council of, sets aside three rival popes, and elects Clement II., 1046—the antipope Gregory VIII. retires to, from Rome, 1120—taken by pope Callistus II., 1121.
- SUTTERS, the self-immolation of Hindoo widows, on the funeral pile of their husbands, interdicted by the British authorities, 1829.
- SUTTON, Charles Manners, b. 1780—judge advocate general, 1809—Speaker of the House of Commons, 1817—re-chosen in the succeeding parliaments, 1819—1833—replaced by Mr. Abercromby, Feb. 19, 1835—created viscount Canterbury, 28; d. 1845.
- SUTTON, Dr. Charles Manners, b. 1755—dean of Peterborough; bp. of Norwich, 1792—archbishop of Canterbury, 1805. See ROCHEDALE.—d. July 21, 1823.
- SUTTON, Richard, and Smith, William, found Brazenose College, Oxford, 1513.
- SUTTON, Thomas, purchases the Charterhouse, which he endows as a school and hospital, 1611—d. at Hackney, Dec. 11, the same year. See SUFFOLK, Thomas Howard, earl of.
- SUVAROFF, the Russian gen., b. 1730—commands the army in Poland, and defeats the Confederates of Bar, 1770—defeats the Turks at Fokshani, July 31, 1789—and at Martinesti, Sept. 18; storms Ismail, and slaughters the inhabitants, Dec. 22, 1790—takes Praga, and butchers the inhabitants, Nov. 5, 1794—arrives in Italy, April 14, 1799—defeats Moreau at Cassano, April 27; the French on the Adda, May 27; Macdonald on the Trebbia, June 17; marches into Switzerland, Sept. 8; leaves, Oct. 5; d. 1800.

SUZDAL, or Wolodomir, a part of Russia, of which the title of Great Prince is assumed by Jurij I., 1147—1157.

Separated from Kiow, and made a distinct principality.

Andrew I., 1157—1176.

Michael I. and Wsewold III., joint princes, 1176—1212.

Jurij II., 1212—1216.

Constantine, 1216—1219.

Jurij II. *restored*, 1219—1238.

Conquered by the Golden Horde, 1238.

For other events refer to the names of the respective princes.

SVENKER I., k. of Sweden, son of Kol, succeeds his father, 1138—builds monasteries, allows a papal legate to regulate the church, and pays Peter's pence, 1152—*d.* 1155.

SVENKER II., k. of Sweden, son of Charles VII., escapes into Denmark, when his father is slain, 1168—on the death of Canute obtains the throne, 1188—murders the sons of Canute, 1205—is attacked by Erik, who had been saved, and falls in battle against him, 1210.

SWABIA, part of the lands of the Allemanni, conquered by Clovis, and attached to the kingdom of the Franks, 496—included in Austrasia by Sigebert I., 561—in East France by Charles the Fat, 876—in the county of Franconia, 890—erected into a separate duchy by the emperor Conrad I. for Burchard, a brave warrior, 916.

DUKES OF SWABIA.

Remarkable events may be found under their names.

Burchard I., 916—928.

Hermann I., 928—949.

Ludolf, 949—964.

Burchard II., 964—973.

Otho I., 973—982.

Conrad I., 982—997.

Hermann II., 997—1004.

Hermann III., 1004—1012.

Ernest I., 1012—1015.

Ernest II., 1015—1030.

Hermann IV., 1030—1039.

Henry I., 1039—1045. See HENRY III., emperor of Germany.

Otho II., 1045—1047.

Otho III., 1047—1067.

Rudolf, 1067—1080.

HOHENSTAUFEN LINE.

Frederic I., 1080—1105.

Frederic II., 1105—1147.

Frederic III., *Barbarossa*, 1147—1152.

See FREDERIC I., emperor.

Frederic IV., 1152—1167.

Frederic V., 1169—1191.

Conrad, 1191—1198.

Philip, 1198—1208. See PHILIP, emperor of Germany.

Frederic VI., 1208—1219. See FREDERIC II., emperor.

Henry II., 1219—1235.

Conrad IV., 1235—1254. See CONRAD IV., emperor of Germany.

Conradin, 1254—raises money for his Italian expedition by dividing and selling his territories, and perishes at Naples, the last of his race, and last duke of Swabia, 1268. To this many small States and imperial cities owe their origin. See WIRTEMBERG, BADEN, &c.—Swabia made one of the circles of the empire by Maximilian I., 1500—in-
vaded by the Swedes, 1631—theatre of war in the subsequent contests between France and Germany.

SWAN, Mr., fined and imprisoned for bribery at Penryn, Nov. 16, 1819.

SWANEWIC (Swansea), Alfred defeats the Danish fleet at, 877.

SWANTON, Commodore Robert, destroys the French ships in the river St. Lawrence, May 16, 1760—takes Martinico and other West India islands, 1762—*d.* 1765.

SWATOPOLK I., grand duke of Russia, son of Wolodomir I., succeeds his father, and murders three of his brothers, 1015—defeated by his brother, Jaroslav, prince of Novogorod; seeks an asylum in Poland with his father-in-law, Boleslas, 1016—restored at Kiow by Boleslas, 1018—again expelled, and *d.* among the Carpathian mountains, 1019.

SWATOPOLK II., son of Jaroslav II., great prince of Russia, 1093—1113.

SWATOSLAS I., son of Igor I., becomes great prince of Russia under the regency of his mother Olga, 945. See OLGA.—Extends his dominions to the Black Sea, and invades Bulgaria, 966—repulsed by the Greek emperor John Zimisceas, 971—defeated and slain by the Pitchenegans at the Falls of the Borysthenes, 973.

SWATOSLAS II., great prince of Russia, son of Jaroslav I., expels his brother, Isaslav I., and usurps the throne, 1073—*d.* 1076.

SWATOSLAS III., great prince of Kiow, son of Wsewold II., succeeds Roman, 1177—*d.* 1186.

SWATOSLAS IV., great prince of Russia, son of Wsewold III., succeeds his brother Jaroslav II., 1247—*d.* 1249.

SWERABORG, the Swedish fleet blocked up in, 1788—the town taken by the Russians, 1806—bombarded by the British fleet, Aug. 5, 1855.

SWEATING SICKNESS in England, September and October, 1485—rages in London, 1517.

SWEDEN, the south-eastern part of the ancient Scandinavia, at first divided among many petty chiefs, who roam the seas as vikings (*byge kyningas*, bay kings), and

SWEDEN—continued.

subslat by piracy. See SIGURD I.—Olof Trätelja clears the forest lands on the lake Wenner, and forms the province of Wermeland (Warmland) about 750—the monk Ansgar preaches Christianity, 830—returns and renews his efforts, 853—Olof, one of the chiefs, is converted by him, and conquers Courland, 864—Björn Järnsida acquires supremacy over the rest; plunders Spain; is in Kent with Hasting, 893—the times of his successors are unknown till the accession of Erik IV., 964—they are called kings of Upsal, till Olof Skautkonung takes the title of k. of Sweden, 1015.

SOVEREIGNS OF SWEDEN.

Refer to their names for events.

Erik IV., *the Victorious*, 964—966.

Olof Skautkonung, 966—1024.

Anund Jacob, 1024—1061.

Emund, *the Aged*, 1061—1060.

HOUSE OF STENKIL.

Stenkil, 1060—1066.

Haco *the Red*, 1066—1078.

Years of confusion. Haco's sons, Inge and Halstan, and his son-in-law, Blot-Sweyn, divide the kingdom. Civil war and anarchy continue till

Inge I., 1069—1112.

Philip and Inge II., 1112—1118.

Inge II. *alone*, 1118—1129.

Ragwald, 1129—1184.

SVERKER DYNASTY.

Kol, 1184—1188.

Sverker I., 1188—1156.

Erik IX., 1156—1160.

Charles VII., 1160—1168.

Canute *Erikson*, 1168—1199.

Sverker II., 1199—1210.

Erik X., 1210—1216.

John, 1216—1222.

Erik XI., 1222—1250.

HOUSE OF THE FOLKUNGER.

Waldemar, 1250—1278.

Magnus I., 1278—1290.

Birger, 1290—1319.

Magnus II., *Smek*, 1319—1364.

Albert, 1364—1389.

UNION OF CALMAR.

Margaret, 1389—1412.

Erik XIII., 1412—1440.

Christopher, 1440—1448.

HOUSE OF OLDENBURG.

Charles VIII., 1448—1471.

Sten Sture, *Protector*, 1471—1497.

UNION OF CALMAR revived.

John II., 1497—1508.

Stante Sture, *Protector*, 1508—1512.

Sten Sture, *the Younger*, 1512—1520.

Christian II., *King of Denmark*, 1520—1523.

HOUSE OF VASA.

Gustavus Vasa, 1523—1560.

Erik XIV., 1560—1568.

John III., 1568—1592.

Sigismund, *King of Poland*, 1592—1604.

Charles IX., 1604—1611.

Gustavus Adolphus, 1611—1633.

Christina, 1633—1654.

HOUSE OF DEUX PONTS.

Charles X. (Gustavus), 1654—1660.

Charles XI., 1660—1697.

Charles XII., 1697—1719.

Ulrica Eleanora, 1719—1720.

Frederic, 1720—1751. — *Landgrave of Hesse Cassel*, 1730.

HOUSE OF HOLSTEIN.

Adolphus Frederic, 1751—1771.

Gustavus III., 1771—1792.

Gustavus IV., 1792—1809.

Charles XIII., 1809—1818.

HOUSE OF BERNADOTTE.

Charles XIV. (Charles John), 1818—1844.

Oscar (Joseph Francis Oscar), 1844. See STOCKHOLM.

SWEDENBORG, Emanuel, b. 1689—begins to publish his doctrines, 1749—d. in London, 1772.

SWEDENBORGLIAN New Jerusalem Church formed, 1787—a conference held, and catechism published, 1828.

SWEDISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, formed at Gottenburg, 1721.

SWEDISH POMERANIA. See POMERANIA.

SWEDISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, captured by the British, March 30; restored in June, 1801.

SWEN I., or SWEYN, *the Double-bearded*, deposes his father, Harold II., and seizes the throne of Denmark, 965—attacks London, but is repulsed by the citizens, 994—divides Norway with Sweden, 1000—invades England to avenge the massacre of his people; Exeter and Wilton plundered, 1008—ravages East Anglia, burns Norwich and Thetford, and is driven back by Ulfkytel, 1004—takes London and conquers nearly the whole of England, 1018—d. at Gainsborough, Feb. 8, 1014.

SWEN, or SWEYN II., natural son of Canute, made by his father k. of Norway, 1084—expelled by the people, 1086.

SWEN, or SWEYN III., *Estritson*, son of Ulf Jarl and Canute's sister, Estrith, having failed in his attempts on the crowns of England and Denmark, is received at Bruges by Baldwin V., count of Flanders, 1045—succeeds Magnus I. as k. of Denmark, 1047—his son, Beorn, is murdered at Dartmouth by Sweyn, son of earl Godwin, 1049—d. 1078.

SWEN, or SWEYN IV., natural son of Erik II., succeeds Erik III. as k. of Denmark, 1147—expelled by Canute III., 1158—recovers his throne and falls in battle against Waldemar I., 1157.

SWENKA SOUND, battle of, the Russian fleet defeated by the Swedes, July 10, 1790.

SWERN BLOT, son-in-law of Haco, the Red, contends for the crown of Sweden, with Inge and Halstan, 1072—1099.

SWERN, a son of earl Godwin, invades the western counties of England, 1046—goes to Bruges, 1047—murders Beorn, son of Sweyn, k. of Denmark, at Dartmouth, 1049—pardoned by Edward, *the Confessor*, and restored to favour, 1050—banished by him, 1051—reconciled, 1052—*d.* at Constantinople, on his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

SWIRT, Jonathan, *b.* 1667—his "Tale of a Tub" published, 1704—made dean of St. Patrick's, 1713—publishes "Gulliver's Travels," 1726—*d.* 1745.

SWINBURNE, Henry, the traveller, *d.* 1808.

SWINFORD, Katharine, daughter of Paon de Rouet, a knight of Hainault, married to John of Gaunt, 1396.

Swiss guards of Louis XVI. massacred at Versailles by the Paris mob, Oct. 6, 1789—a fresh corps organized by Louis XVIII., Sept. 1, 1815—dismissed without pay after the flight of Charles X., 1830.

SWITHIN, Egbert's chief adviser and preceptor of his sons, 829—bp. of Winchester, 852—*d.* 862.

SWITHRED, k. of Essex, 788—791.

SWITZERLAND, the Helvetia and part of the Rætia of Roman times. See **TRIGURINI**.—Conquered by Drusus, B.C. 15—possessed by the Allemanni, A.D. 256—the Western part by the Burgundians, 406—the whole by the Franks, 534—the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy founded in, by Rodolph I., 688—bequeathed by Rodolph III. to the emperor Conrad II., and becomes a fief of the German empire, 1082—Berne built, 1191—Conrad III. gives the lordship to his son, Albert, 1282—oppressed by his steward, Gessler, 1304; who is killed by William Tell, 1307—Werner Stauffacher of Schweiz, Walter Furst of Uri, and Arnold von Melchthal of Unterwalden, confederate to resist the tyranny of Austria, and commence the Swiss Union, 1308—defeat Leopold of Austria at Morgarten, Nov. 16, 1315—Lucerne joins the league, 1332—Zürich placed at its head, 1351—the abbot of St. Gall an ally, 1351—Glaris and Zug join, 1352—Berne, 1353—battle of Sempach; Leopold, archduke of Austria, defeated and slain, July 9, 1386—battle of Näfels; the Austrians defeated by the men of Glaris, make peace, Apr. 9, 1389—encouraged by the emperor Sigismund and the Council of Constance, the Swiss attack the excommunicated archduke, Frederic, and take from him Aargau and Habsburg, 1415—feud of

Schweiz and Glaris for the county of Toggenburg, against Zürich, 1436—at the request of Fred. IV. of Germany, the dauphin, Louis, employs part of the French army against Switzerland; battle of St. Jacob's on the Birs, near Basle, Aug. 26; for ten hours 1600 Swiss resist 30,000 veterans, and all perish; the conquerors lose 10,000 men, 1444—treaty of amity and alliance with Charles VII. of France, 1452—Thurgau conquered and made subject to the league, 1460—Chas. *the Bold*, duke of Burgundy, invades, is defeated at Granson, near the lake of Neufchatel, April 5; and at Murten, or Morat, June 20, 1476—pursued into Lorraine, is defeated at Nancy, and falls in battle, Jan. 5, 1477—war in Milan, 1478—alliance of the Valais, 1495—Freyburg and Solothurn join the league, 1481—the Grisons become allies, 1497—the Swiss, attacked by the emperor Maximilian I., defeat him, and he concludes peace with them, 1499—are employed by Ludovico Sforza, and betray him into the hands of Louis XII. of France, 1500—Basle and Schaffhausen join the league, 1501—the Swiss are drawn by pope Julius II. into his "Holy League" against France, 1510—invade Milan, and restore the duchy to Maximilian Sforza, 1512—totally defeat the French at Novara, June 6, 1513—Appenzel, the thirteenth and last canton of the original confederacy, 1513—Mülhausen and Neufchatel allies, 1514—the Swiss engage in another league against France, and are defeated by Francis I. at Marignano, Sept. 13 and 14, 1515—make peace with him at Freyburg, 1516; and a treaty of alliance, 1521. See **REFORMATION** in Switzerland.—Alliance with Henry IV. of France against Charles Emmanuel I. of Savoy, 1559—the Valteline occupied successively by Spanish and French armies, 1620—1637. See **VALTELINE**.—The independence of Switzerland recognized by the treaty of Westphalia, 1648—the persecution of the Toggenburg Protestants, by the abbot of St. Gall, causes violent commotion, 1712—French invasion; the ancient confederation dissolved, and the Helvetic republic proclaimed, 1798—Austro-Russian and French campaign, 1799—again occupied by the French, 1802—Bonaparte, by his "Act of Mediation," establishes a new constitution, 1803—released from French domination, declared independent by the congress of Vienna, and a new federal compact of twenty-two cantons formed, 1815.

CANTONS OF THE NEW UNION.
Zürich. Schaffhausen.
Berne. Appenzel.
Lucerne. St. Gall.

SWITZERLAND—continued.

Uri.	Grisons.
Schweiz.	Aargau.
Unterwalden.	Thurgau.
Glaris.	Tessino.
Zug.	Pays de Vaud.
Freyburg.	Valais.
Solothurn.	Neuchâtel.
Basle.	Geneva.

Agitation of the democratic party for reforms; an extraordinary Diet convoked at Berne, 1830—the constitution remodelled; the league of Sarnen defeated and dissolved; tranquillity restored, 1833—disputes about the convents of Aargau, and the invitation of the Jesuits to Lucerne; seven Catholic cantons form a Sonderbund, or separate league, 1844—the league dissolved and the Jesuits dismissed, 1847—Neuchâtel set free from dependence on Prussia. See NEUCHÂTEL.

SYAGRIUS, son of Ægidius, inherits Soissons, and a small territory around, 464—conquered by Clovis; takes refuge among the Visigoths, by whom he is slain, 486.

SYAGRIUS, consul of Rome, 882.

SYAGRIUS, Fl., consul of Rome, 381.

SYBARIS, a city in Italy, founded, B.C. 721—destroyed by the Crotonians, 511.

SYBILLA, daughter of Amaury, k. of Jerusalem, on the death of her son, Baldwin V., inherits the crown, and shares it with her husband, Guy de Lusignan, 1186—d. 1190.

SYDENHAM, Crystal Palace at, opened by queen Victoria, June 10, 1854.

SYDENHAM, lord. See THOMSON, Charles Poulett. — Proclaims the union of the Canadas at Montreal, and assumes the office of governor-general, Feb. 10, 1841—d. at Kingston, Sept. 19.

SYDNEY, the capital of New South Wales, founded 1788—first printing-press established at, by George Home, 1803—petitions for a legislative assembly and trial by jury, Feb. 9, 1830. See NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYKES, sir F., sale of his library, 1824.

SYLLA, L. Cornelius, b. B.C. 186—questor in the army of Marius against Jugurtha, 107—accompanies him in Gaul as legate, 104—military tribune, 103—sent into Cappadocia to observe Mithridates; receives there ambassadors from Parthia, 92—takes the command in the Marsian war, and for his success is elected consul, 89—quarrels with Marius for the command against Mithridates, and takes forcible possession of Rome; is consul, 88—opposes Archelaus, a general sent by Mithridates into Greece, and besieges Athens, 87—takes Athens, and defeats Archelaus, 86—envoys from the Roman

senate endeavour to reconcile him and his opponents, 85—he passes from Greece into Asia, 84; compels Mithridates to make peace; prepares to disarm Fimbria, who kills himself; sets out on his return to Rome, and takes with him the library of Apelleon from Athens, 84—lands with his army at Brundisium and advances to Rome, 83—the consuls resist him, but are defeated; dictator, proscribes his opponents, 82—puts an end to the second Mithridatic war, 81—remodels the State by new laws and institutions; takes the surname of Felix, and is consul II., 80—resigns the dictatorship, 79—d. 78.

SYLLA, L. Corn., consul of Rome, B.C. 5.

SYLLA, L. Corn. Felix, consul of Rome, 38.

SYLLA, P., elected consul of Rome, but set aside and punished for bribery, B.C. 65.

SYLOSOS, brother of Polycrates, restored to power in Samos by the Persians, B.C. 518.

SYLVANUS, assumes the purple at Colonia Agrippina, and is assassinated twenty-eight days after, by Ursicinus, 355.

SYLVESTER, pope. See SILVESTER.

SYLVIVS, Æneas, secretary of the council of Basle, 1432—tutor of Ladislas, k. of Hungary and Bohemia, 1446—advises pope Eugenius IV. to assent to the demands of the German electors, 1447—he frustrates their demands for a better-secured religious freedom, 1456—obtains from Alfonso, k. of Naples, redress of some grievances in his diocese of Sienna, 1456—elected pope, Aug. 20, 1458. See PIUS II.

SYMMACHUS, Olympic victor, B.C. 428.

SYMMACHUS, consul of Rome, 380.

SYMMACHUS, Qu. Aurelius, prefect of Rome, pleads to the emperor Valentinian II. for the Altar of Victory to be replaced in the senate house; Ambrose of Milan successfully resists the application, 384—consul, 391—represents to Stilicho the distress at Rome, caused by Gildo's rebellion stopping the supply of corn from Africa, 397—Prudentius writes against, 408. Other consuls of the same name, 546; and *sobus*, 486.

SYMMACHUS, bp. of Rome; Theodoric, the Ostrogothic k., decides in his favour against Laurentius, 496—his Epistles written, 501—d. 514.

SYMMACHUS, the patrician, father-in-law of Boethius, consul of Rome with him, 522—beheaded at Ravenna, 525.

SYNCELLUS, George, writes his Chronology, 808.

SYNDERBOOMBE's plot, to assassinate Cromwell, detected, Jan. 19, 1657—he is condemned, and found dead in prison.

SYNÆSIUS, sent to Constantinople by the Cyrenians, with a crown of gold for the emperor Arcadius, 399—bp. of Ptolemais

in the Pentapolis, a district of Cyrene, 410—excommunicates Andronicus, gov. of Africa, for his oppression of the people, 411.

SYRODA. See **COUNCILS.**

SYRPHAX, k. of Numidia, Scipio goes to Africa to seek an alliance with him, b.c. 206—he joins the Carthaginians, is defeated by Scipio, made prisoner, and sent to Rome, 204.

SYRHOAS, said to have invented letters in Egypt, b.c. 1896 (1681 *Clia.*) Qu. Saophia, placed by *Lepo.* 3400.

SYRACUSE founded by Archias, a Corinthian, b.c. 734—the Syracusans destroy Camarina; contend with the Carthaginians for supremacy in Sicily, 583—comedy introduced into, by Epicharmus, 500—Dinolochus, the comic poet, fl., 487—Gelon becomes supreme, 485—Hiero succeeds, 478—d. 467—a republic established, 467—the predominant state in Sicily, 463—Agrigentum conquered, 446—Leontium attacked, is assisted by the Athenians, 427—Hermocrates restores peace in Sicily, 423—Athenian expedition under Nicias, 415—succor brought from Lacedæmon by Gylippus, 414—defeat of Nicias, 413—Dionysius the elder becomes supreme, 406—succeeded by his son, 387. See **DIONYSIUS**, the elder and younger, and **DION.**—Hipparinus rules, 352—350. See **HIPPARINUS.**—Beneficent government of Timoleon, 342—337. See **TIMOLEON.**—Agathocles makes himself absolute, 317—339. See **AGATHOCLES.**—Mænon poisons Agathocles, is expelled by Hicetas, and the republic restored, 309. See **HICETAS.**—Hiero II., prætor of Syracuse, 275—visited by Theocritus, 272—Hiero elected k., 270—governs in peace and security, 257—d. 216. See **HIERO II.**—Hieronymus, grandson of Hiero II., succeeds, 216—is murdered, 214—Syracuse declares against Rome, and is besieged by Marcellus, 214—taken, 212—Bellisarius and Procopius meet at, a.d. 536—Syracuse taken by the Saracens, and ransomed, 669—again, 823—finally occupied by them, 978—taken by count Roger, 1068—destroyed by an earthquake, 1542—nearly destroyed by an earthquake and eruption of Mount Etna, 1683—again, 1759—Nelson's fleet refits at, 1798—joins in the revolt of Sicily, 1848—submits, April 8, 1849.

SYRIA, alliance of Hiram with David, k. of the Israelites, b.c. 1049—conquered by David, 1040—liberated by Rezon, 980—Benhadad, k., leagues with Asa, k. of Judah, 940—invasion by Ashurakhbal, 908, *Lay.*—conquered by Dathanubar, k. of Assyria, 900, *Lay.*—Benhadad makes war on Judah and Israel, 908—Hazeel, k., 898—Benhadad II. attacks Israel, 837

—Rezin, k., besieges Jerusalem, 740—conquered by Cyrus, 537—conquered by Alexander, 333—contended for by his generals; held by Antigonus as part of his kingdom of Asia, 318—the kingdom of Syria, or of the Seleucids, dates from the recovery of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, 312—but Syria itself remains under the power of Antigonus, till it is taken from him by Ptolemy Soter, 302—and given to Seleucus, who makes it his seat of empire, 301.

KINGS OF SYRIA.

Important events may be found under their several names.

Seleucus Nicator, 312—280.
Antiochus Soter, 280—261.
Antiochus Theus, 261—246.
Seleucus Callinicus, 246—226.
Seleucus Ceraunus, 226—223.
Antiochus Magnus, 223—187.
Seleucus Philopator, 187—175.
Antiochus Epiphanes, 175—164.
Antiochus Rupator, 164—162.
Demetrius Soter, 162—150.
Alexander Balas, 150—146.
Demetrius Nicator, 146—137.
Antiochus Sidetes, 137—128.
Demetrius restored, 128—125.
Antiochus Grypus, 125—112.

With Cycednus, 112—95.

Seleucus, 95—94.
Antiochus Eusebes, 94—85.
Philip, 85—68.
Tigranes, 68—69.
Antiochus Asiaticus, 69—65.

End of the Seleucids.

Syria conquered by Pompey, 65—made a Roman province, 63—allotted to Crassus under the first Triumvirate, 60—voted to him for five years more, 55—ravaged by the Parthians and Armenians after the defeat of Crassus, 53—revolt of Cæcilius Bassus, 46—overcome by Cassius, 45—invasion by Pacorus, 40—visited by Agrippa, 17—Corbulo takes the command, a.d. 60—visited by Hadrian, 130—131—invasion by Volagases with a Parthian army, 162—Avidius Cassius revolts in, 175—two years' residence of the emperor, Sept. Severus, after his war in Armenia, 200, 201—threatened by Artaxerxes, 230—defended by Alexander Severus, 231, 232—invasion by the Persians, 256—afflicted by pestilence and famine, 283—violent earthquakes, 341—sudden rise of the sea on the coast, 365—invasion by the Arabs (Saracens), 497—again, 502—a third time, 539—by Chosroes I., 540—plundered by the Persians, 573—invasion by Chosroes II., 607—by the Saracens, 613—Abu Baker sends an army into, under Abu Obeidah and Calad, 632—they besiege Damascus,

633—take it, 634—greater part of Syria subdued, 636—the conquest completed, 638—the plague rages in, 639—afflicted by famine, 637—campaign of Justinian II. in, 689—invaded by Theophilus, and Sozopetra destroyed, 687—successful campaign of Basil I. in, 876—of Nicephorus and John Zimisces, 965—Basil II. defeats the Saracens, 966—they are expelled, 1081—taken by Malek Shah's lieutenant, Atalz, from the Fatimites of Egypt, 1076—recovered by Barkiarok, Malek Shah's son, from his uncle, Thut-husch, 1095—invaded by the Christians of the West, 1097. See CRUSADES and CRUSADES.—Invaded by the Carismians, against whom the Mahometans request assistance from the Christians, 1232—overrun by the Carismians, 1243—by Hulagou, 1258—the Mongols expelled by Bibars, sultan of the Mamelukes, 1260—invaded by Timour, 1400—the Turks defeated by Kaitbai, sultan of Egypt, 1498—conquered by sultan Selim I. and added to the Ottoman empire, 1516—invaded by Bonaparte from Egypt, Feb. 4; evacuated by him, May 20, 1799—occupied by Mehemet Ali, 1831—his forces expelled by an alliance of the principal powers in Europe, 1840. See IBRABIM, son of Mehemet Ali.

SYROPOULUS writes his History of the council of Florence, 1446.

SYRUS. See CANDIDUS, the Issaurian, and EUSTATHIUS of Syria.

"SYSTEMA NATURÆ." See LINNÆUS.

SZATHMAN, the treaty of, establishes permanent tranquillity in Hungary and Transylvania, 1711.

SZEGEDIX, battle of; Haynau defeats the Hungarians, Aug. 2, 1849.

SZISTOVA, negotiations for peace between Austria and Turkey commence at, 1790—treaty concluded, Aug. 4, 1791.

T

TABOR, place of assembly of the Hussites, from which one division of them takes the name of Taborites, 1419—battle of; Casimir, prince of Poland, invited by the Hussites to be k., defeated by Albert of Austria, 1438.

TABORITES. See TABOR.—Separate from the Calixtines, 1433—defeated by them at Böhmissch-Brod, 1434—re-unite with them, 1435.

TACFARINAS, leads some African tribes to attack the Romans, 17—raises another rebellion in Africa, 20—opposed by Junius Blæsus, 21—defeated and slain by Dolabella, 24.

TACHOS or TROA, k. of Egypt, B.C. 363—361.

TACITUS, M. Claudius, consul of Rome, 273—elected emperor by the senate, Sept. 25, 275—orders ten copies of his ancestor's works to be deposited, every year, in the public libraries, 275—consul II.; punishes the murderers of Aurelian, and d. soon after, while conducting an expedition against the Goths who had invaded Asia, 276.

TACTUS, M. Cornellius, the historian, b. about 62, the exact date uncertain—appointed prætor, 88—leaves Rome, 89—consul *Suffectus*, 97—prosecutes Marius Priscus for extortion in Africa, and d. soon after, 100.

TACOLLOTHIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 888. See TAKELET I.

TADMIR, the name given by the Saracens to the lands, afterwards Murcia, into which Theodomir the Goth retires and makes a treaty with them, 713—Suleiman and Abdallah, the rebellious uncles of Al Hakem, are driven into, by him, 799—and defeated, 800.

TAGANBOG, a Russian port on the Sea of Asof, taken by the allies, June 3, 1855.

TAGLIACOOZZI, Gaspard, b. 1546—introduces the Taliacotian operation; d. 1599.

TAGLIACOOZZO, battle of; Conradin defeated by Charles of Anjou, Aug. 23, 1268.

TAGLIAMENTO, battle of the; Bonaparte defeats the archduke Charles, March 16, 1797.

TAHERITES, the dynasty of the, founded in Khorasan, 820—supplanted in Persia by Yacoub Ebn Sels, *the brasier*, or *Soffarian*, 873.

TAILLEBOURG, battle of; Louis IX., k. of France, defeats Henry III. of England, July 21, 1242.

TAILORS, riot of, at the Haymarket theatre, Aug. 15, 1805—strike of, in London, April 23, 1834.

TAKELET I., k. of Egypt, B.C. 880 B. See TACOLLOTHIS.

TALAIA. See ALEXANDRIA, bishops of.—John I., 482.

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, Almondhir is driven back to, by the rebels, whom he is besieging in Toledo, 855—taken by Ordonio II., k. of Leon, 918—plundered by Giafar Ben Hassan, 923—battle of, sir A. Wellesley defeats marshal Victor, for which he is created viscount Wellington, July 26, 1809.

TALBOIS, lady Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Blount, mistress of Henry VIII., gives birth to a son, 1518. See HENRY FITZROY.

TALBOT, John, lord, b. 1373—lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1414; and again in 1446—serves in the French war under Henry V., 1415—under the duke of Bedford, 1421—defeated and made prisoner at Patay,

- June 13, 1429—ransomed; serves under the duke of York, 1436—created earl of Shrewsbury, 1442; and of Waterford, 1446—sent into Guyenne with an inadequate force; he is overpowered and slain at Chatillon, July 20, 1453.
- TALBOT, Charles, *b.* 1684—solicitor-gen., 1726—lord-chancellor, and created lord Talbot, 1738—*d.* 1737.
- TALBOT, William, lord, created earl Talbot, and appointed lord chamberlain, 1761—*d.* 1782. Earldom extinct.
- TALBOT, John Chetwynd, created earl Talbot, 1784—*d.* 1793.
- TALBOT, Charles Chetwynd, earl, lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1817–1821—*d.* 1849.
- TALBOT, Henry John Chetwynd, earl, 1849—succeeds to the earldom of Shrewsbury, 1853.
- "TALK OF A TUB." See SWIFT, Jonathan.
- TALFOURD, Thomas Noon, *b.* 1796—serjeant-at-law, 1833—brings in the Copyright Act, which passes, 1842—Judge of the Common Pleas, 1849—*d.* 1854.
- TALLARD, count, *b.* 1652—French ambassador in London, 1698—again, 1700—created marshal; defeats the prince of Hesse Cassel at Spire, and recovers Landau, 1703—defeated and taken prisoner at Blenheim, Aug. 2, 1704—is released on parole, Oct. 4, 1711—*d.* 1723.
- TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Charles Maurice de, *b.* 1754—bp. of Autun, and member of the National Assembly, proposes uniformity of weights and measures in France, May 8, 1790—celebrates high mass at the grand federation of the Champ de Mars, July 14—minister for foreign affairs, is sent to Constantinople to excuse the invasion of Turkey, 1796—retires from the office of foreign affairs, June, 1799—reinstated, Dec.—makes pacific overtures to the English government, March 26, 1806—made Prince of Benevento; negotiates the convention of Paris with the allied sovereigns, April 23, 1814—dismissed from office by Louis XVIII., Sept. 24, 1815—ambassador to England, 1830; *d.* 1838.
- TALLIEN, J. Lambert, *b.* 1769—instigates the massacres at Paris, Aug. 10, 1793—his sanguinary mission to the revolted departments, Mar. 1794—denounces Robespierre, July 27—loses his influence, 1795—*d.* 1820.
- TALLIS, father of English church musicians, *d.* 1565.
- TALMA, the French actor, *b.* 1763—*d.* 1826.
- TAMASP I., son of Ismail I., second of the Sofi dynasty, 1523–1576. See PERSIA.
- TAMASP II., son of Hussein; excluded from the throne by Meer Mahmood, 1722—becomes shah, 1730—deposed, 1732. See PERSIA.
- TAMERLANE, or TIMOUR. See TIMOUR.
- TAMPHILAS, Cn. Ræbius, consul of Rome, B.C. 182.
- TANWORTH, fortified by Ethelfred, 918—she *d.* there, 922—battle of; Edmund I. is defeated by the Danes, 943—visit of qu. Victoria to Drayton manor, the residence of sir Robert Peel, Nov. 23, 1843—riot at, against a Protectionist meeting, May 28, 1851—statue to sir Robert Peel erected, July 23, 1852.
- TAMYNÆ, in Euboea, battle of; the Athenians, under Phocion, victorious over Philip of Macedon, B.C. 350.
- TANAGRA, battles of; the Athenians defeated by the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 457—Agis II., k. of Lacedæmon, defeated by the Athenians, under Nicias, 426.
- TANCRED, son of marquis Odo the Good, and Emma, sister of Robert Guiscard, accompanies his cousin, Bohemond, to the first Crusade, 1096—quarrels with Baldwin, count of Hainault, 1097—*d.* at Antioch, 1112.
- TANCRED, natural son of Roger, k. of Sicily, is invited by the Sicilians and supported by pope Clement III. against Constance and her husband, the emperor Henry VI., 1189—conquers Apulia, 1190—makes the empress Constance prisoner at Salona, and releases her, 1191—*d.* of grief for the loss of his eldest son, Roger, 1194.
- TANDY, Napper, acts as general of brigade in the French army in Ireland, escapes to Hamburg, and is arrested there, Nov. 24, 1798—set at liberty, 1802.
- TANGIER, or TANGIENS, the Tingi of the Romans, and capital of Mauritania Tingitana, taken by the Saracen Akbah, 667—occupied by the forces of the caliph Abderahman III., 980—battles of; the Saracens of Spain attempting to recover Fex, defeated by the Fatimites, 972—a Moorish fleet destroyed by the Castilians, 1292—the Portuguese repulsed, and prince Ferdinand taken prisoner by the Moors, 1437—conquered by Alfonso V., k. of Portugal, 1471—ceded to Great Britain as part of the dowry of Katharine of Braganza, 1662—dismantled and abandoned by Chas. II., 1683—bombed by the French, 1844.
- TANKERVILLE, Forde Grey, created earl of, 1695—first lord of the treasury, 1699—lord privy seal, 1700—*d.* 1701. Title extinct.
- TANKERVILLE, Charles Bennet, lord Ossulston, created earl of, 1714—*d.* 1722.
- TANKERVILLE, Charles, earl of, joint postmaster-gen., 1782—*d.* 1822.
- TANKERVILLE, Charles Augustus, present earl, 1822.
- TANNENBERG, battle of; the Teutonic Knights are defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians, July 15, 1410.
- TAOU KWANG, emperor of China, son of

- Kia-King**, succeeds his father, 1890—*d.* Feb. 25, 1890. See **CHINA**.
- TAPPEST** of Bayeux. See **BAYEUX**.—**Manufactory** of, in England. See **MORT-LAKE**.—Gobelin commenced at Paris by Louis XIV., 1668.
- TAPPULUS**, P. Villius, consul of Rome, is unable to force the mountain passes of Epirus, and attack Philip V. of Macedonia, B.C. 199.
- TARA**, a hill in the county of Meath, residence of some early Irish kings; a conference held there between the English settlers and Irish chieftains, 1178—battle of; a body of Irish rebels defeated, May 28, 1798—a great meeting convened there by D. O'Connell, Aug. 22, 1843.
- TARACUS**, k. of Egypt, B.C. 718. See **TIR-HAKA**.
- TARANTO**, taken by Roger de Loria, 1285. See **TARENTUM**.
- TARASUS**. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, patriarchs of, 784—806.
- TARBES**, battle of; marshal Soult driven from his position by Wellington, March 20, 1814.
- TARENTUM**, the modern Taranto, a city of Calabria, founded by Phalantus, B.C. 706—Archytas rules, 360. See **ARCHYTAS**.—Assisted by the Lacedæmonians against the Romans, 388. See **ARCHEIDAMUS** III.—Invites Alexander of Epirus, 337. See **ALEXANDER** I.—Jealous of Rome, secretly instigates the hostilities of other states, 264—attacks the Roman fleet, and insults the ambassadors, who demand satisfaction; engages Pyrrhus of Epirus to oppose the Romans, 282. See **PYRRHUS**, k. of Epirus.—Betrayed to Rome by Milo the Epirote, 272—to Hannibal; the citadel still held by the Romans, 213—recovered by Fabius, 209—held by the Ostrogoths, A.D. 493—attacked by the Greek imperial commanders, Romanus and Rusticus, 508—taken by Belisarius, 548—by Totila, 549—by Narses, 568—added to the duchy of Beneventum by Grimoald's son, Romoald, 668—besieged by the Saracens, 875—taken by them, 927—by Robert Guiscard, 1063—by Roger de Loria, 1285.
- TARENTUM**, duke of. See **MACDONALD**, Etienne.
- TARIFA**, first landing of the Mohammedans in Spain at, 710—taken by the Castilians, 1292—besieged by Don Juan, with an army of Merines from Africa; successfully defended by Don Guzman, 1294—besieged by the Moors of Fex and Granada; relieved by the kings of Castile and Portugal, 1340—revolutionary movement at, by Torrijos, Dec. 1831. See **BOYD**, Mr.
- TARIFF**, American, imposes high duties on British manufactures, June 18, 1828—discord respecting it; South Carolina threatens to withdraw from the Union; the tariff modified, 1832.
- TARIFF**, of Great Britain, revised by sir Robert Peel; the duties previously paid on many articles repealed, and others reduced, 1845—again, 1847.
- TARIX**, a leader of the Mohammedans, lands at Calpe (Gibraltar), 711—subdues Spain, 712—recalled and disgraced, 714.
- TARPEIAN ROCK**, in Rome, Sp. Cassius, who had been thrice consul, is accused of aiming at regal power, and thrown from, B.C. 485—A. Manlius Capitolinus, accused of treason, and thrown from the, 388.
- TARQUINIUS**, *Priscus*, k. of Rome, B.C. 621—constructs the Cloaca Maxima, 588—*d.* 578.
- TARQUINIUS** II. (*Superbus*), k. of Rome, obtains the throne by the murder of Servius Tullius, and sets aside his laws, B.C. 534—extends his dominion in Latium and plants colonies, 528—expelled by the Romans, 509—Porsenna attempts to restore him, 508.
- TARRACO**, now Tarragona, sacked by the Franks, 256—taken by marshal Suchet, June 28, 1811.
- TARSUS**, capital of Cilicia. See **CILICIA**.—Antony and Cleopatra meet at, B.C. 41—Athenodorus, former tutor of Octavius, made governor, 30—residence of Saul, after his conversion, A.D. 36—he is taken from, by Barnabas, to attend the conferences at Antioch, 38—said to be the place where the emperor Tacitus *d.*; his brother, Florian, killed there by the soldiers, and Probus proclaimed emperor, 277—burial-place of the emperor Julian, 368—Leontius revolts against the emperor Zeno, 484—taken by the Saracens, 882—recovered by John Zimisces, 964—capital of the Lesser Armenia, 1065—taken by Baldwin and Tancred, and cause of quarrel between them, 1097—restored to Alexius I., 1108—added to the Ottoman empire by Amurath I., 1387.
- TARTARS**, a general name for the wild tribes of Central Asia, overthrow the kingdom of Bactria, B.C. 127—make war on Parthia; Artabanus II. falls in battle against them, 125—their inroads checked by Mithridates II., 124—attack the eastern provinces of Persia, A.D. 360. See **HUNS**, **MONGOLS**, **DSCHINGIS KHAN**, **BATOU**, **GOLDEN HORDE**, **KUBLAI KHAN**, **TIMEUR**, **PERSIA**, **INDIA**, and **CRIMEA**.
- TARTARY**, visited by the friar Rubruquis, 1263—by Marco Polo, the Venetian, and his father and uncle, 1271—1295. See **POLO**, Marco.
- TASMAN** discovers an island south of Australia, which he names Van Diemen's land, in honour of the governor of Batavia, 1642.

TAKMANIA, a British settlement in Van Diemen's land, founded, and its capital, Hobart Town, built, 1804—population, 69,980, in 1853.

TASSO, Torquato, b. 1544—resides at the court of Ferrara, and publishes his "Jerusalem Delivered," 1575—is shut up as a lunatic by Alfonso II., duke of Ferrara, 1579—invited by pope Clement VIII. to be crowned in the Capitol, &c. at Rome before the ceremony can be performed, April 26, 1595.

TATIAN, a disciple of Justin Martyr, founds the sect of Encratites, 173—Rhodon writes against him, 193.

TATIANUS, consul of Rome, 391—exiled by the arts of Rufinus, 392.

TATLER. See **STEELE**, Richard.

TATWINE, abp. of Canterbury, 731—d. 734.

TAUNTON, the followers of Perkin Warbeck submit to the king's army at, 1497—taken by the marquis of Hertford, 1643—surrenders to the parliament, 1644—the walls destroyed by Chas. II., 1662—the duke of Monmouth proclaimed k. at, June 30, 1685.

TAURISUM, birth-place of Justinian I., 482—afterwards named Justiniana Prima; now Giustendil.

TAURUS, Mount, Paul, bp. of Constantinople, banished to the deserts of, and there put to death, 353—Cucusus, among its wilds, the first place of Chrysostom's exile, 404—Heraclius occupies its defiles, 632.

TAURUS, consul of Rome, 361—takes flight from Constantinople on the approach of the emperor Julian; banished by the tribunal of Chalcedon, 361. Another consul, 424.

TAURUS, M. Statilius, consul of Rome, 44.

TAURUS, T. Statilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 26. Others, A.D. 11 and 45.

TAURUS, T. Statilius Sisenna, consul of Rome, 16.

TAUSE, battle of; victory of the Hussites over the imperialists, 1431.

TAVERNIER, Jean Baptiste, travels in Persia, 1637—d. 1690.

TAVISTOCK, the abbey of, burnt by the Danes, 997.

TAVISTOCK, Wm., earl of Bedford, created marquis of, May 11, 1694. See **BEDFORD**.

TAVISTOCK SQUARE, London, commenced, 1800.

TAXES. See **ASSESSED**, **CUSTOMS**, **EXCISE**, **FINANCE**, **INCOME**, **STAMPS**, **TARIFF**.

Total amount raised in Great Britain.

In 1803..... £37,379,053.

In 1815..... 77,583,258.

In 1837..... 75,569,575 lls. 4d.

TAXIN, son of Ali Ben Yusef, defeated by Alfonso, *el Batallador*, in Andalusia, 1120—goes to Africa to support his father against the Almohades, 1138—be-

comes caliph of Spain, 1143—totally defeated in Africa by Abdalumen, 1144—killed by falling down a cliff, 1145.

TAYLOR pirates Thomson's Seasons, but is restrained by the Court of Chancery, 1770.

TAYLOR, sir Herbert, aide-de-camp to the duke of York, private secretary to Geo. III. and IV., and William IV., promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, 1825—communicates to the hostile peers the king's wish that the Reform Bill should pass, May 17, 1832—d. 1839.

TAYLOR, Jeremy, b. 1613—bp. of Down and Connor, 1680; of Dromore, 1661—d. 1687.

TAYLOR, Dr. John, sent to France by Hen. VIII. to obtain the queen regent's ratification of his treaty with her, 1535—accompanies viscount Lisle with the Order of the Garter for Francis I.; appointed master of the Rolls, 1527—1534.

TAYLOR, Dr. John, of Warrington, b. 1694—d. 1761.

TAYLOR, M. A., b. 1757—made a privy councillor, 1831—d. 1834.

TAYLOR, Zachary, b. 1790—American gen., defeats the Mexicans near Matamoras, on the Rio Grande; takes Santa Fé, Aug. 23, 1846—defeats them again, 1847—president of the United States, 1849—prohibits the expedition of American adventurers against Cuba, Aug. 11—d. July 9, 1850.

TAYLOR, William, of Norwich, b. 1764—by his translation of Burger's "Leonora," and his critical papers in the Monthly Review, brings German literature into general notice in England, 1796—d. 1836.

TOCHERWAYA, battle of; the Russians defeated by the French and Sardinians, Aug. 16, 1855.

TOCHESKE, battle of; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the Russians, 1770.

TEA first brought to Europe by the Dutch, 1610—the liquor decocted from it, sold in London, subject to an excise duty of eightpence per gallon, 1660—imported by the East India Company, 1669—taxed in the American colonies, 1767—this duty retained when others are abandoned, March 5, 1770—cargoes destroyed by the people of Boston, Dec. 18, 1773—Burke's celebrated speech on this subject, April 19, 1774—the consumption in Gr. Britain increases; 18,125,000 pounds imported, 1792—25,401,468 pounds in 1803—the monopoly of the E. I. Company abolished, 1833—duty regulated at 2s. 1d. per lb. on all sorts; first public sale in Mincing Lane by private merchants, Aug. 19, 1834—importation 44,260,550 pounds in 1835—company established for the cultivation of tea in Assam, 1839—duty paid in the year ended

- Jan. 5, 1851, £5,596,961 5s.; importation 63,360,535 pounds in 1853—in 1856, 86,169,517 pounds; duty reduced to 1s. 5d. per pound, April 6, 1857—to 1s., April 6, 1858.
- TEARLESS VICTORY.** See ARCHIDAMAS III.
- TERRA, Eugénie de Montijo**, duchess of, married to the French emperor, Napoleon III., Jan. 30, 1853. See NAPOLEON III.
- TRESDALE, Thomas**, with Richard Wightwick, founds Pembroke College, Oxford, 1624.
- TREGRANS**, people of the Peloponnesus, between Mantinea and Laconia, defeat the Lacedæmonians, and take their king, Charilaus, prisoner, about B.C. 850—send a contingent of 3000 men to the Greek army at Platæa, 479—give an asylum to Leotyehides, when driven from Sparta, 469; and to Pausanias, 394.
- TREGLIANO, Marco**, or Marcello, doge of Venice, 717—728.
- TREIRA**, in Phocis, battle of; the Sacred Band of Thebes decides the victory against the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 375.
- TRIAS**, chosen k. by the Ostrogoths, on the death of Totila, 552—defeated by Narses and slain, 553.
- TRIGNMOUTH, lord.** See SHORN, sir John.—Founds the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1808—member of the Board of Control, 1807—1827—d. 1834.
- TEKELI**, count, revolts in Hungary against the emperor Leopold I., 1676—applies to the Turks, 1681—assisted by them, maintains the contest, 1693—made by them prince of Transylvania, 1690—retires into Turkey, 1692.
- TEKELI, count**, d. 1855.
- TEKELI, countess**, defends Munthatz, 1682.
- TELAMON**, battle of; the Celtic invaders defeated by the consul L. Æmilius, B.C. 225.
- TELOCHIN, k. of Sicyon**, B.C. 1993 (1747 C.).
- TELECLUS, Agidan k. of Lacedæmon**, B.C. 823—783.
- TELEGRAPH**, suggested by the marquis of Worcester, 1663—planned by Dr. Hooke, 1684—an improved, invented by Richd. Lovell Edgeworth, 1767—made practically serviceable in France; first experiment of the abbé Chappe, July 12, 1793—used in a balloon at the battle of Fleurus, 1794—erected on the Admiralty, London, 1796.
- TELEGRAPH, Electric.** See ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, and SUBMARINE.
- TELEMACHUS.** See FÉNELON.
- TELEPHUS of Pergamus**, the grammarian, fl., 150.
- TELESOPES** improved and brought into general notice by G. Jansen of Middleburg, 1591—by Galileo, 1609—by Newton, 1668—by sir Wm. Herschel, 1785—by lord Rosse, 1845.
- TELESILLA**, poetess of Argos, fl., B.C. 510.
- TELESINUS, C. Luccius**, consul of Rome, 66.
- TELESINUS, Pontius**, a Samnite, assists the consuls against Sylla, is defeated and commits suicide, B.C. 82.
- TELESPHORUS**, bp. of Rome, 127—139.
- TELESTES, k. of Corinth**, B.C. 758—746.
- TELESTES**, the poet, gains the dithyrambic prize, B.C. 401.
- TELEUTIAS** co-operates with Agesilaus, his brother, in the gulf of Corinth, B.C. 363—captures the Athenian ships sent to assist Evagoras in Cyprus, 390—slain in the second campaign against Olynthus, 381.
- TELFORD, Thomas**, b. 1757—completes the Llangollen aqueduct of the Ellesmere canal, 1806—commences the Menai Suspension bridge, Aug. 10, 1819—finishes it, 1825—d. 1834.
- TELHA**, a supporter of Moawiyah against AH, slain in the battle of the Camel, 656.
- TELL, William**, kills Gessler, bailiff of Albert of Austria, 1307.
- TELLEZ, Eleanor**, married to Ferdinand, k. of Portugal, 1371.
- TELLIER, Le, a Jesuit**, confessor to Louis XIV., 1711.
- TELLIS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 708.
- TEMENUS, k. of Argos**, B.C. 1103.
- TEMESWAR**, taken by Soliman II., 1552—the peace of, 1684—taken by prince Eugene, Oct. 13, 1716—gen. Haynau enters, Aug. 9, 1849.
- TEMPE**, a valley of Thessaly, on the river Peneus, from a strong position in which Perseus, k. of Macedon, is driven by Qu. Marcus Philippus, B.C. 169.
- TEMPERANCE.** See MATTHEW, Rev. Theobald.
- TEMPEST, lady**, accused by Oates of taking part in the Popish plot; tried at York, and acquitted, Aug. 2, 1680.
- TEMPLARS.** See KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.
- TEMPLE.** See COMANA, CONCORD, DELPHI, DIANA, JERUSALEM, JUNO, JUPITER, PARTHENON, SALUS.
- TEMPLE BAR**, London, built, 1672.
- TEMPLE, London**, house of the Knights Templars, built by them, 1185—the present church built, 1240—on the suppression of the order, the whole purchased and converted into Inns of Court, the Inner and Middle Temple, 1340—Outer founded, 1560—Hall built, 1572—church renovated, 1823.
- TEMPLE, Paris**; Louis XVI. and his family led prisoners to, Aug. 10, 1792.
- TEMPLE, sir William**, b. 1638—ambassador at the Hague, negotiates the Triple alliance against France, Jan. 13, 1668—recalled, 1670—re-appointed; remonstrates with the k. against his late policy, 1674—negotiates at Nimwegen, 1675—

- advises Charles II. to form a council of an equal number of Whigs and Tories, and is appointed one of them, 1679—struck out, 1681—*d.* 1700.
- TEMPLE, Hester Grenville, created countess, Oct. 18, 1749—*d.* 1752.
- TEMPLE, Richard Grenville, her son, succeeds as earl, 1752—first lord of the admiralty, 1756—lord privy-seal, 1757—dismissed, 1761—becomes the friend and advocate of John Wilkes, 1763—*d.* 1779.
- TEMPLE, George, earl, lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1782—returns; has an interview with Geo. III., which causes the royal opposition to Fox's India Bill, and is appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1783—created marquis of Buckingham, 1784—again lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1787—*d.* 1818.
- TEMPLE, Richard Charles, earl, joint paymaster-gen., and vice-president of the Board of Trade in the "Talents ministry," 1806—with the Grenville party joins the Liverpool administration, and is created duke of Buckingham, 1822. See BUCKINGHAM, duke of.
- TENUGIN. See DSHINGIS-KHAN.
- TENOTERI, a German tribe, attacked by Cæsar, when he crosses the Rhine, *b.c.* 55.
- TENDA, Beatrice, wife of Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, condemned to be beheaded for alleged infidelity, 1418.
- TENEDOS, a small island, near the Troad, celebrated in the war of Troy, *b.c.* 1183—John V., emperor of the East, is driven to, by John Cantacuzene, *A.D.* 1353—ceded to the Genoese, 1375—the Venetians attempt to acquire, 1378—taken by them, 1556—recovered by the Ottomans, 1667.
- TENERIFFE, one of the Canary Isles, afflicted by a violent earthquake, 1704. See SANTA CRUZ.
- TENNESSEE, an American state, founded, Aug. 14, 1790—admitted into the Union, 1796.
- TENIERS, David, *the Elder*, *b.* 1582—*d.* 1649.
- TENIERS, David, *the Younger*, *b.* 1610—*d.* 1694.
- TENISON, Thomas, bp. of Lincoln, 1691—archbp. of Canterbury, 1694—*d.* 1715.
- TENNANT, prof., *d.* 1848.
- TENNIS-COURT meeting. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, June 20, 1789.
- TENNYSON, Alfred, *b.* 1810—poet laureate, 1850.
- TENNYSON D'ELYNCOURT, Charles, his motion for shorter parliaments rejected, May 15, 1834.
- TENTERDEN, sir Charles Abbott, created lord, Apr. 30, 1837. See ABBOTT, Chas.—*d.* 1832.
- TENTERDEN, John Henry Abbott, present lord, 1832.
- TEOS. See TACHOS.
- TEPHRICE, fortified by the Paulicians, 845—besieged by the emperor Basil I., 870—falls, 871.
- TEPULA, the waters of, brought from the Lucullan lands to Rome by the consuls, *b.c.* 125.
- TERBELIS, k. of the Bulgarians, restores Justinian II. his throne, 705—Justinian attacks him and is defeated, 708. See JUSTINIAN II.
- TERCEIRA, a regency under Palmella, for Donna Maria da Gloria, established at, by Don Pedro, 1830.
- TERCEIRA, duke of, enters Lisbon, proclaims Donna Maria and the charter, July 24, 1833.
- TERENCE, Publius Terentius, *b.* at Carthage, *b.c.* 196—produces his first play "Andria," 166—the "Hecyra," 165—the "Heautontimoroumenos," 163—the "Eunuchus," performed twice the first day, and "Phormio," 161—the "Adelphi," at the funeral games of Paulus Æmilius, 160—*d.* 159.
- TERENTIA, the wife of Cicero, divorced, *b.c.* 45.
- TERENTIUS. See TERENCE and VARRO.
- "TEREUS." See ATTIIUS.
- TERGEMINUS, P. Horatius, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 453.
- TERINÆUS, Olympic victor, *b.c.* 392.
- TERPANDER, the poet and musician, *fl.*, *b.c.* 676.
- TERRA FIRMA conquered by the Spaniards, 1532—included in the republic of Venezuela, 1817.
- TERRA DI LAVORO, occupied by Louis of Anjou, 1390—recovered by Ladislas, k. of Naples, 1397.
- "TERBOR" and "EREBUS." See FRANKLIN, sir John.
- TERTULLIANUS, J. Septimius Florens, writes *Ad Martyres*, "197—"De Spectaculis," and "De Idololatria," 198—"Apologeticus," 199—joins the Montanists, and writes "De Corona Militis," "De Monogamia," "De Sejunctio." &c., 204—against Marcion, 207—addresses a Vindication of the Christians to Scapula, governor of Carthage, 211—answers the attacks of Apollonius on the Montanists, 218.
- TERTULLUS, consul of Rome, 158—another, 410.
- TERTULLUS, Scapula, consul of Rome, 195.
- TESCHEN, peace of, concluded through the mediation of France and Russia, prevents the impending war between Fred. of Prussia and the emperor Joseph II., May 13, 1779.
- TEST ACT, passed, March 29; the duke of York and Lord Clifford refuse it. 1673—passed in Scotland, 1681—repealed, May 9, 1683. See CORPORATION ACT.

- TESTAMENT**, Old, the high-priest of the Jews, Simon the Just, encouraged by Ptolemy Philadelphus to complete the canon, B.C. 288. See **BIBLE**.
- TESTE, M.**, appointed by Louis Philippe a member of the Boulton ministry, Oct. 29, 1840—accused of corruption, attempts suicide, is condemned to civil degradation, fined, and imprisoned, 1847.
- TESTRY**, battle of; Pepin of Herstal defeats Thierry III., k. of Neustria, 687.
- TETRICUS**, the last of the "Thirty Tyrants," assumes the purple in Gaul, 287—defeated by Aurelian at Chalons *sur Marne*; surrenders himself, and is generously treated, 274.
- TETRICUS**, the son, made prisoner with his father, 274—becomes afterwards a Roman senator.
- TETTERHALL**, battle of; the Northumbrian Danes defeated by Edward *the Elder*, 910.
- TETZEL**, a Dominican friar, employed by pope Leo X. to sell indulgences in Germany, is resisted by Luther, 1517.
- TEUCER**, k. of Troy, B.C. 1502.
- TEUTEBUS**, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1156 (1145 C.).
- TEUTAMUS**, k. of Assyria, B.C. 1207 (1186 C.).
- TEUTBERGA**, wife of Lothaire II., k. of Lorraine, divorced, 892—reconciled to him for a time, 895.
- TEUTOBURG**, a forest on the river Lippe, near the present Paderborn, battle of; the Roman legions of Quintilius Varus totally destroyed by Hermann, the German hero, 9.
- TEUTON**, abbot of Fulda, sent by Louis, k. of Germany, to Louis II., emperor of the West, and pope Nicholas II., with excuses for his invasion of France, 859.
- TEUTONES**, or Deuten, a confederacy of German nations, act in concert with the Celtic tribes (Cimbri), advance into Italy and defeat the consul, Cn. Papius Carbo, B.C. 113—force their way into Roman Gaul and defeat Manlius and Cæpio, 105—invade Spain, 104—on their retreat, are met by Marius, and totally defeated at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix), 102.
- TEUTONIC KNIGHTS**. See **KNIGHTS**, Teutonic.
- Tewkesbury**, battle of; the Lancastrians defeated by Edward IV., May 4, 1471.
- TEXAS**, portions of the territory of, claimed by the United States, 1830—separates from Mexico, 1836—its independence acknowledged by the United States, 1837—by the commercial nations of Europe, 1840—its proposed annexation causes a war between Mexico and the United States, 1845—joins the Union, 1846.
- TEXEL**, an island and naval station at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, where the Dutch fleet surrenders to the British, Aug. 30, 1799.
- THAALABA**, a Saracen commander in Spain, 742.
- THACKWELL**, sir Joseph, a Waterloo officer, promoted to be major-general, Nov. 9, 1844—defeats the Sikhs on the river Chenab, 1848—lieut.-general, June 20, 1854.
- THALES**, the philosopher, b. at Miletus, B.C. 639—predicts an eclipse, 608 B.—one of the Seven Sages of Greece, 593.
- THALIAS** composes songs for the Gymnopaedia and Pyrrhic dance, B.C. 666.
- "**THALIA**," the planet, discovered by Hind, Dec. 15, 1852.
- THALWA**, M. Juventius, consul of Rome, B.C. 163.
- THALPIS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 680.
- THAMES**, River, forded by the army of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 54—ascended by Æric with his piratical fleet, A.D. 861. See **RÖRIC**.—Entered by Hardacanute from Flanders, to claim the crown of England, 1039—the first stone bridge, at London, commenced by Peter Coleman, 1176. See **BRIDGE**.—The tide floods Westminster Hall, 1235—the lord mayor made conservator, 1489—eight ships detained in, and Hampden, Pym, and Oliver Cromwell prevented leaving the country, 1637—De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, sails up, 1667—frozen over, and a fair held on the ice till Feb. 5, 1834—the tide rises so high that Westminster Hall is flooded, and the counsel conveyed from the courts in boats, Feb. 18, 1736—frozen; navigation reopened, Feb. 20, 1740—a shark caught in, Dec. 1, 1787—first attempt to construct a tunnel under, 1801—frozen till Jan. 24, 1814—forded near London Bridge, March 6, 1822—Act passed for the Thames tunnel, June 24, 1824—the first brick laid, Mar. 2, 1825—the excavation commenced, April 1; first burst of water, May 18, 1827—second irruption, Jan. 12, 1828—first passage through, Aug. 1, 1842—opened for traffic, March 5, 1843—the conservancy of the river entrusted to a board of commissioners, 1857.
- THANET**, called *Ruithinis* (the Passage Island) by the Britons, corrupted into *Riduna* by the Latins; first permanent occupation of the Saxons in Britain, 408–449—winter-quarters of a band of Danes, 851—they maintain their ground in, against the men of Kent and Surrey, 853–865—the people are punished for plundering some traders from York, 968—ravaged by the Danes, 980.
- THANET**, Nicholas Tufton created earl of, 1633—d. 1692.
- THANET**, Sackville, earl of, fined and imprisoned for attempting to rescue O'Connor, at Maidstone, April 15, 1799—d. 1825.
- THANET**, Henry, earl of, d. 1848. Title extinct.

THANKSGIVING, national, for the destruction of the Spanish Armada, 1588—for the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, 1606—for the peace of Ryswick, Dec. 2, 1697—for the recovery of George III., April 23, 1789—for the peace with France, July 9, 1814—for the departure of the cholera, Apr. 14, 1833.

THAPSACUS, the most important pass over the Euphrates, crossed by Xerxes on his way to attack Greece, B.C. 481—and by Alexander, on his march against Persia, 331.

THAPSUS, in Africa, battle of; Cæsar defeats Cato's friends, April 6, B.C. 46.

THASOS, an island of the Ægean, revolts, B.C. 465—reduced to subjection, and cruelly treated by the Athenians, 463.

THASSILON, duke of Bavaria, revolts against Pepin, and solicits the mediation of pope Paul I., 764—does homage to Charlemagne, 781—gives his son as a hostage, 787—prepares for another contest; is deposed; he and his son are forced to become monks, 788.

THEAGENIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 468.

THEATINES, an order founded by John Peter Caraffa, afterwards pope Paul IV., to repress heresy, 1524.

THEATRE of Bacchus, at Athens. See **BACCHUS**, Theatre of.—Of Marcellus, at Rome. See **AUGUSTA**.—Of Pompey, at Rome, burnt, 21—again, 248—François, the, built, 1692.

THEATRES. See **COMEDY**, and **TRAGEDY**.—Those of England placed under the control of the lord chamberlain, 1787. For particulars respecting those of London, refer to their names in this Index.

THEBAIS, peopled by monks, 805—Athanasius retires among them when expelled from Alexandria, 356—visited by Priscus, 452.

THEBAN KINGS, dynasty of the, in Egypt, begins, B.C. 2017 (2901 B.; 2330 L.)

THEBANS. See **THEBES**.

THEBARMA, the birthplace of Zoroaster, taken by Heraclius, 623.

THEBES, in Egypt. See **LUXOR**.

THEBES, the chief city of Bœotia, and head of the League. See **BœOTIA**.—Its early history obscure, and much mixed with fable. The following list of traditionary kings is given by Pausanias and Apollonius:—

Cadmus founds the citadel, B.C. 1498 (1494 H., 1813 C.)

Pentheus.

Polydorus, 1432.

Nycteus.

Labdacus.

Lycus.

Amphion and Zethus.

Laius, 1332.

Oreon, 1276.

Oedipus, 1266 (1250 C.).—Birth of Hercules, 1263 (1296 H., 1261 C.)

Eteocles, 1214—his brother, Polynices, claims to share the throne, and is supported by Argos; this causes the first Theban war, in which the two brothers are slain, 1213.

Oreon restored, 1213 C.

Laodamas, son of Eteocles, expelled in the war of the Epigoni, or second Theban war with Argos, 1198.

Thersander, son of Polynices, 1198—killed in Mysia, on his way to the siege of Troy, 1192.

Tisamenus, son of Thersander, 1192.

Autelson.

Xanthus, slain by Melanthus, k. of Athens, and Thebes becomes a republic about 1120—Argia, daughter of Autelson, marries Aristodemus, and is mother of the two Lacedæmonian dynasties; Theras, son of Autelson, colonizes the island of Thera, 1074.

Birth of Pindar, 518—the Thebans commence the war against Athens by attempting to seize Platæa, 431—take it, 427—destroy Thespizæ, 423—war with Lacedæmon; compelled by Agesilaus II. to give up Platæa, 386—their citadel surprised by Phœbidas, 383—they regain it, 379—trained by Pelopidas and Epaminondas in a new system of tactics, 378—enrol their Sacred Band, 377—it decides the victory of Tegyræ against the Lacedæmonians, 375—excite the jealousy of the Athenians, and utterly destroy Platæa, 374. See **GREEK**, **EPAMINONDAS**, and **PELOPIDAS**.—Preponderate in Greece, and restore Mantinea, 370—after the death of Epaminondas, their power declines, 363—assist the rebellion of Artabazus, 354. See **ARTABAZUS**.—Unite with the Athenians, and resist Philip of Macedon, but are defeated at Chæroneæ, 338—revolt against Alexander; their city destroyed by him, 335—rebuilt by Cassander, 315—its rebuilding completed, 305—taken by the Roman consul, Flaminius, 198—a wealthy manufacturing city; attempts to resist the Bulgarians, A.D. 1040—plundered by Roger, k. of Sicily, and its manufacturing population carried away, 1146—surrenders to Otho de la Roche, duke of Athens, 1205—to the Catalans, 1311—taken by Nerio Acciaiuoli, governor of Corinth, 1386—Phranza is sent by Constantine, despot of Clarentza, to treat for its surrender, 1485—conquered by the sultan Mahomet II., 1456.

THELLUSON, Peter, d. 1797—his will causes the legislature to limit the accumulation of property after the testator's death.

THELLWALL, John, b. 1766—acquitted on a charge of constructive treason, Dec. 5, 1794—popular lecturer, 1796—d. 1834.

THELIXON, k. of Sicily, B.C. 1948 (1717 C.)

- "**THEMIS**," the planet, discovered, by De Gasparis, April 5, 1863.
- THEMISTRUS** makes his first oration before Constantius at Ancyra, 347—advocates religious liberty in his address on Julian's consulship, 364—addresses a congratulatory oration to Theodosius I., 379—prefect of Constantinople, 384.
- THEMISTOCLES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 493—gains a great naval victory at Salamis, Oct. 20, 480—banished from Athens, retires to Argos, 471—discovers the designs of Pausanias; is accused of being his accomplice; retires to Persia; passes through the Athenian fleet before Naxos, 468—hospitably welcomed in Persia, 465.
- THEMISTOCLES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 347.
- THEOBALD I.**, k. of Navarre, the troubadour k., while count of Champagne marries Blanche, daughter of Sancho VI., k. of Navarre, who on the death of her brother, Sancho VII., cedes the throne to her husband, 1234—he undertakes a crusade to the Holy Land, breaks the truce, is defeated, loses Jerusalem, and returns with a third part of his forces, 1239—d. 1253.
- THEOBALD II.**, k. of Navarre, son of Theobald I., b. 1238—succeeds his father, 1253—marries Isabella, daughter of Louis IX., accompanies him on his crusade against Tunis, and d. while returning, Dec. 5, 1270.
- THEOBALD**, count of Champagne, encouraged by pope Innocent II. to make war on Louis VII., 1143. See LOUIS VII., k. of France.
- THEOBALD**, count of Champagne, b. 1176—takes the lead in projecting the fourth crusade, 1198—appointed commander, d. before its departure, 1202.
- THEOBALD I.**, duke of Upper Lorraine, 1218—1220.
- THEOBALD II.**, duke of Upper Lorraine, 1204—1212.
- THEOBALD**, count of Luxemburg, with Ermensind, 1196—1214.
- THEOBALD's**, Hertfordshire, the palace at which Jas. I. d. March 27, 1625.
- THEOCRITUS** is greatly esteemed by Ptolemy Philadelphus; he retires to Syracuse, where he writes his Idyls, B.C. 272.
- THEODATUS**, k. of Italy, associated by Amalasontha on the throne, murders her, and reigns alone, 534—deposed by his people, and slain, 536.
- THEODERBALD**, k. of the Franks, 548—554. See FRANKS.
- THEODERBERT I.**, k. of the Franks, 534—548. See FRANKS.
- THEODERBERT II.**, k. of the Franks, 596. See FRANKS.—Protects Columbanus, 603—murdered at the instigation of Brunhild, 612.
- THEODEMIR**, k. of the Suevi, 559—renounces Arianism, 562—d. 569.
- THEODEMIR**, Ostrogothic leader, 453. See OSTROGOTHs.
- THEODEMIR**, a Gothic chieftain, of Murcia, makes a treaty with the Saracens, 713. See TADMIR.
- THEODOLFUS**, abbot of Fleury, afterwards bp. of Orleans; patronized by Charlemagne, 794.
- THEODORA**, daughter of Acacius, the bear keeper, after being actress and courtesan at Constantinople and other cities, is married to Justinian I., 522—and becomes empress, 527—encourages him to repress the *Nike* contest, 532—suspected of plotting against Amalasontha, 534—procures the appointment of Anthimus to be bp. of Constantinople, 536—and of Vigilius to be bp. of Rome, 537—causes the banishment of John of Cappadocia, 541—protects Antonina against the anger of Belisarius, 543—d. June 28, 548.
- THEODORA**, widow of the emperor Theophilus, reigns in the name of her son, Michael III.; deposes John VII., patriarch of C.P., and appoints Methodius I.; a council held, Feb. 19, under her auspices, to restore the worship of images, 842—persecutes the Paulicians, 845—shut up in a convent by her son, 867—d. 867.
- THEODORA**, daughter of Constantine XI., b. 980—reigns jointly with her sister, Zoe, for two months, and retires, 1042—resumes the sceptre, 1054—d. Aug. 22, 1056.
- THEODORA**, empress of Trebizond, daughter of Manuel I., usurps the throne of her brother, John II., and in a few months is expelled by him, 1285.
- THEODORA**, step-daughter of the emperor Maximian, married to Constantius Chlorus, on his divorcing Helena, when proclaimed Caesar, 292.
- THEODORA**, daughter of Isaac Comnenus, marries Baldwin III., k. of Jerusalem, and is left a widow, 1162—becomes the paramour of her cousin Andronicus, and companion of his adventures; is taken prisoner and brought to Constantinople, about 1170.
- THEODORA**, daughter of John Cantacuzene, marries the sultan Orchan, 1346.
- THEODORA**, a Roman courtesan, mother of Marozia, obtains the papacy for John X., 914.
- THEODORE I.**, emperor of Nicea, 1204—1222. See LASCARIS.
- THEODORE II.**, emperor of Nicea, 1254—1258. See LASCARIS.
- THEODORE ANGELUS COMNENUS DUCAS**, emperor of Thessalonica, succeeds his brother Michael as despot of Epirus, 1214—imprisons Peter de Courtenay, 1217—

- conquers Thessalonica, and takes the title of emperor, 1222—takes Adrianople, 1224—defeated, made prisoner, and blinded by Asan, k. of Bulgaria; his brother Manuel usurps the throne, 1230—released, and gives his daughter in marriage to Asan, 1232—delivered up to John Vataces, and confined in a monastery, 1251.
- THEODORN I.**, k. of Corsica, 1736. See **NEUBOR**, baron.
- THEODORN I.**, marquis of Montferrat, 1806—1838. See **MONTFERRAT**.
- THEODORN II.**, marquis of Montferrat, 1881—1418. See **MONTFERRAT**.
- THEODOR I.**, II., and III. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, patriarchs of, Nos. 41, 86, and 100.
- THEODORUS** of Tarsus, consecrated at Rome archbp. of Canterbury, 688. See **HADRIAN**, monk of Campania.—Makes peace between Egfrid and Ethelred, 679—*d.* 690.
- THEODORUS**. See **THEODORUS**.
- THEODORET**, bp. of Cyrrhus, 423—ends his History, 429—relieves the fugitives from Carthage, 440—deposed by the robber synod, 449—restored, 451—*d.* 457.
- THEODORIC**, or Dietrich I. to IV., kings of the Franks. See **THERRY**.
- THEODORIC**, the Ostrogoth, k. of Italy, son of Theodemir, *b.* 455—delivered as a hostage to Leo I., emperor of the East, 463—restored to his nation, but after an education of ten years at Constantinople, can neither read nor write, 473—succeeds his father and uncles in the command, and is employed by Zeno to oppose Theodoric, son of Triarius; when the two armies meet, they make peace and coalesce, 478—takes Epidamnus, and besieges Thessalonica; is repulsed by Sabinianus, 479—all the Ostrogothic forces unite under him, 481—plunders Macedon and Thessaly, 482—invited to Constantinople by Zeno, who confers dignities and rich gifts on him, 483—consul of Rome, 484—threatens to attack C.P., is diverted to the conquest of Italy, 487—marches towards Italy, 488—defeats Odoacer at Aquileia, Aug. 28, and at Verona, Sept. 27; and takes Milan, 489—gains victories on the Adda, 490—and near Ravenna, 491—takes Ravenna, kills Odoacer, is master of all Italy, and establishes the kingdom of the Ostrogoths, 488—contracts his daughters in marriage, Theodegotha to Alaric II., k. of the Visigoths, and Ostrogotha to Sigismund, son of Gundibald, k. of the Burgundians, 496—marries Audofleda, sister of Clovis, 496—adjudges the episcopal throne at Rome to Symmachus, and sends an expert harper to Clovis, 498—visits Rome; issues an edict to stop the demolition of public edifices and works of art, and appoints an officer with funds to restore and preserve them, 500—constructs the aqueduct of Ravenna, 502—sends a sun-dial and water-clock made by Boethius to Gundibald, 508—Italy prospers under him; with the assistance of his ministers, Cassiodorus and Boethius, defeats the Bulgarians, and retakes Sirmium, 504—aids Mundo against Sabinianus, 506—mediates between Alaric and Clovis, 508—after the death of Alaric proclaims Amalarich and Giselic kings of the Visigoths, and preserves for them all Spain, and part of Gaul; appoints Thiodos their guardian, 507—Tarentum attacked by a Greek armament; his general, Hibba, defeats Clovis near Arles; he constructs a navy; concludes a treaty of peace with the emperor Anastasius, 508—announces to him that he has appointed Felix consul for the ensuing year, 510—remita a year's taxes to the citizens of Arles, 511—marries his daughter, Amalasontha, to Eutharic, of the Amal race, 516—the edicts of Justin against Arians, provoke him to retaliate upon the Catholics, whom he suspects of holding treasonable correspondence with the Eastern court; he puts the senator Albinus to death, 522—sends the bishop of Rome and four senators to intercede for the Arians with Justin, 524—puts Boethius to death, and Symmachus; imprisons his ambassadors on their return from C.P., 525—*d.* Aug. 30, 526.
- THEODORIC**, k. of Bernicia, one of the sons of Ida, reigns after his brother, Freodwulf, 590—598.
- THEODORIC I.**, k. of the Visigoths, succeeds Wallia, 419—besieges Arles, 426—slain at the battle of Chalons, 451.
- THEODORIC II.**, son of Theodoric I., becomes k. of the Visigoths by the murder of his brother, Thorismund, 452—attacks the Spanish Suevi, 456—makes a treaty of peace with Majorian, emperor of the West, 459—takes Narbonne, 462—defeated by Ægidius near Orleans, 463—murdered by his brother, Euric, 466.
- THEODORIC**, son of Triarius, leader of a section of the Ostrogoths, 478. See **THEODORIC**, son of Theodemir.—Ravages the provinces to the gates of C.P., 479—*d.* 481.
- THEODORUS I.**, pope, 642—Chintasuinthus, k. of the Visigoths, sends to him for the works of Gregory the Great, 646—excommunicates Paul of C.P., and Cyrus of Alexandria, 648—*d.* May 13, 649.
- THEODORUS II.**, pope, *d.* twenty days after his election, 893.
- THEODORUS**, brother of Heraclius, gains

an important victory over the Persians, 626.

THEODORUS, general of the Greek army in Sicily, by order of Justinian II., plunders Ravenna, and sends the principal citizens to C.P., where they are put to death, 709.

THEODORUS, a disciple of Aristippus, befriended by Demetrius Phalereus, B.C. 316.

THEODORUS. See **GREGORY THAUMATURGUS**.
THEODORUS, one of the philosophers accused of magic, and put to death by the emperor Valens, 372.

THEODORUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 438.

THEODORUS, consul of Rome, 506.

THEODORUS, exarch of Ravenna, 648-649—reinstated by Constans II., 652-666.

THEODORUS II., exarch of Ravenna, 678—reconciles the clergy of Ravenna with their archbp., 679—d. 687.

THEODORUS, bp. of Alexandria, 607-609.

THEODORUS, bp. of Heraclea, writes his Commentaries, 341.

THEODORUS, bp. of Mopsuestia, fl., 394—d. 420.

THEODORUS, Fl. Mallius, consul of Rome, colleague of Entropius, and celebrated by the poet Claudian, 399.

THEODORUS of Gadara, instructs Tiberius in philosophy at Rhodes, B.C. 6.

THEODOSIAN CODE. See **CODES** and **ARIANUS**.

THEODOSIUS I. emperor of Rome, son of Theodosius the Elder, b. at Italica, in Spain, 346—repels the Quadi and Sarmatae, who ravage Illyricum, 374—retires from public service to his estates in Spain after the execution of his father, 376—after the death of Valens recalled from Spain by Gratian, and appointed emperor of the East; checks the ravages of the Goths, 379—taken ill at Thessalonica, and is baptized by Acholius, the bp.; then proceeds against the Goths, whom he reduces to submission; opposes the Arians, banishes Demophilus, bp. of C.P., and appoints Gregory Nazianzus instead; consul of Rome, 380—gives the title of Augustus to his son, Arcadius; and allows Maximus, the Western rebel, to govern the provinces beyond the Alps, 383—defeats a Gothic tribe on the Danube, 386—pardons the people of Antioch, who had thrown down his statues, 387—marries Galla, sister of Valentinian II., and prepares for war against Maximus, 387—defeats him; visits Milan, is prevailed upon by Ambrose, the bp., to rescind the order for rebuilding the Jews' synagogue at Calinicum; consul II., 388—visits Rome, and orders heathen temples to be destroyed, 389—orders the massacre of

Thessalonica, for which Ambrose enjoins penance on him at Milan, 390—returns to Constantinople issues more stringent edicts against heathenism, 391—Eugenius and Arbogastes raise rebellion in the West, 392—he prepares to attack them, and takes Alaric into his service; consul III., 393—defeat and death of the rebels, Sept. 6, 394—Theodosius d. at Milan, Jan. 17, 395.

THEODOSIUS II., emperor of the East, son of Arcadius, b. 401—consul of Rome, 408—consul II., 407—inherits the throne, and Anthemius administers the affairs of the empire in his name, 408—consul III., 409—IV., *solus*, 411—V., 412—his sister, Pulcheria, governs the East, 414—consul VI., 415—VII., 416—VIII., 418—IX., 420—war with Persia, 420—marries Athenais, daughter of the philosopher Leontius; she takes the name of Eudoxia at her baptism, 421—peace concluded; consul X., 422—Eudoxia proclaimed Augusta, 423—sends Ardaburius and Aspar against John Primicerius, 424—issues edicts, Feb. 27, for the encouragement of learning, and bestows dignities and rewards on professors; consul XI., 425—XII., 426—recovers Pannonia from the Huns, 427—consul XIII., 430—Attila and Bleda dictate terms of peace; consul XIV., 438—makes a law, Dec. 15, in favour of church property, 434—banishes Nestorius to the Oasis in the desert of Africa, and issues a violent edict against his followers; consul XV., 436—his daughter, Eudoxia, married to Valentinian III., 437—publication of the Theodosian code; consul XVI., 438—Sozomen dedicates his Hist. Eccl. to him; consul XVII., 439—sends a fleet and army against the Vandals without success, 441—the army recalled to defend Thrace against the Huns, 442—beheads Paulinus; Eudoxia retires to Jerusalem; consul XVIII., 444—suspends the ravages of the Huns by a most humiliating treaty of peace, 447—sends an embassy to Attila, 448—makes atonement for a plot to murder him, 449—d. July 28, 450.

THEODOSIUS III., emperor of the East, raised to the throne by a revolt of the fleet and army, 716—retires into a monastery, 717.

THEODOSIUS, the Elder, is sent to provide for the defence of Britain, 367—waits at Rutupiae for reinforcements and then advances to London, 368—having put down a revolt in Britain, and secured it against invasion, returns to Gaul, 369—repels the Allemanni, 370—accompanies Valentinian into Germany, 371—sent against Firmus in Africa, 372—compels him to take refuge among the Moors,

- 378—unjustly condemned by Gratian, is executed at Carthage, 376.
- THEODOSIUS**, eldest son of the emperor Maurice, b. 581—crowned by his father, 590—married, 600—sent to solicit aid from Persia, intercepted at Nicæa by the emissaries of Phocas, and beheaded, 602.
- THEODOSIUS**, a younger son of the emperor Constantine III., ordained a deacon, and afterwards put to death by his brother, Constans II., 660.
- THEODOSIUS**, the lover of Antonina, accompanies her and Belisarius to Africa, 533—withdraws to a monastery at Ephesus, 540—imprisoned by her son Photius, released by the empress Theodora, brought back to Constantinople, and d. 543.
- THEODOSIUS**, bp. of Alexandria, 537—banished, 538.
- THEODOTA**, an attendant on the empress Irene, married by her son, Constantine VI., on his divorcing his first wife, Maria, 796.
- THEODOTUS I. and II.**, kings of Bactria. See **BACTRIA**.
- THEODOTUS** quells the revolt of Æmilianus in Egypt, and puts him to death, 268.
- THEODOTUS**, a minister of Justinian II., provokes rebellion by his oppression, 694.
- THEODOTUS**, a patrician of Messina, falls in defending the city against the Saracens, 831.
- THEODOTUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 387.
- THEODOTUS**, bp. of Antioch, 420—429.
- THEODOTUS MELISENUS**. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, patriarchs of, No. 54.
- THEOGNIS** of Megara, the poet, fl., B.C. 544.
- THEOGNOSTUS**, a disciple of Origen, fl., 235.
- THEOLOGILD**, archbp. of Canterbury, d. soon after his appointment, 829.
- THEON**, math., takes observations at Alexandria, to regulate the calendar, 364.
- THEON** of Smyrna, observes the aphelion of Venus, Oct. 10, 128—of Mercury, July 5, 131.
- THEONAS**, bp. of Alexandria, 293—301.
- THEOPHANES**, the historian, when a boy, mounts with thirty companions on an iceberg seventy feet thick, floated from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus, Feb. 764—carries his Chronicle down to the death of Michael I., 813—d. 817.
- THEOPHANIA**, or Theophano, daughter of the Greek emperor Romanus II., marries Otho, son of Otho I., emperor of the West, 972. See **OTHO I. and II.**—Becomes empress, and introduces Greek manners in Germany, 973—urges her husband to claim the Greek provinces in Italy, 980—visits Rome in company with him, 981—after his death governs in the name of her son, Otho III., 983—arrives at Rome, and suppresses the seditions there, 989—having restored the
- authority of her son in Italy, returns to Germany, 990—d. at Nimwegen, June 16, 991.
- THEOPHANO**, wife of the emperor Leo V., saves the life of Michael II., 830.
- THEOPHANO**, a beautiful and accomplished girl of humble birth, marries Romanus, afterwards Romanus II., emperor of the East, 965—on his death appointed regent, marries Nicephorus Phocas, who obtains the throne, 968—assists the conspirators who murder him; is banished by John Zimisces, first to the Isle of Prote, then to a monastery, 969—recalled to court by her son, Basil II., 976.
- THEOPHILANTHROPISTS**, a sect formed in France, 1796. See **LEPAUX**.—Extinct, 1802.
- THEOPHILUS**, emperor of the East, associated by his father, Michael II., in the government, 821—succeeds him on the throne, 829—hostile to image-worship, 830—invades Syria, and destroys Sozopetra, 837—defeated by Al Motassem at Amorium, 838—invites the assistance of Abderahman and Lothaire against Al Motassem, 839—puts Theophobus to death, and d. Jan. 20, 842.
- THEOPHILUS**, the pro-consul, massacred in a tumult at Antioch, 363.
- THEOPHILUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 348.
- THEOPHILUS**, bp. of Alexandria, 385—413. See **ALEXANDRIA**, bishops of.
- THEOPHILUS**, bp. of Antioch, 171—183. See **ANTIOCH**, bishops of.
- THEOPHILUS**, bp. of Caesarea, 196.
- THEOPHIMUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 63.
- THEOPHOBUS**, a Persian refugee, descended from the Sassanides, marries a sister of the emperor Theophilus, and commands a Persian army in his service; rejects the purple offered him by his soldiers, and is beheaded for their crime, 842.
- THEOPHRASTUS**, a native of Lesbos, at first named Tyrtamus, b. B.C. 394—comes to Athens; studies under Plato, 374—archon, 340—a disciple of Aristotle, 334—succeeds him in the chair of the Lyceum, 322—archon again, 315—d. 287.
- THEOPHYLACT**. See **SIMOCATTA**.
- THEOPHYLACT**, patriarch of Constantinople, 933—956. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, patriarchs of.
- THEOPHYLACT**, expositor of Scripture, fl., 1078.
- THEOPHYLACTUS**, exarch of Ravenna, 702—710.
- THEOPOMPUS**, Proclidian k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 770—institutes the Ephori, 770—d. 718.
- THEOPOMPUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 411.
- THEOPOMPUS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 436.
- THEOPOMPUS**, b. B.C. 378—he is defeated in a lawsuit by the orator Isæus, 380—writes a continuation of Thucydides from

- 411 to 394—his History of Philip begins, 360—three chapters on Sicily, 343.
- THEOPOMPUS**, one of the last writers of the Old Comedy, B.C. 400.
- THEOTIMUS**, bp. of Tomi, vindicates Origen, 364.
- THERA**, an island of the Archipelago, called Calliste till colonized by Theras, B.C. 1074. See **THEBES**.—A submarine volcano throws up a small island near, A.D. 726—now Santorin.
- THERESA**, daughter of Alfonso VI., king of Castile, married to Henry of Besançon, 1086. See **HENRY** of Besançon.—Regent for her son Alfonso, 1112.
- THERICLES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 533 C.
- THERMANTIA**, younger daughter of Stillcho, on the death of her sister, Maria, married to Honorius, but soon after divorced, 408.
- THERMOMETER**, the invention ascribed to Fra Paolo, to Sanctorio, and to Drebhel of Alkmaar, 1610—Improved by Fahrenheit, 1726—by Reaumur, 1730—by De Lisle, (centigrade).
- THERMOPYLÆ**, battle of, B.C. Aug. 7—9, 480. See **GREECE** and **LEONIDAS**.—Philip of Macedon stopped at, by the Athenians, when attempting to enter Greece, 352—Antiochus defeated by the Romans at, 191—the Goths ravage the country from the Danube to, A.D. 517.
- THERMUS**, Qu. Minucius, consul of Rome, B.C. 193.
- THEON**, k. of Agrigentum, B.C. 468—in conjunction with Gelon, defeats the Carthaginians, 480—d. 472.
- THEOSIPPUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 969.
- THESSUS**, k. of Athens, B.C. 1235 (1236 H., 1234 C.)
- THESPLE**, a town of Boeotia, destroyed by the Thebans, B.C. 423.
- THESPICUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 801.
- THESTIA**, first exhibits tragedy at Athens, B.C. 535.
- THESSALONICA** (called afterwards Salonichi), a Macedonian city, named after a sister of Alexander the Great, married successively to Philip Aridaeus and Cassander, and killed by her son Antipater, B.C. 296—epistles addressed to its church by Paul, A.D. 52—Prisca, the widow, and Valeria, the daughter of Diocletian, beheaded at, by Licinius, 313—he is sent a prisoner there by Constantine, 323—and beheaded, 324—Theodosius I. baptized by Acholius, the bp., 380—meets Valentinian II., and marries his sister, Galla, 387—orders a general massacre of the inhabitants for their sedition, 390—besieged by the Ostrogoths, 479—attacked by the Saracens, 904—taken by the Sicilians, but soon abandoned, 1185—Latin kingdom of, founded by Boniface of Montferrat, 1204—succeeded by his son, Demetrius, 1207—conquered by Theodore, despot of Epirus, who takes the title of emperor, 1222—Wm. IV., count of Montferrat, attempts to recover it; the expedition fails, 1225—Manuel, emperor, 1230—expelled; John, 1232—submits to John Vataces, and the empire is suppressed, 1234—John allowed to reign as despot till his death, 1244—his brother, Demetrius, driven out by John Vataces, who annexes Thessalonica to the Nicean empire, 1246—the nominal sovereignty resigned by Wm. V., marquis of Montferrat, to Andronicus II., emperor of the East, 1284. See **MONTFERRAT**.—Besieged by the Catalans, who are repulsed, 1308—John II., Cantacuzene, emperor of the East, enters, 1350—he leaves John V. at, and returns to Constantinople, 1351—taken by the sultan Amurath I., 1370—ceded to the emperor, Manuel II., by Suleiman, 1403—sold to the Venetians by the despot Andronicus, 1426—taken from them by Amurath II., 1430—many of the Jews expelled from Spain, settle at, 1492.
- THESSALUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 851.
- THESSALY**, an early Pelagic settlement in Northern Greece, where Deucalion reigned, B.C. 1548 (1549 H., 1433 C.)—a flood in, 1503 (1504 H., 1433 C.)—conquered by Philip, shares the subsequent fate of the kingdom of Macedon, 352—the Roman consul, Flaminius, enters, 198—relapses under Macedonian influence, 177—part of the Roman province of Macedon, 168—plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, A.D. 463—conquered by the Bulgarians, 978—included in the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica, 1204—in the Ottoman empire, 1430—the southern part forms a province of the modern kingdom of Greece, 1832.
- THETFORD**, the Roman Sitomagus, taken by the Danes, 870—punished for the murder of its abbot, Edelm, 952—burnt by Swein, 1004—again, 1010—the bishop's see of East Anglia removed to, by bp. Herfast, 1070—transferred from, to Norwich, by Herbert Lozings, 1091.
- "THETIS,"** a planet, discovered by R. Luther, April 17, 1852.
- THEUDEGOTHA**, daughter of Theodoric, k. of Italy, contracted to Alaric II., the young k. of the Visigoths, 495.
- THEUDELINDA**, widow of Antharis, k. of the Lombards, married to Agilulph, duke of Turin, and obtains the crown for him, 591—after his death, governs Lombardy in the name of her son, Adalwald, 615.
- THEUDISCOLUS**, king of the Visigoths in Spain, 548—killed by his people, 549.
- THIBAUDEAU**, count, b. 1765—member of the National Convention, 1792—pro-

- scribed by Louis XVIII., 1815—returns to France, 1830—*d.* 1854.
- THIERRY**, Dietrich, or Theodoric I., k. of the Franks, son of Clovis I., *b.* 485—after the death of his father, reigns at Metz, 511—534. See **FRANKS**.
- THIERRY II.**, k. of the Franks, 596. See **FRANKS**.—Expels Columbanus from Luxovium, 598—seizes the dominions of his brother, Theodebert, 612—*d.* 613.
- THIERRY III.**, k. of the Franks, 670—691. See **FRANKS**, and **PEPIN** of Heristal.
- THIERRY IV.**, k. of the Franks, 720—737. See **FRANKS**.
- THIERRY**, or Dietrich I., count of Holland, 986—963. See **HOLLAND**.—II., 963—983. III., 1003—1039. IV., 1039—1049. V., 1061—1091. VI., 1122—1157. VII., 1180—1203.
- THIERRY**, count of Flanders, 1128—1168.
- THIERRY**, or Dietrich I., duke of Upper Lorraine, 984—1006. II., 1070—1115.
- THIERRY**, Augustin, publishes his *History of the Norman conquest of England*, 1825.
- THIERS**, Adolphe, *b.* 1796—publishes his *History of the French Revolution*, 1823—opposition member in the Chamber of Deputies, 1831—minister of the Interior in the Soult cabinet, 1832—secedes from the ministry, Feb. 5, 1836—forms a new cabinet, 22; displaced, Sept. 6; again prime minister, 1840—favours Mehemet Ali, and threatens war with Great Britain; is dismissed, and peace thus preserved, Oct. 29; attempts, with Odillon Barrot, to form an administration, Feb. 23, 1848—visits the exiled royal family at Claremont, June 13, 1850—banished from France, Jan. 10, 1852—allowed to return, Aug. 8.
- THIMBRON** sent, with Dercyllidas, by the Lacedæmonians to attack the Persians, *B.C.* 399.
- THINEUS**, k. of Assyria, *B.C.* 1185 (1114 C.)
- THIODES**, or Theudas, k. of the Visigoths in Spain, first appointed by Theodoric, k. of Italy, guardian to Amalarich and Giselic, infant sons of Alaric II., 507—on the death of Amalarich, takes the throne, 531—assassinated at Barcelona, 548.
- THIONVILLE**, diet of, held by Charlemagne, 806—by Louis I., 831 and 835—by his sons, 844—in possession of the Prussians, Aug. 5, 1792.
- THIRLWALL**, Connop, *b.* 1797—appointed bp. of St. David's, 1840.
- "**THIRTY YEARS' WAR**," 1618—1648. See **GERMANY**, and the sovereigns of the time.
- THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES** adopted as the rule of the church of England, 1571. See **ENGLAND**, church of.—Petition from some of the clergy and other professional men for relief from subscribing them, re-
- jected by the Commons, Feb. 6, 1772—bachelors of arts released from signing, at Cambridge, June 23; such modification rejected at Oxford, Feb. 4, 1773—a motion for relief lost in the Commons, Feb. 23.
- THIRTY TYRANTS**, or Governors of Athens, *B.C.* 404. See **ATHENS**.
- THIRTY TYRANTS**, a general designation of the numerous aspirants to power, who disturbed the Roman empire during the reign of Gallienus and the first years of Aurelian, 259 to 274. The following list comprises all who have been mentioned by different authors: particulars respecting the most important may be found under their names in this Index.
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Cecrops. | Maorianus, father | } other sons. |
| Antoninus. | and son; and | |
| Cyriades. | Quietus, another son. | |
| Postumus, father | Ballista. | |
| and son. | Odenathus. | |
| Lælianus, or Lolli- | Herodes, his son. | |
| anus. | Herennianus. | |
| Marius. | Timolaus. | |
| Victorinus, father | Vabalathus. | |
| and son. | Mæsonius. | |
| Victoria. | Zenobia. | |
| Tetricus, father | Piso. | |
| and son. | Valens. | |
| Ingenius. | Æmilianus. | |
| Regalianus. | Saturninus. | |
| Aureolus. | Cæsius. | |
| Trebellianus. | Firmus. | |
- THISTLE**, Order of the. See **KNIGHTS**.
- THISTLEWOOD**, Arthur. See **CATO STREET CONSPIRACY**.
- THOMAS**, Edward (Duarte), k. of Portugal, *d.* of the plague at, Sept. 10, 1438.
- THOMAS**, Costa Cabral, count, minister in Portugal, 1842—dismissed, 1846—again minister, and unpopular, 1850—opposed by the duke de Saldanha, April 8, 1851—resigns, April 26.
- THOMAS**, despot of the Morea. See **PALÆOLOGUS**, Thomas.
- THOMAS**, prince of Savoy. See **TOMMASO**.
- THOMAS I.**, bp. of Constantinople, 607—610—II., 666—668.
- THOMAS**, from the land of the Gyrwas, bp. of the East Angles at Dunwich, 648—652.
- THOMAS**, a Cappadocian slave, besieges Constantinople, 822.
- THOMAS**, St. Hospital. See **ST. THOMAS**.
- THOMITES**, mad riot of the, in Kent, May 31, 1838.
- THOMOND**, Murrough O'Brien created earl of, in Ireland, 1543.
- THOMOND**, Cnogor O'Brien, earl, encouraged by the pope and the k. of Spain to prepare a rebellion in Ireland, is detected, and escapes to France, 1570—pardoned, and gives hostages, 1576.
- THOMOND**, Murrough O'Brien, marquis of, created an English peer, 1801—*d.* 1808.

THOMPSON, William, b. 1792 — lord mayor of London, 1823—d. 1854.

THOMSON, James, b. 1700—his "Winter," first of his "Seasons," published, 1726—d. 1748—his works pirated, 1770. See TAYLOR.

THOMSON, Charles Poulett, b. 1799—vice-president of the Board of Trade, and treasurer of the navy, 1830—president of the Board, 1834—governor of Canada, 1839—created lord Sydenham, 1841. See SYDENHAM, lord.

THOOTROFTES, Leontius, patriarch of Constantinople, 1190—1191.

THORISMOND, k. of the Visigoths in Gaul and Spain, son of Theodoric I., succeeds him, 451—murdered by his brother, Theodoric II., 462.

THORISMUND, k. of the Vandals in Africa, son of Gundamund, succeeds him, 496—banishes many Athanasian bishops to Sardinia, 497—marries Amalafrida, sister of Theodoric, k. of Italy, 498—d. 523.

THORKEILL, or Thurkill, a Dane, lands with a large force in England, 1009—enters into the service of Ethelred II., 1012—banished by Canute, 1021—reconciled to him, and made regent of Denmark, 1023.

THORN, on the Vistula, founded by the Teutonic Knights, 1231—treaty of, by which they relinquish Samogitia, 1410—second treaty of, when they become feudatories of Poland, 1466—the Diet of, declares war against them, 1519—truce concluded, 1521—taken by Charles XII., 1708—massacre of Protestants at, instigated by the Jesuits, 1724.

THORNHILL, James, b. 1677—paints the dome of St. Paul's, 1723—d. 1734.

THORNTON, Abraham. See COMBATS, Judicial.

THORPE, John Thomas, elected M.P. for London, 1818—lord mayor, 1821.

THORWALDSEK, the sculptor, b. 1770—d. 1844.

THOU, De. See DE THOU.

THOUARS, Admiral Dupetit, takes possession of the Marquesas Islands for the French crown, May 1, 1842.

THOULOUSE. See TOULOUSE.

THYRAS. See RAPIN DE THYRAS.

THRACE, the country extending north of the Ægean sea and Propontis to the Euxine; peopled in early times by Kelts, very imperfectly known to the Greeks, but said to have held the empire of the sea from B.C. 992 to 913—Selymbria, a city on the Propontis, founded by the Megarians, 663—conquered by Megabarus, the Persian general, 506. See CHERSONESUS, THRACIA.—Aristagoras slain, 497. See ARISTAGORAS.—Athenian power extended in, by Cimon, 475—invaded by Brasidas, the Lacedæmonian, 424. See BRASIDAS.—Sitalces,

k., 431—424. See SITALCES.—Hostilities renewed, 422—the 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, arrive in, and serve for two months in the army of Seuthes, 400—Cotys, k., makes war on Macedon; is assassinated, and Chabrias sent by the Athenians to arrange the affairs of his kingdom, 360—Philip of Macedon conquers a great part, 342—341—the conquest completed by Alexander the Great, who begins there his career of victory, 335—Antipater transplants 3000 Athenian citizens into, 322—Lysimachus k. 322—281. See LYSIMACHUS.—Thrace remains united to Macedon from 287, and becomes with it part of the Roman dominions, 168—invaded by the Scordisci, 114—the Kelts in, repulsed by M. Livius Drusus, 112—the Cimbræ checked by M. Minucius Rufus, 109—some hostile movements in, repressed by P. Sabinus, A.D. 26—made a separate province by the emperor Claudius, 45—ravaged by the Goths, 249—Aurelian drives them out, 272—Probus expels them, 278—Carus repulses the Sarmatians, 283—included in the first government of Constantius Chlorus, 292—by the building of Constantinople, becomes the centre of Roman empire, 330—settlements granted in, by Constantine, to Sarmatian refugees, 334—harassed by the Goths, 365—the Visigoths settled in, by treaty with the emperor Valens, 362—incursions of the Huns in, 422—invaded by the Bulgarians, 499—again, 502—some Heruli, under Rodolphus, are permitted to settle in, 512—Vitalianus made military prefect by the emperor Anastasius, 515—the Bulgarians expelled by Mundo, 580—and again by Belisarius, 559—invaded by the Avars, who are checked by Tiberius, 570—harassed by them, 597—to repel them, Maurice recalls his forces from the East, 592—occupied by the Bulgarians, 609—again, when they break through the long wall, and besiege Constantinople, 626—establish themselves between the Danube and Mount Hæmus, 678—plundered by them, 718—again, by Crumnu, 813—planted by John Zimisces with a large colony of Paulicians from Armenia, 970—John II., emperor of the East, drives the Petchenegs out of, 1122—Frederic I., emperor of Germany, winters in, on his march to the Holy Land, 1189—constitutes the chief part of the Latin empire of Romania, 1204—recovered gradually by the emperors of Nicea, till the conquest is completed, 1261—overrun by the Catalan Grand Company, 1307—ravaged by the Mongols, 1337—acquired piecemeal by the Ottoman sultans till, by the fall of Constantinople, it is wholly subdued, 1453. Ancient

Thrace is now the Turkish province of Rumelia.

THRASÆA. See **PÆTUS**, and **PRISCUS**.

THRASIBULUS, ruler of Miletus, makes peace with Alyattes, k. of Lydia, B.C. 612.

THRASICLIDES, Athenian archon, B.C. 460.

THRASYBULUS, brother of Hiero, expelled from Syracuse, B.C. 467.

THRASYBULUS, at the head of some Athenian refugees, maintains himself at Phylæ, B.C. 404—regains possession of Athens, restores the ancient form of government, and publishes an Act of amnesty, 403—killed at Aspendus, 390.

THRASYLLUS, an Athenian general, enters Lydia, B.C. 409.

THRASYLLUS, Athenian archon, 61.

THRASYLLUS, the philosopher, fl., 14—d. 36.

THRASYMENE, battle of; the Roman consul, C. Flaminius Nepos, defeated and slain by Hannibal, B.C. 217.

THREADNEEDLE STREET. See **BANK OF ENGLAND**.

THREE CHAPTERS, or the Three Heads of Heresy, imputed to Origen, condemned by an edict of Justinian, 544—defended by Facundus, 545—Vigilius, bp. of Rome, persuaded by Justinian to condemn them, 547—binds himself by an oath to oppose them, 550—the Western church adheres to them, 551—condemned by the second council of Constantinople, 553—defended by Victor Tununensis, 555—soon afterwards forgotten.

THROGMORTON, Francis, hanged for a conspiracy to liberate Mary, qn. of Scots, 1594.

THROGMORTON, John, suffers death for treason, 1570.

THROGMORTON, sir Nicholas, ambassador to France, 1559–1564—to Scotland, 1565–1567—d. 1570.

THUANUS. See **DE THOU**.

THUCYDIDES, b. at Athens, B.C. 471—sur-render of Sestos, first event recorded in his History, 478—is said to have heard Herodotus recite parts of his History at the Olympic meeting, 456—defeated by Brasidas, 424—banished; begins to write his History, 423—returns from exile, 403—d. 391.

THUEBA, or Toba, a Saracen commander in Spain, 745.

THUNDERING LEGION, origin of the fable of the, 174.

THUORIS, k. of Egypt, B.C. 1189—Ramses VIII., according to *Buns.* and *Leps.*

THURCYTEL, a Dane of the Five Burghs, submits to Edward *the Elder*, 918—passes over to France and joins the Normans, 920.

THURCYTEL, son of Ethelward, brother of Edward *the Elder*, b. 907—appointed chancellor by his uncle; sent by his cousin, Athelstan, to attend Eadgith on

her marriage to Otho, 930—distinguishes himself at the battle of Brunanburh, 937—repairs Crowland abbey, and introduces a peal of bells, 945—resigns his office of chancellor, endows the abbey, and becomes abbot, 948—d. 975.

THURCYTEL, son of Nafan, put to death by order of Canute, through the treachery of Edric, 1018.

THURGAU, conquered by the Swiss, 1460—a canton of the new confederation, 1815.

THURIMACHUS, king of Sicily, B.C. 1862 (1668 C.)

THURINGEN, an early kingdom of central Germany, founded by the Gothic tribe known to the Romans as Thervingi, comprising also the Angli and Warin; overrun by the Huns; its warriors pressed into Attila's army against Gaul, 451—throws off the yoke, 453—the asylum of Childeric I., when driven from his throne by the Franks, 463—recalled by them, takes away qu. Basina with him, 464—Birinus k., made tributary to Clovis I., 491—set free again, 511—the last k., Hermanfried, defeated and slain near the river Unstrut by Thierry I., k. of the Franks, and the kingdom annexed to his, 530—revolts under duke Rudolf, 640—an independent duchy, 674—duke Gosbert baptized at Würzburg, 697—Boniface preaches in, 719—conquered by Charles Martel, 738—descends to Charlemagne, 768—part of the kingdom of Germany, 840—made a landgraviate, 880—invaded by the Hungarians; the landgrave, Burchard, killed; his territories given to Otho, duke of Saxony, 900—joins the revolt against the emperor Henry IV., 1073—in the division of the lands of Henry *the Lion*, made a separate landgraviate again, 1180—the landgrave embarks with Frederic II. for the Holy Land; sickens and d. 1228—the landgraviate given to Henry, landgrave of Meissen, 1264—left as duchy of Saxony to the deposed elector, John Frederic, 1548—its Catholic bishoprics taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, 1631.

THURIUM, near the ruins of Sybaris in Magna Græcia, an Athenian colony planted at, by Lampon, B.C. 443. See **HERODOTUS**, and **LYSIAS**.—Saved by the consul, Fabricius, from the Lucanians, 282—taken by the Lucanians, 281—destroyed by Spartacus in the Servile War, 72.

THURKYL. See **THORKILL**.

THURLOW, Edward, b. 1732—solicitor-gen., March 30, 1770—attorney-general, Jan. 26, 1771—created lord Thurlow, and lord chancellor, June 8, 1778—resigns, April 9, 1783—reappointed, Dec. 23; retires from office, June 15, 1792—d. 1806.

THURLOW, Thomas, dean of Rochester, bp. of Lincoln, 1779—dean of St. Paul's, 1781—bp. of Durham, 1787—d. 1791.

THURN, count Von, heads the Bohemian Protestants against Ferdinand, to whom the crown had been resigned, 1618.

THUBOT, commander of a French privateer, lands at Carrickfergus, Feb. 21, 1760—re-embarks, is intercepted by captain Elliott, slain in the battle, and his ships taken, Feb. 28.

THURSTAN, archbp. of York, 1114—banished by Henry I. for receiving consecration from the pope, 1119—restored to his see, 1120—d. 1144.

THURTELL, John, executed for the murder of Wm. Weare, Jan. 9, 1824.

TRUTHUSCH, brother of Malek Shah, rebels in Syria and takes Damascus, 1080—defeats Soliman, the Seljukian sultan of Roum, who falls in the battle, 1086—Barkiarok, Malek Shah's son, recovers Syria from him, 1095.

THYESTES, k. of Mycenæ, B.C. 1286 (1218 C.)

THYMÆTES, k. of Athens, B.C. 1136 (1187 H., 1138 C.)

THYREA, war in, between the Argives and Lacedæmonians, B.C. 718.

TIBER, an inundation of the, destroys the Flaminian gate and the bridge of Antoninus, 791—naval battle of the; the Saracen pirates defeated at its mouth by the combined fleets of Naples, Gaeta, and Amalphi, 849.

TIBERIANUS, consul of Rome, 281—another, 291.

TIBERIAS, the city of, in Galilee, built by Herod the Tetrarch, 18—battle of; Saladin defeats Guy de Lusignan and takes him prisoner, 1187.

TIBERIUS I., emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, b. B.C. 41. See **LIVIA**.—Marriage of his mother to Octavius, 89—assumes the *toga virilis*, 27—sent to Armenia by his step-father, restores order and establishes Tigranes on the throne, 20—marries Vipsania, daughter of Agrippa; subdues the Rhæti and Vindelici, 15—consul of Rome, 13—employed against the Dalmatians and Pannonians; marries Livia, daughter of Augustus, 11. See **LIVIA**.—Succeeds Drusus, and concludes a general peace with the German tribes, 8—celebrates a triumph, consul II., 7—receives tribunitian power for five years; withdraws to Rhodes, where he studies philosophy under Theodorus of Gadara, 6—returns to Rome, A.D. 2—his mother uses her influence to secure for him the succession to the empire; he is adopted by Augustus, and himself adopts Germanicus; commands the Roman forces in

Germany, 4—the Dalmatians and Pannonians revolt during his absence, 5—is called to repress them while preparing to attack Marbod, chief of the Suevi, 6—returns to Germany, 10—assisted by his nephew, Germanicus, 11—leaves him to continue the war alone and returns to Rome; receives a triumph, 12—becomes emperor, and begins his reign by the murder of M. Agrippa, 14—Drusus, his son by Vipsania, quells a mutiny of the Pannonian legions, and Germanicus is successful against Arminius; Archelaus summoned to Rome, and Cappadocia made a Roman province, 15—jealous of Germanicus; recalls him, and Sejanus becomes his favourite; Vonones liberated and sent to Parthia, 16—sends Germanicus into the East, 17—Armenia subdued; consul III., 18—Germanicus poisoned at Antioch; Drusus defeats the Germans, and Marbod surrenders to him, 19—Tiberius retires into Campania; consul IV., 21—associates Drusus in the tribunitian power, but leaves the government in the hands of Sejanus, 22—who poisons Drusus, and plots to secure the throne for himself; Tiberius returns to Rome and punishes some provincial governors for extortion, 23—is urged by Sejanus to withdraw again and indulge in pleasure, 25—increases the prætorian bands, and constructs for them a fortified camp; goes again into Campania, and leaves Sejanus all powerful, who plots against Agrippina and her sons, 26—secludes himself in the island of Capræ; Sejanus oppresses the empire, 27—death of Livia, mother of Tiberius, 29—Agrippina and her son banished, 30—fall and death of Sejanus; Tiberius consul V., 31—Macro succeeds to the office and power of Sejanus, 32—Agrippina and her son, Drusus, put to death, 33—her youngest son, Caligula Cæsar, coalesces with Macro in ruling Tiberius, now in his dotage, 34—Tiberius d. at Misenum, March 16, 37.

TIBERIUS II., emperor of the East, a gen. of Justin, defeats the Avars in Thrace, 570—appointed Cæsar; concludes a truce with Chosroes; is defeated by the Avars on the Danube, 574—succeeds Justin as emperor, and enters into negotiations with Chosroes, 578—consul, 579—no consul for the next four years; gives his daughter, Constantina, in marriage to Maurice, and having proclaimed him heir to the empire, d. Aug. 4, 582.

TIBERIUS III., emperor of the East; the title taken by Absimar, an officer in the expedition, returning from the conquest of Carthage, proclaimed by the soldiers at Candia, arrives at Constantinople and deposes Leontius, 688—beheaded by

- Justinian II., when he recovers the throne, 708.
- TIBERIUS, son of Drusus the younger, put to death by his uncle, Caligula, 37.
- TIBULLUS, Aulus Albius, *b.* B.C. 50—accompanies Messalla into Aquitaine, and records his triumph in an ode, 27—*d.* 18.
- TIBUR, a township in the land of the Sabines, where Mecenas gives Horace a villa and farm, B.C. 38—Hadrian retires to a palace which he had built there, A.D. 137. See TIVOLI.
- TICHOONIUS writes a History of the Civil Wars of Rome, 891.
- TICINUM. See PAVIA.
- TICKELL, Thomas, *b.* 1686—*d.* 1740.
- TICONDEROGA, a French fort in Canada, repulse of gen. Abercrombie at, July 8, 1758—taken by the English, July 27, 1759—surprised by the American colonists, May 17, 1775.
- TIECK, Ludwig, *b.* 1753—his library sold, 1849—*d.* 1853.
- TIEFFEL, Johann von, grand-master of the Teutonic Order, 1489—1498.
- TIEPOLO, Bajamonte, endeavours to form a Guelf party at Venice, fails, and is expelled, 1309.
- TIEPOLO, Jacopo, doge of Venice, 1229—1249.
- TIEPOLO, Lorenzo, doge of Venice, 1268—1275.
- TIEPOLO, Pietro, podesta of the Milanese, son of Jacopo Tiepolo, doge of Venice, made prisoner by the emperor Fred. II. at the battle of Cortenuova, and put to death, 1237.
- TIERNEY, George, *b.* 1757—assists in drawing up the petition of the Friends of the People, 1793—enters parliament, 1796—fights a duel with Wm. Pitt, May 27, 1798—treasurer of the navy in the Addington ministry, June, 1806—resigns, 1804—president of the Board of Control in the Grey and Grenville ministry, 1806—dismissed with his colleagues, 1807—appointed master of the mint in the Canning ministry, 1827—*d.* 1830.
- TIERES ETAT. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, Nov. 1788.
- TIFERNUM, battle of; the Samnites gain a victory over the Romans, B.C. 306.
- TIGELLINUS, a court favourite, made prætorian prefect by Nero, 63.
- TIGER, steamer, wrecked and burnt near Odessa, May 12, 1854.
- TIGLATH PILESER, *k.* of Nineveh, or Assyria, B.C. 747—conquers Damascus, 738.
- TIGRANES, *k.* of Armenia, B.C. 96—expels Ariobarzanes from Cappadocia, 90—invited by the people and made king of Syria, 88—Antiochus applies to Rome for assistance against him; Appian Claudius sent to learn his intentions, 74—he declares against Rome, 70—defeat-
- ed by Lucullus, 69—submits to Pompey, 66—at war with Phraates III., king of Parthia, 64—*d.* 56.
- TIGRANES II., *k.* of Armenia, B.C. 20—10.
- TIGRANOCERTA taken by Lucullus, B.C. 69.
- TIGRIA, the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia; celebrated in history for the imperial cities built on its banks. See NINEVEH, BELEUCIA, CTESIPHON, and BAGDAD.—Descended in triumph by Trajan, A.D. 117—Mistheus drives the Persians beyond it, 242—Diocletian acquires five provinces on its left bank by his treaty with Narses, 298—crossed by Julian to invade Assyria, 363—recrossed by Jovian, and the five provinces abandoned, 363—crossed by Heraclius, 625—by Said, 637—by the Carismians, 1232—the navigation explored by English steamers, 1838.
- TIGRIS, an American slave, seized by Mr. Jackson, March 2, 1841.
- TIGURINI, a Celtic tribe, in Helvetia, join the Cimbr and Teutones, and defeat Cassius, consul of Rome, B.C. 107—invade Gaul, 72.
- TILBURY, church built by Sigebert, *k.* of Essex, 659—fort erected, 1145—a camp formed at, by qu. Elisabeth, to resist the threatened Spanish invasion, 1588—railway from London, opened, 1850.
- TILBERT, bp. of Hexham, 780—789.
- TILLEMONT, Le Nain de, *b.* 1637—one of the Society of Port Royal, writes the *Memoires Ecclesiastiques*, which he does not live to complete; *d.* 1698.
- TILLOCH, Dr. Alexander, *b.* 1759—continues Nicholson's *Philosophical Journal*, 1806—*d.* 1825.
- TILLOTSON, John, *b.* 1630—dean of St. Paul's; clerk of the closet to Wm. and Mary, 1689—archbp. of Canterbury, May 31, 1691—*d.* Nov. 23, 1694.
- TILLY, count, gen. of the Catholic League, is defeated at Wiesloch by count Mansfeld; devastates the palatinate of the Rhine, 1622—defeats Christian IV., *k.* of Denmark, at Lutzen, 1636—takes Magdeburg, and orders a cruel massacre of the inhabitants, May 10, 1631—defeated and taken prisoner by Gustavus Adolphus, *k.* of Sweden, 1631—restored to liberty, encounters the Swedes on the river Lech, is totally routed, and *d.* of his wounds, 1632.
- TILPIN, or Turpin, bp. of Rheims, present at the council of Rome, 769—writes his romances, 818.
- TILSIT, on the Niemen, Napoleon arrives at, June 22, 1807—and concludes the treaty by which Alexander I. of Russia joins the continental system, July 8.
- TIMÆUS, bp. of Antioch, 272—280.
- TIMÆUS of Sicily, *f.* B.C. 270—his history, which is lost, came down to this time, where that of Polybius begins, 265.

- TIMAGENES** is brought from Alexandria to Rome by Gabinus, B.C. 65.
- TIMARCHIDES**, Athenian archon; B.C. 447.
- TIMARIUS**, Fl., consul of Rome, 389—banished to the Oasis by the arts of Eutropius, 398.
- TIMBUCTOO**, in the interior of Africa, reached by Laing, who is murdered on his return, 1826—reached by Dr. Barth, Sept. 17, 1853.
- TIMES**, the, newspaper, first printed by steam, Nov. 28, 1814—its first double sheet appears, Jan. 19, 1829—conspiracy to defraud the principal bankers of Europe detected and exposed by it, 1841—stereotyped, 1868.
- TIMOLES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 441.
- TIMOLES**, in his comedies, ridicules many Athenians for having taken bribes from Harpalus, B.C. 324.
- TIMOCRATES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 384.
- TIMOCRATES**, the Rhodian, employed by Tithraustes to form a league in Greece against Sparta, B.C. 395.
- TIMOFEEV**, Jermak. See **SIBERIA**.
- TIMOLAUS**, son of Odenathus and Zenobia, one of the Thirty Tyrants, 267—taken with his mother to Rome, 273.
- TIMOLXON** of Corinth undertakes his Sicilian expedition, B.C. 344—defeats the Carthaginians, gains possession of Syracuse, and banishes Dionysius the Younger to Corinth, 343—governs well and wisely at Syracuse, 342—defeats the Carthaginians near the Crimæus in Sicily, 339—d. 337.
- TIMOSTHENES**, Athenian archon, B.C. 478.
- TIMOSTHENES**, a naval commander in the service of Ptolemy Philadelphus, writes on nautical geography, B.C. 262.
- TIMOTHEUS**, the son of Conon, commander of the Athenian fleet at Corcyra, B.C. 374—prosecuted for misconducting the war, acquitted, but retires into Asia, 373—repulsed by the Olynthians when trying to regain Amphipolis for the Athenians, 360—commands an Athenian expedition against Eubœa, 358—condemned to pay a fine of 100 talents, retires from Athens to Chalcis, and d. there, 354.
- TIMOTHEUS**, poet and musician, son of Terpander, B.C. 454—fl., 398—d. 367.
- TIMOTHEUS**, or Timothy, I. to IV. See **ALEXANDRIA**, bishops of, Nos. 24, 29, 30, 37.
- TIMOTHEUS**, bp. of Constantinople, 511—518.
- TIMOTHEUS** of Gaza, writes on Natural History, 494.
- TIMOTHY**. See **TIMOTHEUS**.
- TIMOUR**, or Tamerlane, b. May 7, 1336—his first campaign against the Irakians, 1357—takes Samarcand and conquers Maverainaher, or Transoxiana, 1369—the Desht-Jittah, or Gêtes, begin to show their jealousy of him, 1362—his first campaign against them in Maverainaher, 1363—he quarrels with his brother-in-law, Houssein, 1365—defeats Houssein, and retires to Balkh, 1366—after a short reconciliation and a defeat of the Gêtes, war is renewed between them; Timour takes Balkh, Houssein is made prisoner, and put to death by Timour's chiefs, 1367—he conquers the Gêtes, and is sovereign of Balkh; the chiefs all submit to him, 1368—the Gêtes invade Maverainaher, but retire on his approach; the Carismians resist him, 1370—they submit, 1372—he invades Persia, 1380—conquers Turkistan, 1383—Georgia, 1386—attacks the Golden Horde in Kapzak, 1392—takes Delhi, and returns from the conquest of Hindostan to Samarcand, 1399—invades Syria, and sacks Aleppo, 1400—takes Damascus and Bagdad, 1401—invades Asia Minor; defeats sultan Bajazet I. in the great battle of Angora, and takes him prisoner, July 28, 1402—returns to Samarcand, and celebrates his triumph, 1404—on his march to China d. at Otrar, April 1; his vast conquests fall to pieces, 1405.
- TIMOGENUS**, prætor of the Achæans, B.C. 221.
- TIN**. See **BRITAIN**; **CORNWALL**, and **STANNARY COURTS**.
- TINCHEBRAY**, battle of; Henry I. of England defeats his brother, Robert, and takes him prisoner, 1106.
- TINDAL**, Matthew, d. 1733.
- TINDAL**, sir Nicholas Conyngham, b. 1772—appointed solicitor-gen., 1826—chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1829—d. 1846.
- TINTORETTO**, b. 1512—d. 1594.
- TIPPOO SAIB**, son of Hyder Ali, succeeds him in the kingdom of Mysore, Dec. 11, 1782—defeats and kills gen. Matthews, 1783—agrees to the treaty of Mangalore, 1784—war with the English, 1790—defeated, May 15, 1791—totally defeated by lord Cornwallis and gen. Abercrombie; he concludes a treaty of peace, and gives his sons as hostages, March 19, 1792—his sons restored to him, March 29, 1794—leagues with the French, and again takes up arms, 1798—is killed at the storming of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799.
- TIRHAKA**, k. of Egypt, about B.C. 700 B.
- TIRIDATES**, k. of Armenia, son of Chosroes, conveyed when an infant to Rome after the conquest of his country by the Persians, 262—restored by Diocletian, 289—expelled by Narses, 296—again restored after the victory of Galerius, and his dominions enlarged, 296—d. 342.
- TIRIDATES**, or Arsaces II., k. of Parthia,

- succeeds his father, Arsaces I., B.C. 248—conquers Hyrcania, 244—concludes an alliance with Bactria, 243—is attacked by Seleucus Callinicus, 238—defeats him, and takes him prisoner, 236—attacked by Antiochus the Great, 212—d. 211.
- TIRIDATES**, son of Vonones I., raises a rebellion in Parthia against his grandfather, Phraates IV., is defeated and takes refuge at Rome, B.C. 25—ambassadors from Parthia demand the reditution of him, which Augustus refuses, 23.
- TIRIDATES**, son of Vonones II., fails in an attempt to dethrone Artabanus II. in Parthia, 36—receives royal power in Armenia from the Roman gen. Corbulo, 58—crowned at Rome by Nero, 66.
- TIRO**, M. Tullius, Cicero's freedman and pupil, writes a life of the orator, and other works, B.C. 5.
- TIBOL**. See **TYBOL**.
- TIRYNS**, the sons of Hercules expelled from, B.C. 1222 (1209 C.)
- TISAMENES**, son of Orpestes, k. of Lacedæmon, B.C. 1123—expelled by Aristodemus, 1103.
- TISAMENUS**, son of Thersander, k. of Thebes, B.C. 1192.
- TISICRATES**, Olympic victor, B.C. 496.
- TISIPHONUS** succeeds Alexander of Phææ, B.C. 359—succeeded by Lycophron, 352.
- TISSAPHERNES**, Persian gen., makes an armistice with Dercylidas, B.C. 397—put to death, 395.
- TITCHFIELD**, a seat of the earl of Southampton, Charles I. escapes to, from Hampton Court, Nov. 12, 1647.
- TITCHFIELD**, marquis of, second title given to Henry, duke of Portland, 1718.
- TITHE BILL** (Ireland), passed by the Commons and rejected by the Lords, Aug. 11, 1834—brought in by lord Morpeth, April 25, 1836—its Appropriation Clause carried, and the Bill read a second time by the Commons, June 3; the Appropriation Clause rejected by the Lords, July 25; their amendments rejected by the Commons, and the Bill lost, Aug. 2; the fifth Bill brought in by lord Morpeth, May 1, 1837—again defeated by the Lords.
- TITHE COMMUTATION BILL** (England), introduced, Feb. 9; passed, Aug. 13, 1836.
- TITHES**, ordained by Moses for the Levites, about B.C. 1490—by Zoroaster for the Magi, *time uncertain*; the payment of, decreed by the council of Duren, on the Roer, 779—said to have been first granted in England by Ethelwulf, 855.
- TITHES**. See **NEWTOWN BARRY**.
- TITHRAUSTES** succeeds Tissaphernes as Persian gen., B.C. 395. See **TIMOCRATES**.
- TITIAE**, the painter, b. 1477—d. of the plague, 1576.
- TITIANUS**, consul of Rome, 127—another, 245—another, II., 301.
- TITIANUS**, Atilius, put to death for a conspiracy against the emperor, M. Aurelius, 156.
- TITIANUS**, L. Salv. Otho, consul of Rome, 52.
- TITIANUS**, Tl. Fabius, consul of Rome, 337—prefect of Rome, 339—prætorian prefect of Gaul, 343.
- TITTIUS**, M., defeats Sextus Pompeius, takes him prisoner, and puts him to death, B.C. 35.
- TITLES**, armorial bearings, and seigniorial distinctions abolished in France, June 19, 1790.
- TITURIUS** defeated by the Eburones during Cæsar's absence in Britain, B.C. 54.
- TITUS**, emperor of Rome, son of Vespasian, b. Dec. 30, 41—serves in the East, 67—on his father's departure marches from Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and conquers Judæa; sets Josephus at liberty, Sept. 8, 70—Volagases, k. of Parthia, sends ambassadors to him, and a crown of gold; meets Apollonius of Tyana; has a joint triumph with Vespasian, 71—becomes emperor, 79—restores the city of Rome after the fire; relieves the sufferers; dedicates the Colosseum; erects splendid baths, his arch, and other edifices, 80—d. Sept. 13, 81.
- TITUS**, Paul's Epistle to, written, 61.
- TITUS**, bp. of Bostra, 348—accused of fomenting discord between Christians and Jews, is expelled, 362—restored, 363.
- TITULUS**, son of Uffa, k. of East Anglia, 578—599.
- TIVERTON**, in Devonshire, taken by sir Thos. Fairfax, Oct. 19, 1645—nearly destroyed by fire, June 5, 1731—riot at, against the introduction of Irish worsted yarns, Jan. 16, 1750—destructive fire at, Aug. 3, 1794.
- TIVOLI**. See **TIBUR**.—Pope Honorius III. retires to, from Rome, 1226.
- TIKPOLEMUS**, Athenian archon, B.C. 463 C.
- TOBA**. See **THUEBA**.
- TOBACCO**, use of, first known in Europe, 1535—introduced into England by the Virginian colonists brought back by sir Walter Raleigh, 1586—first taxed, 1614—forbidden to be cultivated in England, 1694—the tax on it produces (including snuff) £5,210,116 8s. 5d., in the year ended March 31, 1857—quantity imported, 43,643,234 lbs., in 1857.
- TOBAGO**, a West India island, first occupied by the Dutch, 1642—often taken and retaken by the English and French, and finally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, 1814—population 14,373, in 1851.
- TOBIAS**, bp. of Rochester, 698—d. 737.
- TOD**, Lieut.-colonel James, the Indian historian, b. 1783—d. 1836.

- TOGA VIRILIS**, assumed by Tiberius, B.C. 27—by Nero, A.D. 51—by Commodus, 175—by Caracalla, 201.
- TOGGENBURG**. See SWITZERLAND.
- TOGRUL BEG** (called by the Greeks Tangrolipix), grandson of Seljuk, expels the Gaznevites and conquers Persia, 1038—expels the Bowides from Bagdad, 1055—*d.* 1063.
- TOICHARES**, k. of Egypt, about B.C. 3600, *Leps.*
- TOKAY**, in Hungary, vines are planted at, 1850—taken from the Turks, 1685.
- TOKENS**, silver. See BANK OF ENGLAND.
- TOLA**, judge of Israel, B.C. 1233 (1308 H., 1301 C.)
- TOLAND**, John, *b.* 1670—defends the doctrine of Spinoza, 1719—*d.* 1722.
- TOLBIAC**, or Zülptich, battle of; Clovis defeats the Allemanni, 496.
- TOLEDO**, the capital of the Visigothic kingdom in Spain, 554. See COUNCILS.—Surprised by the sons of Yusef, but soon recovered by Abderahman, 759—Hixem Ben Adra rebels in, 760—again recovered by Abderahman from the insurgents, 765—surrendered by Abdallah, 789—declares in favour of Suleiman and Abdallah, 797—massacre at, by order of the Wali Amru, 805—revolts, 828—surrenders, 838—again revolts, 852—besieged by Muhamad, 853—blockaded by Muhamad's son, Almondhir, 854—the people drive their besiegers back to Talavera, but are compelled to retire within their own walls, 855—Toledo submits to Muhamad, 858—taken by Calib, son of Omar Ben Hafsun, 883—though defeated, he still keeps possession, 908—Toledo submits to Abderahman III., 927—Ferdinand I., k. of Castile, extends his conquests to, 1046—Alfonso VI., k. of Castile, enters the kingdom of, 1061—lays siege to, 1063—taken by him, 1064—Ali Ben Yusef repulsed in the siege of, 1109—threatened by the Moors, 1196—Sancho II., k. of Portugal, *d.* at, 1248—Sancho IV., k. of Castile, *d.* at, April 25, 1295—University founded, 1499.
- TOLEDO**, Pedro, the Spanish governor of Milan, attacks Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, 1615, 1616, 1618—he is recalled by Philip III., k. of Spain, 1618.
- TOLEDO**, the archbp. of, conspires in favour of Alfonso and Isabella of Castile, 1464.
- TOLEDO**, the archbp. of, is accused of heresy, and imprisoned, 1559—brought to the castle of S. Angelo, 1567—condemned by the Inquisition, 1568.
- TOLENTINO**, treaty of, between the French republic and the pope, Feb. 19, 1797—battle of; Murat, defeated by the Austrians, escapes to Corsica, May 3, 1815.
- TOLER**, John. See NORBURY, lord.
- TOLERATION**, edict of, by Antoninus Pius, 151—by Constantine and Licinius, 313—Act, for the relief of English dissenters, passed, June 19, 1689—proclaimed by the emperor Joseph II. in his hereditary States, 1781—in France, Aug. 24, 1789.
- TOLFA**, near Civita Vecchia, John di Castriot establishes alum works at, 1459.
- TOLMIDES**, sent from Athens to assist the Egyptians, B.C. 455—killed at Coronea, 447.
- TOLOSA**, Navas de, battle of the; the Christians defeat Mohamad, the caliph of Spain, July 16, 1212.
- TOLSTOY**, the Russian diplomatist, under the mediation of England and Holland, concludes a definitive peace with Turkey, 1713.
- TOLUMNIUS**, k. of the Veientes, slain by Corn. Cosus, B.C. 437.
- TOMI**, a Milesian colony, founded, B.C. 633—capital of Lower Moesia, and place of Ovid's exile, A.D. 8—attacked by Balan and defended by Priscus, 598.
- TOMLINE**. See PRETTYMAN, George.
- TOMMASO**, count of Savoy, 1188—1233.
- TOMMASO**, prince of Savoy, son of duke Charles Emanuel I., contends for the regency during the minorities of his nephews, Francis Hyacinth, 1637, and Charles Emanuel II., 1638. See CHAS. EMANUEL II., duke of Savoy.
- TONE**, Theobald Wolfe, an Irish insurgent, condemned by court-martial, kills himself, Oct. 1798.
- TONGUE**, Dr. Ezrael, combines with Titus Oates, and accuses the Jesuits of a conspiracy, called the "Popish Plot," 1678.
- TONNAGE**. See TUNNAGE.
- TONNERRE**, the count of, slain at Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
- TÖNNINGEN**, the Swedish general, Steinbock, surrenders at, with his army, to the Danes, 1713—the inlet for British trade with the continent, after the French occupation of Germany, 1806—taken by the Danes from the rebel army, Aug. 10, 1850—the Holsteiners attempt to recover it, and are repulsed, Sept. 30; railway from, to Flensburg, ! Oct. 25, 1854.
- TONOSOMACHUS**, or Sardanapalus, k. of Nineveh or Assyria, B.C. 818.
- TONSON**, Jacob, the elder, the noted bookseller, *d.* 1738.
- TONSTALL**, or Tunstall, Cuthbert, master of the Rolls, 1516—dean of Salisbury; bp. of London, 1522—of Durham, 1530—buys up and burns Tyndal's translation of the New Testament, 1534—deprived of his see, 1552—reinstalled, 1553—again deprived, by qu. Elizabeth, 1559—*d.* Nov. 18.
- TONTINE**, a gambling on lives, in which

- the survivor is the winner, invented in Italy by Lorenzo Tonti, and adopted in France, 1668.
- TOOKE, HORNE.** See **HORNE**, the Rev. John.
- TOORANDOKHT**, daughter of Chosroes II., qu. of Persia, 629—631.
- TOPLITZ**, congress of ministers at, to repress the revolutionary spirit, 1833.
- TORRELO**, leader of the Ghibelins at Ferrara, 1150—1195.
- TORRELO**, Giacomo, leader, 1241—1264. See **FERRARA**, and **SALINGUERRA**.
- TORRELO**, Guido, appointed by the duke of Milan to command the Genoese fleet sent to assist Joanna II., qu. of Naples, 1423—saves Francesco Sforza, when accused of treachery, 1428.
- TORGAU**, league of, in support of the Reformation, 1526—Articles of, drawn up by Luther, 1530—battle of; the Austrian general, Daun, defeated by Frederic of Prussia, Nov. 3, 1760.
- TORRES**, a term used originally to designate the Irish Roman Catholics, who, after being deprived of their lands, subsisted by plunder; in the time of Charles II. it is first applied, by their opponents, to the court party, who make the maintenance of the royal prerogative their prime object, about 1678—he forms a cabinet, in which they are equally balanced with their opponents, the Whigs, 1679. See **WHIGS**.—They unite with their adversaries to expel Jas. II., 1688—dissent from asserting that he had broken the "original compact between king and people," but finally give way, and concur in the Declaration of Rights, 1689—prevail in the House of Commons elected, 1690—some of them object to the limitations of the royal prerogative in the new oaths of allegiance and supremacy, refuse to take them, are called Non-jurors, and deprived of their offices in Church and State, 1691—lose their majority in the new House of Commons, 1695—gain an entire ascendancy over queen and people by means of the Sacheverel agitation, and fill all the offices in the State, 1710—dismissed by George I., 1714—remain generally out of place till the accession of George III., 1760—favoured at court, maintain an obstinate struggle for power, with varying success, till their complete triumph, 1783—acquire great additional strength from the alarm created by the French Revolution, 1790—are joined by many frightened Whigs, supported by large majorities of Lords and Commons, adopt many arbitrary proceedings, and attempt to curtail the liberties of the people by prosecutions for constructive treason, in which they fail, 1794—give way to the "Talents" ministry, 1806—recalled by the
- k., 1807—rule in the full pride of power, till the progress of public opinion, the death of the marquis of Londonderry, and the accession of Canning to office, begin to modify their principles, 1822—give way to the general demand for Catholic emancipation, 1829—lose their influence and retire, 1830—resist the Reform Bill in vain, 1831—and other changes, 1833—their return to office deprecated by a meeting of metropolitan electors, 1834—their ancient principles softened down to the spirit of the times by sir Robert Peel, 1841—1846—cannot sustain the earl of Derby in office, 1852—virtually abandoned by him and his colleagues, 1858.
- TORRESKEY**, in Lindey, the Danes winter in, 878.
- TORMENTOSO.** See **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.
- TORO**, battle of; Ferdinand of Castile defeats Alfonso V. of Portugal, 1476.
- TORONTO**, battle of; the rebels in Upper Canada defeated by sir Francis Head, Jan. 5, 1838.
- TORQUATUS**, consul of Rome, 148.
- TORQUATUS**, Aul. Manlius, consul of Rome, B.C. 164.
- TORQUATUS**, C. Bellinius, consul of Rome, 124—another, 143.
- TORQUATUS**, D. Jun. Silanus, consul of Rome, 53.
- TORQUATUS**, L. Manlius, consul of Rome, B.C. 65.
- TORQUATUS**, L. Nonius Asprenas, consul of Rome, II., 128.
- TORQUATUS**, Jun. Silanus, put to death by Nero, 65.
- TORQUATUS**, T. Manlius, consul of Rome, B.C. 347; II. 344; III. 340—condemns his son to death for a breach of discipline, 340—others, 299, 235, II. 224, and 165.
- TORRE**, Martin della, appointed chief of the Milanese, 1257—1263. See **MILAN**.
- TORRE**, Philip della, brother of Martin, elected to succeed him, 1263—d. 1265.
- TORRE**, Napoleon della, lord of Milan, 1265—raises the Gualf family of Fiastraga to power in Lodi, 1269—defeated and made prisoner by the Visconti, who establish their power in Milan, 1277.
- TORRE**, Guido della, restores the power of the family in Milan, 1302—finally expelled, 1307.
- TORRENS**, archdeacon, b. 1768—d. 1851.
- TORRENS**, major-general sir Henry, d. 1838.
- TORRENS**, general Arthur Wellesley, b. 1809—d. 1855.
- TORRES VEDRAS**, lines of, occupied by lord Wellington, Oct. 10, 1810.
- TORRÀ**, a principality in Sardinia. See **ENZIO**, and **ADELAIDE** of Sardinia.
- TORRICELLI**, Evangelico, inventor of the barometer, d. 1647.
- TORRILLOS**, Don José María, treacherously

- enticed from his asylum at Gibraltar, is shot with his companions at Malaga, Dec. 4, 1831. See **BOYD**, Mr.
- TORRINGTON**, earl of, second title of Geo. Monk, duke of Albemarle, 1660. Extinct in his son, Christopher, 1688.
- TORRINGTON**, Arthur Herbert, created earl of, May 29, 1689. See **HERRERT**, admiral. — Lord high admiral, 1689 — commands an English and Dutch fleet, and is defeated by the French admiral, Tourville, off Beachy Head, June 30, 1690 — deprived of his command, and shut up in the Tower, Aug. 9; tried and acquitted, but dismissed the service, Dec. 19. Title extinct, 1716.
- TORRINGTON**, Thomas Newport, a lord of the treasury, created baron, 1716. Title extinct, 1719.
- TORRINGTON**, sir George Byng created viscount, Sept. 9, 1721. See **BYNG**, sir Geo. — Lord high admiral, 1727 — d. 1733.
- TORRINGTON**, George, viscount, appointed governor of Ceylon, 1844 — recalled, 1850 — charges of misgovernment brought against him rejected by a vote of the House of Commons, May 29, 1851.
- TORSTENSON**, Swedish general, arrives in Germany with reinforcements, and succeeds general Banner, 1641 — defeats the Austrians at Breitenfeld, penetrates into Moravia, and takes Olmütz, 1642 — conquers Holstein, 1643 — defeats Gallas in Jutland, and reoccupies Bohemia, 1644 — gains another victory at Jankow, 1645.
- TORTONA**, taken by Frederic I., emperor of Germany, 1155 — the Milanese repair its fortifications, 1156 — taken by the papal legate, 1323.
- TORTOSA**, Saracens land at, from Africa, 767 — besieged by the Franks, 807 — delivered by Abderahman, 808 — the harbour is improved by Abderahman III., 944 — reduced by Raymond of Barcelona and the Genoese, 1148 — taken by marshal Suchet, Jan. 2, 1811.
- TORTURE**, Judicial, sanctioned in France by a law of Louis XIV., 1670 — abolished in Austria by Maria Theresa, 1772 — in Sweden, by Gustavus III., 1786 — in France, by the National Assembly, 1789.
- TORY**. See **TORIES**.
- TORYMBUS**, Olympic victor, B.C. 460.
- TOSTIG**, son of Godwin, earl of Kent, marries Judith, daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders; created earl of Northumberland, 1056 — accompanies Aldred, bp. of York, to Rome, and compels the pope to confirm his appointment to that see, by threatening to stop the payment of Peter's pence, 1061 — during his absence, Northumberland is attacked by Malcolm of Scotland, 1061 — defeats the Welsh, 1063 — takes flight from an insurrection in Northumberland to Flanders, 1065 — lands at Scarborough with an army of Flemings and Norwegians; totally routed at Stanford Bridge, by Harold, and slain, Sept. 25, 1066.
- TOTILA**, or Badvila, on the death of Hildibald, elected k. of the Ostrogoths, 541 — recovers a great part of Italy, 542 — Naples surrenders to him; he then advances against Rome, 543 — takes Asculum and Spoletum, and lays siege to Rome, 545 — Rome betrayed to him, Dec. 17, 546 — retaken by Belisarius, who repulses him three times, 547 — Ruscica surrenders to Totila, 548 — joined by Ilauph, and captures Rome a second time, 549 — Ariminum, Tarentum, and Rhegium submit to him, 549 — prepares to invade Sicily, 550 — restores the senate at Rome, 551 — defeated and slain by Narses, 552.
- TOTT**, baron De. See **DE TOTT**.
- TOTTENHAM**, Frugality Bank, established by Priscilla Wakefield, gives rise to Savings' banks, 1804.
- TOUSSAINT L'OUVREURE** heads the revolt of the blacks in St. Domingo, 1794 — is captured by Leclerc, and sent to France, 1802.
- TOULON**, the French admiral, Tourville, retires to, from Barcelona, on the approach of the British, under admiral Russell, 1694 — bombarded by sir Cloudeley Shovel, the duke of Savoy, and prince Eugene, Aug. 1707 — naval battle off, Feb. 8-10, 1744. See **LESSROC**, Richard, and **MATTHEWS**, Thomas. — Surrendered to lord Hood, Aug. 28, 1793 — evacuated by him, Dec. 19.
- TOULOUSE**, residence of the Visigothic kings, 418 — taken by Clovis, 507 — battle of; the Saracen invader, Zama, defeated by Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, 721. See **RAYMOND**, count of. — The county of, claimed by Henry II. of England, 1159 — refuses to admit Simon de Montfort, and recalls count Raymond, 1217. See **RAYMOND**, count of. — Montfort is killed at the siege of, 1218 — Amaury de Montfort cedes his claims on, to Louis VIII., 1224 — the council of Bourges decrees another crusade against, 1225 — Louis VIII. prosecutes it, 1226 — Gregory IX. establishes tribunals of the Inquisition at, 1232 — Philip III., k. of France, inherits the remainder of the county of, east of the Rhone, 1271 — the duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt, holds a court of minstrels at, 1381 — judicial murder of Calas at, 1762. See **CALAS**. — Battle of; Wellington defeats Soult, April 10, 1814.
- TOULOUSE**, the count of, expels the Saracens from Oranges, 794.
- TOULOUSE**, the count of, natural son of Louis XIV., legitimized, and declared capable of inheriting the crown, 1714.

TOULONIDES, possess Egypt, 868—Egypt is recovered from them by Al Mubtata's general, Mohammad, 905.

TOURAINNE. See TOURS.

TOURNAMENT, poetical, held in Almansor's palace, 991—of arms, at Paris, when Geoffrey, son of Henry II. of England, is killed, 1185—at Windsor, by Edward III., 1344—in London, between the marshal of Hainault and the earl of Somerset, 1409—in the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520—at Paris, when Henry II., k. of France, is mortally wounded, which causes such exhibitions to be discontinued, 1559—attempts revival of them by the earl of Eglington, 1839.

TOURNAY, besieged by Edward III., 1340—surrenders to Henry VIII., Sept. 23, 1513—sir Edward Poyning's made gov., and Wolsey, bp.; restored to Francis I., who compensates Wolsey by a pension, 1518—taken by the emperor Charles V., 1521—joins the revolt of the Netherlands, 1566—resists the duke of Parma, 1579—submits to him, 1583—taken by Louis XIV., 1667—the town capitulates to Marlborough, June 27; and the citadel, Sept. 2, 1709—one of the fortresses garrisoned by the Dutch under the Barrier treaty, 1715—taken by the French, 1792—battle of, or of St. Amand; the French defeated by the British and Austrians, May 8, 1798.

TOURNESFORT publishes his *Elements of Botany*, 1694—d. 1708.

TOURS, the Caesarodunum and Turones of the Romans, afterwards capital of Touraine, battle of; great overthrow of the Saracens by Charles Martel, 732—council of, called by Charlemagne, to regulate the church, 813—taken by the Danes, 853—council of, 1163. See COUNCILS.—Acknowledges prince Arthur's right to succeed his father, Geoffrey, in Bretagne, 1199—Philip IV. assembles the States General at, to sanction his proceedings against the Templars, 1306—Isabella of Bavaria, qu. of France, is imprisoned at, 1417. See ISABELLA.—Truce with Charles VII. concluded at, by the earl of Suffolk, 1443—council called at, by Maximilian and Louis XII., 1510—removed to Pisa, and thence to Milan; its members excommunicated by pope Julius II., 1511—railway from Paris opened, March 25, 1846—statue of Des Cartes erected, Sept. 12, 1853.

TOURVILLE, Comte de, the French admiral, defeats an English and Dutch fleet off Beachy-head, June 30, 1690—defeated at La Hogue, by admiral Russell, May 19, 1692—defeats Rooke, and captures part of his convoy off Cape St. Vincent, May 18, 1693—is driven from before Barcelona by Russell, 1694—d. 1701.

TOUSHI, son of Dashingis-khan, sent to conquer Kipzak, 1219.

TOWCESTER, one of the fortresses constructed by Edw. the Elder and his sister, Ethelfleda, 914—Danes are repulsed by her in an attempt to destroy it, 921.

TOWER OF LONDON, founded by Wm. I., 1078—completed by Wm. II., 1098—Henry VI. is imprisoned in the, 1464—again, and d. there, believed to have been murdered, 1471—supposed murder of Edw. V. and his brother, 1485—chapel burnt, 1512—Anne Boleyn conveyed to, May 2, 1536—the princess Elizabeth sent there, 1554—sir Thos. Overbury murdered, Sept. 16, 1613—White Tower rebuilt, 1638—occupied by parliamentary forces, 1642—the Great Armoury burnt, Oct. 30, 1841—new barracks erected on its site, 1844—the Record Office at, closed, 1856.

TOWER, the leaning, of Pisa, erected, 1174.

TOWERS, Dr., b. 1737—d. 1799.

TOWN COUNCILS. See MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

TOWNLEY MARBLES purchased for the British Museum, 1813.

TOWNSHEND, sir Horatio, created lord, 1661—viscount, 1682—d. 1687.

TOWNSHEND, Charles, viscount, b. 1674—plenipotentiary with Marlborough to negotiate at the Hague for peace with France, 1709—the treaty broken off; he remains there as ambassador, 1710—secretary of State 1714—in conjunction with Robert Walpole, leads the administration, Oct. 12, 1715—appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland; does not go over, and is dismissed from his office of secretary, 1717—president of the council, 1720—secretary again, 1731—retires from public life, 1730—d. 1738.

TOWNSHEND, the hon. Charles, b. 1725—treasurer of the chamber, 1756—first lord of Trade, 1763—paymaster-gen., 1765—chancellor of the Exchequer, 1766—d. Sept. 4, 1767.

TOWNSHEND, the hon. Geo., b. 1724—serves at Dettingen, 1743—at Fontenoy, 1745—at Culloden, 1746—at Quebec, 1759—80—lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance, 1763—succeeds as fourth viscount, 1764—lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1767—1772—master-gen. of the Ordnance, 1772—1782—again, 1783—created marquis, 1786—field-marshal, 1796—d. 1807.

TOWNSHEND, Thomas, joint-paymaster, 1767—secretary at war, March 18; and of State for foreign affairs, July 13, 1782—created baron Sydney, 1783—d. 1800.

TOWNSHEND, Charles, vice-treasurer in Ireland, 1777—created lord Bayning, 1797.

TOWNSHEND, George, baron Ferrers of Chartley, created earl of the county of

Leicester, May 18, 1784—inherits the title of marquis Townshend, 1807—*d.* 1811.

TOWNSHEND, lord John, joint-paymaster gen. in the Talents' ministry, 1806.

TOWNSHEND, George Ferrers, fourth marquis, *b.* 1779—*d.* 1856.

TOWTON, battle of; the Lancastrians totally defeated, March 29, 1461.

TRACHALUS, Galerius, consul of Rome, 68.

TRACHONDAS, sent by Basiliscus with Illus, against the emperor Zeno, besieges him in Isauria, 476—conducts him to Constantinople, and restores him to the throne, 477—consul of Rome (called Trocondus), 482.

TRACHONITIS, a province of Judæa, placed under the jurisdiction of the tetrarch Agrippa, 55.

TRACTARIANS, or Puseyites. See PUSEY, Dr. E. B.

TRADE. See BRITISH MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, Treaty of.

TRADE, Board of. See BOARD.

TRADES' UNION, of London, petitions in favour of the Dorchester labourers, April 21; of Oldham, causes riots, April 15, 1834.

TRADONITO, Pietro, doge of Venice, 837—assassinated, 864.

TRAFALGAR, battle of; the combined French and Spanish fleets destroyed by lord Nelson, Oct. 21, 1805. See NELSON, Horatio.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, tumult in, March 6, 1848—statues of Dr. Jenner and gen. sir C. J. Napier placed in, 1857.

TRAGEDY first exhibited at Athens by Thespis, *b.c.* 535—Æschylus obtains the prize for, 484—Sophocles, 468—Aristarchus writes, 454—Euripides obtains the highest prize, 441—Euphorion, son of Æschylus, obtains the first prize against Euripides and Sophocles, 431—prize awarded to Agathon, 416—Latin, attempted by Seneca, *a.d.* 60—modern, introduced in Portugal by Gil Vicente, 1560—"Gorboduc," the first English, 1561—"Cleopatra" of Etienne Jodelle, the first French, 1552—"Medea," of La Perouse, the first in rhyming Alexandrines, about 1600. See DRAMA and COMEDY.

TRAJAN, M. Ulpius, emperor of Rome, *b.* Sept. 18, 56—instructed by Plutarch, 76—consul of Rome, 91—adopted by Nerva, 97—succeeds him, and is consul II., 98—returns from Colonia Agripina; makes his entry into Rome, and gives money to the people and the army; patronizes Dio Pruseus, but neglects Martial, 99—condemns and banishes Marius Priscus for extortion in Africa: Pliny, the *Younger*, pronounces a panegyric; consul III., 100—discontinues the annual payment to the Dacians; they invade the Roman provinces,

but are repulsed by him; consul IV., 110—compels the Dacians to make peace; returns to Rome, celebrates a triumph; constructs the harbour of Centumcellæ; and appoints Pliny pro-consul of Bithynia, 108—again at war with the Dacians; consul V., 104—his bridge over the Danube made by Apollodorus of Damascus, 105—Cornelius Palma conquers part of Arabia; end of the Dacian war, and second triumph of Trajan, 106—drains the Pontine marshes, and makes a road through them; constructs the harbour of Ancona, and founds schools; third persecution of Christians, 107—makes the road from Beneventum to Brundisium, 109—completes the works in the Pontine marshes, 110—consul VI., 112—erects his column in the forum, and adorns the city with the Odeum, temples, triumphal arches, &c., 113—goes to the East to make war on the Parthians, reaches Antioch, and winters there, 114—sends Ignatius to Rome; drives the Parthians out of Armenia, and takes Parthamasiris prisoner, 115—takes Nisibis, Edessa, and Ctesiphon; descends the Tigris in triumph, and penetrates as far as the Persian Gulf; deposes Chosroes, *k.* of Parthia, 116—*d.* Aug. 8, 117.

TRAJAN, count, a general of the emperor Valens, keeps Sapor II., *k.* of Persia, in check, 371—employed against the Goths, 377.

TRAJAN's bridge repaired by Constantine, 322.

TRANI, battle of; the Normans defeat the catapan Eustasius, 1046.

TRANQUEBAR, settlement of, in the East Indies, founded by the Danes, 1618—purchased by England, 1845.

TRANQUILLINA, daughter of Missitheus, marries the younger Gordian, emperor of Rome, 241.

TRANSALPINE Gauls (Keltæ), enter Italy to assist their brethren, and are repulsed, *b.c.* 236.

TRANSALPINE Ligurians attack Massilia, and are defeated by M. Fulvius Flaccus, consul of Rome, *b.c.* 125.

TRANSIT of Venus over the sun observed first by HORROX, Nov. 24, 1639—by Maskelyne, at St. Helena, June 6, 1761—by Cook at Otaheite, June 3, 1769.

TRANSJURANE BURGUNDY. See BURGUNDY, TRANSJURANE.

TRANSOXIANA, or Mavernalnaher, the country beyond the Oxus, and extending northward to the Jaxartes, conquered by Alexander, *b.c.* 329—by the Saracen gen., Catibah, *a.d.* 710. See MAVERALNAHER.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the doctrine of, introduced by Paschasius Radbert, abbot of Corvey, and is opposed by Rabanus

- Maurus, abbot of Fulda, 831—Ratramn or Bertram writes against it, 845—Berenger of Tours is condemned and imprisoned by a council at Rome for denying the doctrine, 1050—decreed by the Twelfth General Council to be the doctrine of the church, 1215—the chancellor of Oxford prohibits Wickliffe's preaching against, 1381—formally denied by the English church, 1549.
- TRANSYLVANIA**, or Siebenburgen, colonized by German emigrants, who build Hermanstadt, 1002—Geisa II., k. of Hungary, invites others to join the former colony, 1143—entered by gypsies, 1417—invaded by the Ottomans, who are repulsed by John Huniades, 1442—another invasion repelled by Ladislas VI., k. of Hungary and Bohemia, 1493—Lutheran opinions make great progress, 1520—given to John Sigismund von Zapolya by the Turks, 1541. See ZAPOLYA.—Recovered by Ferdinand, k. of the Romans, 1551—the Socinians make proselytes in, 1563—given up to John Sigismund by the emperor Maximilian, 1570—to the emperor Rudolf II. by Sigismund Bathori, 1597. See BATHORI.—Bethlem Gabor obtains the sovereignty, 1613. See BETHLEM GABOR.—Recovered from the Turks, 1607. See HUNGARY.—Permanent tranquillity is established in, 1711—the Russians enter, to crush the Hungarian rebellion, 1849.
- TRAPANI**, in Sicily, a Genoese fleet is captured at, by the Venetians, 1266—the crusaders' fleet, returning from Tunis, is wrecked at, and plundered by Chas., k. of Naples, 1270—Robert, k. of Naples, is repulsed at, by Fred. II., k. of Sicily, 1314—conquered by Niccolo Acciaiuoli for the k. of Naples, 1354.
- TRAPPISTS**. See DE RANCÉ and LA TRAPPE.
- TRASOON**, k. of the Obotrites, assisted by Charlemagne against Godfrey of Jutland, 808—defeats him, and d. 809.
- TRASMUND**, duke of Spoleto, rebels against Luitprand, 740—reduced to obedience, 741.
- TRAU**, in Dalmatia, taken by Louis I. of Hungary from the Venetians, 1357.
- TRAUW**, battle of the; the Austrian archduke John defeated by Moreau, Dec. 18, 1800.
- TRAUW**, count, with an Austrian army, supports Charles Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, against the Spanish gen., count de Gages, 1748.
- TRAUSNITZ**, Treaty of; Frederic of Austria renounces the crown of Germany, 1335—annulled by pope John XXII., and Leopold of Austria, 1338. See FREDERIC III., k. of Germany.
- TRAVENDAL**, treaty of; Charles XII. of Sweden dictates his own terms of peace to Frederic IV., k. of Denmark, Aug. 19, 1700.
- TRAVERSARA** of Ravenna, marries Stephen of Hungary, son of Andrew II., and brings him a rich dowry, 1282.
- TREADMILL** introduced in prisons, 1817.
- TREASON**. See HIGH TREASON.—Constructive, trials for, Oct. to Dec., 1794. See GEORGE III., k. of Great Britain; ERSKINE, Thomas; and TORRES.
- TREASURER**, lord high, from the earliest times an important officer of the crown: called by the Anglo Saxons *Hordere*, and his duties generally united with those of the *Burthege*, or chamberlain; now styled first lord of the treasury, and chief director of the government. The following have been the most eminent—
Odo, earl of Kent, in the time of Wm. I.
Hubert de Burg, to Hen. III.
John de Stratford, bp. of Winchester, 1318 and 1326.
Walter Stapleton, bp. of Exeter, 1319 and 1324.
Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey, 1413.
John, earl of Shrewsbury, 1456.
Edmund, lord Grey of Ruthyn, earl of Kent, 1464.
Sir Walter Blount, 1465.
Richard, earl Rivers, 1466.
Thomas, earl of Surrey, 1501—1515.
Thomas, earl of Surrey (the son, afterwards duke of Norfolk), 1522—1527.
Thomas Cromwell.
Edw., earl of Hertford, duke of Somerset, 1547—1551.
Wm. Powlett, earl of Wiltshire, and marquis of Winchester, 1551—1572.
Sir Wm. Cecil, lord Burleigh, 1572—1599.
Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, earl of Dorset, 1599—1609.
Robert Cecil, earl of Shrewsbury, 1609—1612.
Henry, earl of Northampton, 1612—1614.
Thomas, earl of Suffolk, 1614—1618.
Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, 1621—1626.
Wm. Juxon, bp. of London, 1635.
Bulstrode Whitelocke, chief commissioner under the Commonwealth.
Thomas, earl of Southampton, 1660—1667.
Geo. Monk, duke of Albemarle, 1667—1672.
Sir Thos. Osborne, afterwards earl of Danby, 1673—1679.
Lawrence Hyde, earl of Rochester, 1679—1684; again, 1685.
Sidney, lord Godolphin, 1684; again, 1690—1696; again, 1700—1710.

TREASURERS—*continued.*

- Charles Montague, 1698—1699.
 Robert, earl of Oxford, 1711—1714.
 Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, 1714.
 Charles, earl of Halifax, 1714—1715.
 Charles, earl of Carlisle, 1715.
 Robert Walpole, 1715—1717.
 James Stanhope, 1717.
 Charles, earl of Sunderland, 1718—1721.
 Robert Walpole, again, 1721—1742.
 Spencer, earl of Wilmington, 1742.
 Henry Pelham, 1743—1754.
 Thos. Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, 1754—1756.
 Wm., duke of Devonshire, 1757—1759.
 Thos., duke of Newcastle, again, 1759—1762.
 John, earl of Bute, 1762—1763.
 Geo. Grenville, 1763—1765.
 Charles, marquiss of Rockingham, 1765—1766.
 Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, 1766—1770.
 Frederic, lord North, 1770—1782.
 Chas., marquiss of Rockingham, again, 1782.
 Wm., earl of Shelburne, 1782.
 Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, 1783.
 Wm. Pitt, 1783—1801.
 Hen. Addington, 1801—1804.
 Wm. Pitt, again, 1804—1806.
 Wm., lord Grenville, 1806—1807.
 Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, again, 1807—1809.
 Spencer Perceval, 1809—1812.
 Robert, earl of Liverpool, 1812—1827.
 Geo. Canning, 1827.
 Fred., viscount Goderich, 1827—1828.
 Arthur, duke of Wellington, 1828—1830.
 Charles, earl Grey, 1830—1834.
 William, viscount Melbourne, 1834.
 Arthur, duke of Wellington, again, (*provisional for one month*), 1834.
 Sir Robert Peel, 1834—1835.
 Wm., lord Melbourne, again, 1835—1841.
 Sir R. Peel, again, 1841—1846.
 Lord John Russell, 1846—1852.
 Edw., earl of Derby, 1852.
 George, earl of Aberdeen, 1852—1855.
 Henry John, lord Palmerston, 1855—1858.
 Edw., earl of Derby, again, 1858.
 Particulars respecting them may be found under their names.
- TREASURER of the Chamber, his office discontinued by act of Parliament, 1783.
- TREASURER of the Household, an ancient office still continued; held by
 Sir Thos. Boleyn, 1523.
 Lord Wm. Bentinck, 1812.
 Henry Chas., earl of Surrey, 1837.
 Lord Robert Grosvenor, 1846.

TREASURER of the Navy, an office generally held by men rising to eminence; by

- Sir Thos. Osborne, 1672.
 Robert Walpole, 1710.
 Henry Bilson Legge, 1749.
 Geo. Grenville, 1754.
 Henry Dundas, 1782.
 Dudley Ryder, 1800.
 George Tierney, 1808.
 George Canning, 1804.
 R. B. Sheridan, 1806.
 George Rose, 1807.
 Fred. John Robinson, 1818.
 Wm. Huskisson, 1823.
 Charles Grant, 1827.
 Charles Poulett Thomson, 1830.

The office suppressed; its duties transferred to the paymaster-general, and sir Henry Parnell appointed, 1835.

TREATIES; the dates of all the most important may be found in this Index, under the names of the contracting parties, or of the places where they were concluded.

TREBIA, battle of the; the French defeated by Suwaroff, June 17, 1799. See TREBIA.

TREBELLIANUS, one of the Thirty Tyrants, rebels in Isauria, and is suppressed by Cassisoleus, 265.

TREBELLIVS. See POLLIO, Trebellius.

TREBIA, battle of the; the Roman consul, Sempronius, defeated by Hannibal, B.C. 218. Now the TREBBIA, which see.

TREBIZOND, the ancient Trapezus, said to have been founded by Greek emigrants, B.C. 756—the date not certain. Xenophon arrives at, with his 10,000 Greeks in the retreat from Persia, 400—taken by the Goths, A.D. 268—Heraclius disembarks at, on his second expedition, 623—the empire founded by Alexius Comnenus, 1204.

SOVEREIGNS OF TREBIZOND.

Events may be found under their several names.

- Alexius I., 1204—1222.
 Andronicus I., *Ghidos*, 1222—1235.
 John I., *Azoucho*s, 1235—1238.
 Manuel I., *the great captain*, 1238—1263.
 Andronicus II., 1263—1266.
 George, 1266—1280.
 John II., 1280—1285.
 Theodora (usurpation), 1285.
 John II., *restored*, 1285—1297.
 Alexius II., 1297—1330.
 Andronicus III., 1330—1332.
 Manuel II., 1332.
 Basil, 1332—1340.
 Irene, 1340—1341.
 Anna, *Anachoutlou*, 1341—1342.
 John III., 1342—1344.
 Michael, 1344—1349.
 Alexius III., 1349—1390.
 Manuel III., 1390—1417.

- Alexius IV., 1417—1446.
 John IV., *Kaljoannes*, 1446—1458.
 David, 1458—1461.
 Taken by Mahomet I., and added to the Ottoman empire, 1461.
- TREBIZOND, George of. See GEORGE.
- TREBONIUS, C., tribune of Rome, imprisons Cato for opposing the five years' vote of the provinces to the triumvirs, B.C. 55.
- TREMELLIIUS, the quaestor, puts down a second Pseudo-Philip in Macedon, B.C. 143.
- TREMUILLE, La, gains such an ascendancy over Charles VII., k. of France, that the constable de Richemont withdraws from court, 1427.
- TREMULUS, Q. Martius, consul of Rome, B.C. 306; 288 II.
- TRENT, conference at, between Louis of Bavaria and the leaders of the Ghibellins, 1327—council of, the Twentieth (or Nineteenth General) opened, Dec. 13, 1545—its acts rejected by the Protestants, 1546—its removal to Bologna ordered by pope Paul III., but forbidden by the emperor Charles V., 1547—its session reopened by pope Julius III., May 1, 1552—closed by the flight of the fathers on the approach of the elector Maurice, April 28, 1552—council of, reopens its sittings, Jan. 18, 1562—closes, Dec. 4, 1563—its acts confirmed by pope Pius IV., 1564.
- TRENT VALLEY, in Staffordshire, railway commenced, by sir R. Peel turning the first sod, Nov. 11, 1845—opened June 26, 1847.
- TRENTSCHIN, battle of; defeat of Ragoczy and the Hungarians by the imperialists, 1708.
- TRESILIAN, sir Robert, a judge of the King's Bench, 1378—chief justice, 1382—consulted with other judges by Richd. II. at Nottingham; declares the commission appointed by parliament to exercise royal power a criminal act, and the authors of it punishable by death, 1387—accused of treason by the duke of Gloucester's party; condemned, and executed, 1388.
- TREVIS, the Treviri of the Romans, a flourishing city of Gaul, B.C. 12—the head-quarters of Gallienus, who holds his court there, with his son, Saloninus, 255—the seat of praetorian government; shuts its gates against Decentius, brother of Magnentius 353—plundered by the Allemanni, 354—Valentinian I. returns to, from his campaign in Germany, 371—his residence, 374—occupied by the rebel emperor Maximus, who orders Priscillian and his followers to be beheaded there, 385—plundered by the Franks, 420—by Attila, 451—by the Danes, 851—occupied by them, and they are joined by Hasting, 882—made an electorate of the empire during the thirteenth century; university founded, 1472—taken by the Spaniards, 1636—by the French, 1678—recovered from them by the allies, and marshal Craqui made prisoner, 1675—conquered by, and added to France, 1794—given to Prussia by the congress of Vienna, 1815—dispute about the "holy coat" of, 1844.
- TREVES, the archbp. of, supports Lothaire's divorce in the Diet of Aix la Chapelle, 862—excommunicated for it by pope Nicholas I., 863.
- TREVES, the archbp. of. See ELECTORS of Germany.—Joins those of Mentz and Cologne in electing Henry of Thuringen emperor of Germany, 1246.
- TREVES, the archbp. of, deposed by pope Eugenius IV., for adhering to the Council of Basle, 1445.
- TREVES, the archbp. of, places himself under the protection of Louis XIII., 1632—made prisoner by the Spaniards, 1635—released, 1645.
- TREVES, bp. of, requires in mixed marriages an oath that the children shall be brought up Roman Catholics, March 15, 1663—the oath forbidden by the k. of Prussia.
- TREVISANO, Marco Antonico, doge of Venice, 1553—1554.
- TREVISO, allied with Padua in a war against Verona and Vicenza, 1144—ceded to the Venetians, 1339. See SCALA, Mastino dalla.—Besieged by Francesco da Carrara; relieved by Bernabo Visconti, 1379—again besieged by him, 1380—given up to Leopold, duke of Austria, 1381—sold by him to Francesco da Carrara, 1384—recovered by the Venetians, 1388—they repel the Hungarians, 1412—armistice of, between Austria and France, preparatory to the peace of Lunevilla, Jan. 16, 1801.
- TREVOR, sir John, ambassador from Chas. II. to France, 1668—secretary of State, 1668—d. 1672.
- TREVOR, sir John, Speaker of the House of Commons and master of the Rolls, 1655—commissioner of the great seal and Speaker again, 1690—master of the Rolls again, 1693—expelled the House for bribery, March 12, 1695—d. 1717.
- TREVOR, sir Thomas, solicitor general, 1692—attorney-general, 1695—chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1701—created lord Trevor; one of queen Anne's twelve new peers, 1711—superseceded as chief justice by George I., 1714—d. 1730.
- TREVOR, Robert, fourth lord, created viscount Hampden, 1776—both titles extinct, 1824.
- TRIAL by Jury. See JURY, trial by.
- TRIAL of Battle. See COMBATS, Judicial.

TRIAL by sound of Trumpet, Timour's brother-in-law, Houssein, condemned by, 1367.

TRIALS, the dates of the most important are given in this Index under the names of the parties concerned.

TRIBIGILD, the Ostrogoth, revolts, and ravages Phrygia, 399.

TRIBONIAN, the jurist employed by Justinian I. to prepare his code of laws, 528-533.

TRIBUNES of the people, appointed at Rome, B.C. 493. See **PLEBES**.

TRIBUNES, Military. See **CONSULS**.

TRIBUNITIAN POWER voted to Augustus for life, B.C. 23—the constitutional form in which the Senate continues to confer absolute authority on his successors; some had it before they held the title of Imperator or Augustus; Tiberius received it for five years, 6—and for life, 1—his son, Drusus, who did not live to be emperor, received it, A.D. 22—their years of holding it were recorded on their coins, and in other inscriptions; Constantine I. is the last on whose coins they appear.

TRIBUNO, Memmo, doge of Venice, 979-991.

TRIBUTE, levied on conquered provinces by Darius, B.C. 503.

TRICIPITINUS, Hostus Lucret., consul of Rome, B.C. 429.

TRICIPITINUS, P. Lucretius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 417 II.

TRICIPITINUS, T. Lucret., consul of Rome, B.C. 508; 504 II.—another, 462.

TRICOSTUS, A. Virginus, consul of Rome, B.C. 496, 494 II.—another, 469.

TRICOSTUS, L. Virginus, consul of Rome, B.C. 436, 434 II.

TRICOSTUS, Opiter Virginus, consul of Rome, B.C. 502.

TRICOSTUS, Proc. Virg., consul of Rome, B.C. 496.

TRICOSTUS, Sp. Virginus, consul of Rome, B.C. 456.

TRICOSTUS, T. Virginus, consul of Rome, B.C. 443.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS, the Act for, receives the royal assent from Charles I., Feb. 16, 1641—repealed, April 6, 1664—another Bill passed by Lords and Commons; William III. refuses his assent to, 1692—another receives his assent, and becomes law, Dec. 22, 1694. See **SEPTENNIAL ACT**.

TRIERARCHS, who commanded the Athenian expedition against Alexander of Phœnix, prosecuted, B.C. 392.

TRIESTE, declared a free port, 1782—occupied by the French, March 24, 1797—the viceroy, Eugene, enters, May 18, 1809.

TRIFANUM, battle of; the Romans defeat the Latins, B.C. 839.

TRINCOMALEE, in Ceylon, surrenders to col. Stewart, Aug. 26, 1795.

TRINIDAD discovered by Columbus, 1498—taken by sir R. Abercrombie, Feb. 21, 1797—ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Amiens, 1802—Canning brings forward his plan for training the slave population in, March 16, 1824—population 63,600, in 1851.

TRINITY, the doctrine of the, denied by Artemon, 201. See **ARIANS**, **ATHANASIANS**, and **UNITARIANS**.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, ordered by qu. Elizabeth to be built, 1563—endowed, 1591—completed, lord Burleigh first chancellor, and James Usher the first scholar entered, 1693.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by sir Thomas Pope, 1554.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Hen. VIII., 1540. See **BENTLEY**, Richd.

TRINITY HALL, Cambridge, founded by Wm. Bateman, bp. of Norwich, 1351.

TRINITY HOUSE, London, for regulating pilots, light-houses, and navigation, established 1512—incorporated, 1685—new building on Tower Hill erected, 1796.

TRINOBANTES, a British people, inhabiting the present county of Essex; their k., Cunobelin, reigns at Camalodunum, about B.C. 20—the Roman colonies planted among them destroyed by an irruption of the Iceni, A.D. 61.

TRIOFAS, k. of Argos, B.C. 1533 (1502 C.)

TRIPLE ALLIANCE, between Great Britain, the United Provinces, and Sweden, to check the ambition of Louis XIV., 1668—another, entered into by Geo. I. with the United Provinces and Philip, duke of Orleans, regent of France, to counteract the designs of the Spanish minister, Alberoni, 1717.

TRIPOLI, the ancient Tripolis, in Syria, overthrown by an earthquake, 494—taken by Baldwin I., k. of Jerusalem, 1109—defended by Conrad of Montferrat against Saladin, 1188—taken by Kelaoun, sultan of Egypt, 1289.

TRIPOLI in Africa taken by the Genoese, 1355—given by the emperor Charles V., with the isle of Malta, to the Knights Hospitallers, 1530—taken from them by the Turks, 1551—bombarded by the French fleet, 1685.

TRIPOLIS. See **TRIPOLI**.

TRIPOLITZA, stormed by the leader of the Greeks, Demetrius Ipsilanti, with Mavrocordato and Ulysses, Oct. 17, 1821—taken by the Egyptians in the Turkish service, 1825—restored to the Greeks, 1828.

TRIPTOLEMUS. See **SOPHOCLES**.

TRIREMES invented at Corinth, B.C. 734—the Samians taught the art of making, by the Corinthians, 704.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH. See **ARCHES**.

TRIUMVIRATE, at Rome, the first secret

- coalition of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, B.C. 60 — they meet at Lucca, and renew their league for five years more, 55—dissolved, 50 — the second, formed by Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, 43—prolonged for five years more, 38, 37—Lepidus ejected, 36—Octavius and Antony quarrel, 33.
- TRIMVIRATE**, appointed at Rome, with Mazzini at its head, March 29, 1849. See MAZZINI.
- TRIVET**, Nicholas, author of "Annales Sex Regum Angliæ," or History of the first six kings of the Plantagenet line, d. 1323.
- TRIVULCE**, Jean Jaques, French governor of Milan, 1499—defeats pope Julius II., 1511—defeated by the Swiss mercenaries at Novara, June 6, 1513—retires from Milan, 1525—surrenders Genoa to Andrew Doria, 1528.
- "**TROADES**." See EURIPIDES.
- TROCONDUS**. See TRACHONDAS.
- TROEN**, Demosthenes retires to, when accused of taking a bribe from Harpalus, B.C. 324. See DEMOSTHENES.
- TROIL**, Gustavus, archbp. of Upsal, deposed for endeavouring to restore the Danish government in Sweden, 1517.
- TROILUS**, the Sophist, fl. 401.
- TROJA**, battle of; John of Anjou is defeated by Ferdinand, k. of Naples, Aug. 13, 1462.
- TROLOP**, sir Andrew, deserts the Yorkists at Ludlow, and causes their dispersion, 1459—is killed at Towton, 1461.
- TROMP**, Martin Van, b. 1597—captures or destroys two Spanish fleets between Nieuport and Dunkirk, Sept. 16 and Oct. 31, n.s. 1639—surprises Blake in the Downs, Nov. 29; takes six English ships, drives the rest up the Thames, and sails through the channel with a broom at his mast-head, 1652—defeated by Blake, Feb. 18; again defeated by Monk, June 2; defeated by Blake and Monk, and falls in the battle, July 31, 1663.
- TROMP**, Cornelius Van, b. 1629—defeated by the English; deprived of his commission, 1686—d. 1691.
- TRONO**, Niccolo, doge of Venice, 1471–1473.
- TROPPAU**, congress of, assembled by Metternich, and transferred to Laybach, to consult on the means of suppressing the revolutionary spirit in Europe, 1820. See FERDINAND IV., k. of Naples.
- TROS**, k. of Troy, B.C. 1874 (1820 C.)
- TROTTER**, long paymaster of the navy, detected in peculations, for which lord Melville is impeached, 1806.
- TROUBADOURS**, French, flourishing period of the, 1230.
- TROUBRIDGE**, sir Thomas, commands the Culloden at L'Orient, June 22, 1795—and at the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798—commodore, blockades Civita Vecchia; the city of Rome surrenders to him, Sept. 27, 1798—a lord of the admiralty, 1801—commands in the East Indies, 1806—lost in the Blenheim, 1810.
- TROUIN**, Dugual, the French admiral, takes Rio Janeiro, 1711.
- TROY**, or Ilion, an ancient city in Phrygia, of uncertain origin; its traditional kings are:
- Scamander, B.C. 1546.
 - Teucer, 1502.
 - Dardanus, 1480 (1383 C.)
 - Erichthonius, 1449 (1352 C.)
 - Tros, 1374 (1320 C.)
 - Ilus, 1314 (1233 C.)
 - Laomedon, 1280 (1250 C.)
 - Priam, 1234 (1223 C.)
 - Besieged by the Greeks, 1193 (1192 H. and C.)
 - Taken and destroyed, 1184 (1183 H. and C.)
- Alexander of Macedon attempts to restore it, but fails, 334—the same design attributed to Augustus, but abandoned, 24.
- TROYES**, council of, 1107. See COUNCILS.
- Treaty of, between Henry V. of England, Charles VI. of France, and Philip, duke of Burgundy, May 21, 1420—the Paris parliament banished to, Aug. 15, 1787; recalled, Sept. 20—occupied by the allied armies, March 4, 1814.
- "**TRUCE OF GOD**" (Treuga Dei), a suspension of all strife on Fridays, introduced by the French bishops and abbots, 1083—instituted by the emperor Conrad II. at the Diet of Solothurn, 1088—made an ordinance of the church, 1040.
- TRUEBA**, Don Teleforo de, dramatic writer, b. 1805—d. 1835.
- TRUBO**, lord. See WILDE, Thos.—d. 1865.
- TRUSLER**, Dr., b. 1735—d. 1815.
- TRYPHILLIUS**, bp. of Leucothea, in Cyprus, noted for his eloquence, 346.
- TRYPHENA**, daughter of Ptolemy Physcon, and his niece, Cleopatra, perishes in Syria, during the civil wars of Grypus and Cyzicenus, B.C. 112.
- TRYPHENA**, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, placed by the Egyptians on her father's throne, with her sister, Berenice, B.C. 58—d. 57.
- TRYPHON**, patriarch of Constantinople, 928–932.
- TRYPHON**, a disciple of Origen, supposed to be the Presbyter who wrote against Manes, fl. 254.
- TUBERO**, Qu. Ailius, consul of Rome, B.C. 11.
- TUBERTUS**, P. Posthumus, consul of Rome, B.C. 505; 503 II.
- TUBULAR BRIDGES** over the Menai and Wye. See BRIDGE.
- TUCCA**, C. Servilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 284.

TUCCA, Plotius, appointed by Augustus, with L. Varius, to prepare the *Æneid* for publication, B.C. 17.

TUCKER, Henry St. George, b. 1771—chairman of the E. I. Company, 1847—d. 1851.

TUCKER, capt. See **PEDDIE**, major.

TUCKER, Mary Anne, prosecuted for a libel, defends herself, and is acquitted, 1818.

TUCKERT, captain, wounded in a duel with lord Cardigan, Sept. 12, 1840. See **CARDIGAN**, earl of.

TUDA, bp. of Lindisfarne, succeeds Colman, and d. of the plague, 664.

TUDELA, Eleanor de Foix, qu. of Navarre, d. at, Feb. 12, 1479.

TUDIN, a chief of the Huns or Avars, sues to Charlemagne for peace, 795.

TUDITANUS. See **SEMPRONIUS**.

TUDOR, Owen, marries Katharine of Wales, widow of Hen. V., 1425—separated from her by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and imprisoned, 1436—escapes into Wales, and is made keeper of the royal parks, 1445—is taken prisoner at the battle of Mortimer's Cross, and beheaded, Feb. 2, 1461.

TUDOR, Edmund, eldest son of Owen, created earl of Richmond, 1452. See **EDMUND**, earl of Richmond.

TUDOR, Jasper, son of Owen, created earl of Pembroke, 1452. See **PEMBROKE**, Jasper, earl of.

TUDOR, Henry, son of Edmund. See **HEN. VII.**, k. of England.

TUFNELL, Henry, b. 1805—secretary of the Treasury, 1846—d. 1854.

TUILERIES, palace of the, designed by Philip de Lorme and Jean Bullian; the first stone laid by Katharine de' Medici, 1564—stormed by the Paris mob, Aug. 10, 1792—plundered again, 1848.

TULGA, k. of the Visigoths, 640—deposed, 641.

TULIPS introduced into England, 1578.

TULLIA, the daughter of Cicero, d. B.C. 45.

TULLIUS, M. See **CICERO**.

TULLUS, C. Calvisius, consul of Rome, 109.

TULLUS, Hostilius, k. of Rome, succeeds Numa, B.C. 672—battle of the Horatii and Curiatii, and conquest of Alba, about 680—d. 640.

TULLUS, L. Vallatinus, consul of Rome, B.C. 66—another, 53.

TULUM, a Goth of the Amali race, distinguishes himself under Theodoric, in his war against the Bulgarians, 504.

TUNIS, the ancient Tunes, or Tuneta, a town of Africa, subject to Carthage; taken by Regulus, B.C. 256—and near which he is defeated and made prisoner by Xanthippus, 255—rises in importance after the destruction of Carthage by the Saracen, Hassan, A.D. 698—a lordship held by Mansur Ben Balkin, of the Zeirid race, 986—annexed to the king-

dom of Fez by Zeir Ben Atia, 996—taken by Roger, k. of Sicily, 1152—by the Almohade caliph of Spain, Almu-men, 1158—Henry, brother of Alfonso III., k. of Portugal, retires among the Moors at, 1257—besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. See **LOUIS IX.**—Attacked unsuccessfully by the duke of Bourbon and a Genoese fleet, 1899—taken by Hayraddin Barbarossa, 1594, and made a piratical State; successful expedition of Charles V. and Andrew Doria against, 1555—taken by the Spaniards, under Don John of Austria, 1573—recovered by the Turks, 1574—the dey compelled, by Blake, to give up the English captives and desist from piracy, 1655—bombarded by a French fleet, with similar effect, 1656—now a civilized state.

TUNNAGE, a duty on every tun of wine imported, first granted by parliament to Edward III., 1372—this, with a similar duty on every pound of merchandize, constitutes the tax afterwards called *tonnage and poundage*, granted to Henry V. for life, 1415—to Richard III., 1484—to Henry VII., 1485—levied by Henry VIII., 1509—granted to him for life by parliament, 1515—levied by Charles I., 1625—protested against by the House of Commons, 1629—voted to Charles II. for life, 1660—merged in constitutional taxation by the Bill of Rights, 1689.

TUNNEL. See **THAMES TUNNEL**.

TUNSTALL. See **TONSTALL**.

TUNUNENSIS. See **VICTOR**.

TURBO, Marcus, appointed prætorian prefect by the emperor Hadrian, 119.

TURENNE, viscount, b. 1611—studies the art of war under the stattholder, Frederic Henry, 1628—is created marshal, and receives the command of the French army in Germany, 1643—defeats Mercy at Rothweiland Freyburg; takes Mentz and Philipsburg, 1644—is defeated by Mercy at Marienthal, but gains the victory at Nordlingen, 1645—compels the elector of Bavaria to sign a treaty of neutrality at Ulm, 1646—gains the battle of Sommershausen, 1648—takes part in the war of the Fronde, 1649—withdraws to Flanders, and assists the archduke Leopold in his war against France; they are defeated at Rethel, Dec. 15, 1650—returns to his allegiance, 1651—is defeated near Paris by Condé, July 2, 1652—defeats him at Arras, and takes Quesnoy, 1654—Landrecy, and other towns, 1655—makes a campaign against Condé, 1656—with the co-operation of an English force defeats Condé at the battle of the Dunes, and delivers Dunkirk to the English, June 14, 1658—assists in the invasion of the Spanish Netherlands, 1667—abjures the

- Protestant for the Catholic faith, 1669—conducts the campaign in the Rhenish provinces against the duke of Lorraine and the elector of Brandenburg, 1674—killed by a cannon-ball at Salzbach, July 27, 1675.
- TURGOT**, b. 1727—minister of finance to Louis XVI., introduces many beneficial reforms, but his measures are thwarted, 1774—dismissed, 1776—d. 1781.
- TURGOT**, marquis de, appointed minister for foreign affairs in France, Oct. 27, 1851.
- TURIN**, the ancient Taurinum, a Ligurian town. See **LIGURIANS**.—Lothaire I. establishes schools in, 829—Philip I., count of Savoy, fixes his residence at, 1280—Charles VIII., k. of France, arrives at, returning from the conquest of Naples, 1495—taken by Francis I. of France, 1536—taken by prince Tommaso of Savoy in his contest for the regency, 1639—by the French gen. D'Harcourt, 1640—siege of, commences in May, followed by the battle of; prince Eugene defeats the French under Philip, duke of Orleans, and drives them out of Italy, Sept. 7, 1706—Charles Albert, k. of Sardinia, retreats to, after his defeat at Milan, Aug. 5, 1848—railway opened to Novi, Jan. 2; the monks removed from, Aug. 8, 1850—Victor Emanuel II., k. of Sardinia, permits a church at, for the Waldenses, Dec. 15, 1853.
- TURINUS**, C. Mamilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 239.
- TURKEY**. See **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**.
- TURKEY** company in London established by qu. Elizabeth, 1579.
- TURKISTAN** conquered by Timour, 1368.
- TURKMANS** of the Black Sheep, overrun Persian Armenia, and Mesopotamia, 1380—routed by Timour, 1400—restored to power by Kara Yousouf, 1405—dispersed after his death, 1420.
- TURKMANS** of the White Sheep, attack Trebizond, and defeat Alexius III., 1383—under Uzun Hasan conquer Persia, 1468—Bagdad, 1472—persecute the Shiites, or Fatimites, in Persia, and are expelled by Ismail, who founds the Soffi dynasty, 1501.
- TURKS**, a Tartar race of workmen in the iron mines and forges of Mount Altai, or Imaus, make arms for themselves, and combine for plunder; begin their conquests in Asia, 545—settle between the Aral and Caspian Seas, 557—expel the Avars from their lands, and arrive on the shores of the Palus Mæotis, 567—send an embassy to Constantinople in opposition to the Avars, 568—enter into alliance with Justin II., 570—invade Persia, 585—repulsed by Bahram, 588—a section of them called Chazars, settle on the Lower Volga, about 600. See **CHAZARS**.—Attacked in Bokhara by the Mohammedans, and defeated by Obaidollah, 672—they invade Armenia, 764—Seljuk founds his empire, 980. See **SELJUKIAN TURKS**.—Found the kingdom of Iconium, or Roum, 1074. See **ICONIUM**.—Take Jerusalem, 1076—attacked by the Christians of the West in Asia Minor and Palestine, 1097. See **CRUSADERS**.—The Atabecks in Syria, 1137. See **ZENGHI** and **NOUREDDIN**.—The Ejubides in Egypt, 1174. See **SALADIN**.—Origin of the Ottomans, 1231. See **ORTHOGRUL**.—Their empire founded, 1299. See **OTTHMAN** and **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**.
- TURNER**, J. M. W., the artist, b. Apr. 23, 1775—d. Dec. 19, 1861.
- TURNER**, Sharon, b. 1769—d. 1847.
- TURNER**, Miss, abduction of, by the Wakefields, 1827.
- TURNHOUT**, battle of; victory of prince Maurice of Nassau over the Spaniards, 1597.
- TURPILIANUS**, P. Petronius, consul of Rome, and commander in Britain, 61.
- TURPILIUS**, the comic poet, d. B.C. 103.
- TURPIN**. See **TILPIN**.
- TUSCANS** defeated in a naval battle by Hiero I. of Syracuse, B.C. 474.
- TUSCANY**, the Etruria of Roman times. See **ETRURIA** and **FLORENCE**.—Invaded by Radagaisus, 406—occupied by Alaric when he receives a ransom to retire from Rome, 408—part of the kingdom of Lombardy, 568—of Charlemagne's empire, 774—placed by him under a separate governor, with the title of marquis, or duke, 812.
- DUKES OF TUSCANY**.
Boniface I., 812—823.
Boniface II., 823—847. Held by some to be the first duke of Tuscany. See **BONIFACE I**.
Adalbert I., 847—890.
Adalbert II., 890—917. See **ADALBERT I.** and **II**.
Guido, 917—929. See **GUIDO**.
Lambert, 929—936. See **LAMBERT**.
Boson, 931—936. See **BOSON**.
Hubert, 936—961. See **HUBERT**.
Hugh, 961—1001. See **HUGH**.
Adalbert III., 1001—1014.
Rinaldo, 1014—1027. See **RINIERI**.
An invasion of the Saracens repulsed at Luni by pope Benedict VIII., 1016.
Boniface II., 1027—1052. See **BONIFACE II**.
Frederic, 1052—1055. See **FREDERIC**.
Matilda, 1055—1114. See **MATILDA**.
Tuscany claimed by the emperor Hen. V., and by pope Pascal II.
Governed by the emperor's stewards, or deputies.

TUSCANY—continued.

Conrad has at this time the title of marquis from the emperor, and Albert from the pope, 1125.

Given by the emperor Lothaire II. to Henry VIII. (*the Proud*), duke of Bavaria. Henry of Bavaria, 1133—1139. See BAVARIA.

Udelric, 1139—1153.

Given by the emperor, Fred. I., to duke Guelf, uncle of Henry *the Lion*.

Guelf, 1153—1195. See GUELF VI.

By the emperor, Henry VI., to his brother, Philip of Swabia.

Philip, 1195—1207. See PHILIP of Swabia.

Florence becomes an independent republic, 1198. See FLORENCE.—The rest of Tuscany added to the States of the Church, 1209. See INNOCENT III.—Ravaged by the emperor, Fred. II., 1240—joins with Lucca in a Ghibellin league, 1262—Chas. of Anjou appointed viceroy by pope Clement IV., 1267—design of pope Nicholas III. to make it a kingdom for one of his sons, interrupted by his death, 1280—the Guelf party repressed by Matteo Visconti, 1315—plundered and devastated in the war between Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan, and Alfonso, k. of Aragon and Naples, 1453—infested by Dragut, the African corsair, 1561—made an hereditary grand duchy for the Medici family by pope Pius V., 1569.

GRAND DUKES OF TUSCANY.

See events under their several names, or under MEDICI.

Cosmo I., 1569—1574.

Francis I., or Francesco Marco, 1574—1587.

Ferdinand I., 1587—1609.

Cosmo II., 1609—1621.

Ferdinand II., 1621—1670.

Cosmo III., 1670—1723.

Giovanni Gastone, 1723—1737.

Francis II., 1737—1765. Emperor of Germany, 1745.

Leopold I., 1765—1790.

Ferdinand III., 1790—1801.

Tuscany conquered by the French, and given to Louis, son of the duke of Parma, with the title of k. of Etruria, March 21, 1801. See ETRURIA, modern kingdom of.—Made a principality by Napoleon I., for his sister, Elise, and her husband Bacciochi, 1805—added to the kingdom of Italy, 1807—the kingdom of Italy overthrown, and grand duke of Tuscany restored.

Ferdinand III., *again*, 1814—1834.

Leopold II., 1834.

TUSCULUM, sacked by Normans in the service of pope Nicholas II., 1059—the count supports the antipope Cadalo, 1061

—destroyed by the Romans, with the permission of pope Celestin III., 1191. See FRASCATI.

TUSCUS, consul of Rome, 295.

TUSCUS, C. Aquilius, consul of Rome, a.c. 487.

TUSCUB, Memmius, consul of Rome, 258.

TUTBURY, the residence of Mary, queen of Scots, removed to, 1568—1569.

TUTHMOSIS, k. of Egypt, b.c. 1627 (about 1480 *Lepsi*.)

TUTHMOSIS II. expels the shepherd kings from Egypt, about b.c. 1800 *Lepsi*.

TWEDDELL, John, b. 1769—d. at Athens, 1799.

TWEED, suspension bridge, the first in England, constructed by capt. Brown, and opened, July 18, 1820—the new viaduct, or Royal Border bridge, over, opened by qu. Victoria, Aug. 28, 1850.

TWILLER, Wouter van, governor of New Amsterdam, 1629.

Twiss, Horace, under-secretary for the colonies, 1823—d. 1849.

Twiss, Richard, b. 1747—d. 1821.

TYANA, taken by Aurelian, 272—by the Mohammedans, 709.

TYBURN, from an early period the place of execution for London criminals; Mortimer hanged at, Nov. 29, 1330.

TYLER, John, vice president of the U.S., becomes president on the death of gen. Harrison, April 4, 1841.

TYLER, Wat, insurrection of; London in his possession; while he is threatening the k., he is killed by the lord mayor, William Walworth, 1381.

TYNDAL, William, publishes an English version of the New Testament, 1526—it is burnt in Cheapside, 1529—retires to Antwerp, 1534—publishes a version of the Bible, 1535—he is burnt in the Netherlands, 1536.

TYNDARIS, on the northern coast of Sicily, drawn battle of, between the fleets of Rome and Carthage, b.c. 257.

TYNEMOUTH destroyed by the Danes, 875.

TYNEMOUTH, earl of; one of the titles of the duke of Berwick. See BERWICK, James Fitzjames, duke of.

TYPE of Constans. See CONSTANS II., emperor of the East.

TYPES. See PRINTING.

TYRANNIO, taken prisoner by Lucullus at Amisus, is brought to Rome, where he afterwards teaches, b.c. 71—copies the works of Aristotle for Andronicus of Rhodes, 68.

TYRANNIO, the younger, taken prisoner at Actium, is brought to Rome, where he teaches and writes, a.c. 81.

TYRANNIUS, bp. of Antioch, 302—315.

TYRANTS, Thirty. See THIRTY TYRANTS.

TYMONELL, Richard Talbot, created earl of, by James II. (Irish title), 1685—lord

Lieutenant of Ireland, Feb. 11, 1687—receives James II. there, and is created a duke by him, 1689—accompanies him to France, 1690—returns with succours for Limerick, Jan. 14, 1691—*d.* there, Aug. 14.

TYRE, built, B.C. 2267 H.—commercial prosperity, 864—besieged by the Assyrians, 717—conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 572—the siege of, begun by Alexander, 333—its fall, 332—Antigonus declares war at, against Cassander, 314—it surrenders to him, 313—councils of, A.D. 335 and 449. See **COUNCILS**.—Taken by the Crusaders, assisted by the Venetians, to whom a third part of the city is allotted, 1124—siege of, by Saladin, 1187—taken by Chali, 1291—captured by the allied fleet, 1841.

TYRE, William of. See **WILLIAM OF TYRE**.

TYRIUS, Maximus, patronized by Antoninus Pius, 148—*d.* 180.

TYROL, part of ancient Rætia. See **RÆTIA**.—Lothaire II., emperor of Germany, *d.* in the, Dec. 3, 1137—defended by Louis, marquis of Brandenburg, against the emperor Charles IV., 1347—subject to Austria, 1363—incorporated with Austria, 1665—conquered by Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, who is expelled by the peasantry, 1708—conquered by the French, and given to Bavaria, 1805—revolts, 1806. See **HOFER**, Andrew.—Conflagration in its forests, from the heat of the weather, 1811—recovered by Austria, 1814.

TYBONE, Hugh, earl of. See **O'NEALE**, Hugh.—Supported by Philip II., rebels in Ireland; sir John Norris is sent against him, 1595—defeats sir Edward Bagnal on the Blackwater, 1598—Essex falls to suppress his rebellion, 1599—lord Mountjoy reduces him to complete submission, 1601.

TYRELL, sir James, accused of the murder of Edward V. and his brother, 1483—executed for participating in the plots of the earl of Suffolk, 1506.

TYRELL, sir Walter, accidentally kills William II., 1100.

TYRTÆUS, the poet, writes elegies, B.C. 678.

TYSSA, a Carthaginian province, seized by Masinissa, B.C. 174.

TYTLER, Alexander Fraser, lord Woodhouselee, a lord of session, 1802.

TYTLER, F. Fraser, *d.* 1849.

TZANI, the, plunder Pontus and Armenia, 558.

TZATHES. See **LAZI**.

U

UBBA, a descendant of Ragnar Lodbrok, with Ingvar invades East Anglia, and murders k. Edmund, 870—winters in Dimetia (South Wales), 877.

UBEDA, surrenders to Ferdinand III., k. of Castile and Leon, 1235.

UCLES, or Urcesia, between Toledo and Cuenca, battle of; Ali Ben Yusef defeats the Christians, 1108.

UDALRIC, duke of Bohemia, 1012—defeated by Henry, son of the emperor Conrad II., 1134—*d.* 1037.

UDDEWALLA, battle of; defeat of the Swedes by the Danes, 1678.

UDELIC, or Volderico, marquis of Tuscany, 1189—dispossessed in favour of duke Guelf, 1158.

UFFA, founds the kingdom of East Anglia, 571—*d.* 578.

UGOLINO DA PORTA, one of the Glossators, asserts, at the Diet of Roncaglia, the imperial jurisdiction in Italy, 1158.

UGOLINO. See **GHERARDESCHI**.

UITENBOGART, John, advocates the doctrines of Arminius, 1609—*d.* 1643.

UKRAINE, the, ceded to the Cossacks by Michael Wisnowski, k. of Poland, 1672—to Russia, 1682—march of Charles XII. into, to join Mazeppa, 1708.

ULDIN, k. of the Huns, defeats and slays Gainas, 401.

ULEABORG, built by Charles IX., k. of Sweden, 1605.

ULF, the jarl, marries Canute's sister, Estrith, and his sister, Githa, marries earl Godwin, 1024—Ulf murdered by Canute at Roskild, 1025.

ULFKYTTEL, ealdorman of East Anglia, drives Swein back to his ships, 1004—defeated by the Danes at Ringmere, in East Anglia, 1010—slain in the battle of Assingdon, 1016.

ULLOA, S. Juan de, the last fortress held by Spain, taken by the Mexicans, Nov. 18, 1825—taken by the French, 1838.

ULM, Diet of, held by the emperor Fred. I., to check the intestine wars of the German barons, 1165—taken by Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, 1702—the Austrian gen., Mack, surrenders at, to Napoleon I., Oct. 20, 1805.

ULPHILAS, bp. among the Goths in Mœsia, translates the Scriptures into their language, 378.

ULPIAN, the eminent lawyer, one of the counsellors of Alexander Severus, 223—frames many good laws, 225—endeavours to restrain the licentiousness of the guards, they mutiny, and put him to death, 228.

ULRICA ELEANORA, qu. of Sweden, daugh-

ter of Charles XI., b. 1688—on the death of her brother, Charles XII., elected qn., 1719—with the consent of the States transfers the crown to her husband, Frederic, prince of Hease Cassel, 1720. See **FREDERIC**, k. of Sweden—d. 1742.

ULRICA ELEANORA, regent for her son, Charles XI., k. of Sweden, 1660.

ULRICA ELEANORA, daughter of Christian V., k. of Denmark, married to Charles XI. of Sweden, 1680.

ULRICH, duke of Wurtemberg, 1498—repulsed by Frederic of Saxony, and deprived of his States by the emperor Charles V., 1519—recovers them, 1534—d. 1550.

ULSTER, Edward Bruce lands in, 1315—forfeited lands in, offered to Protestant settlers by James I., 1606—settled by them, 1611—insurrection in, put down, June 12, 1796.

ULUG BEG, grandson of Timour, celebrated for his skill in astronomy and chronology, killed by his son, 1449.

ULYSSES, k. of Ithaca, B.C. 1215 (1212 C.)

ULYSSES, a leader of the Greek patriots, assists in the taking of Napoli di Romania, Aug. 2, 1831.

UMKA, built by Charles IX., k. of Sweden, 1606.

UNGRI. See **HUNGARY**.

UNIFORMITY, Act of. See **NONCONFORMISTS**.

UNION of Calmar, 1397. See **CALMAR**.

UNION of England and Scotland, 1707—of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. See **PARLIAMENT**.

UNION of Utrecht, 1579. See **NETHERLANDS**, and **UNITED PROVINCES**.

UNITARIANS. See **SOCINUS**, **SOCINIANS**, and **SEKVENTUS**.—Numerous in Transylvania, 1690—their doctrines brought into England about 1700—are adopted by Thos. Emlyn, and many Presbyterians, 1730—by Theophilus Lindsey, 1774—generally, by Presbyterian congregations, 1796—penal laws against them repealed, 1813. See **SMITH**, Wm.—Deprived of lady Hewley's endowment, 1833—1842. See **HEWLEY**.

UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY of Great Britain. See **EAST INDIA COMPANY**.—Dissolved, Sept. 1; the proclamation of queen Victoria, on assuming the government of India, published, Nov. 1, 1858.

UNITED IRISHMEN, Society of, formed, 1796. See **IRELAND**.

UNITED PROVINCES, The Seven, of the Netherlands, comprising Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Over-Yssel, Friesland, and Groningen, issue their declaration of independence, and nominate the duke of Anjou as sovereign, with Wm., prince of Orange, as statholder, 1581. See **HOLLAND**, **NETHERLANDS**, **DUTCH**, and **WM. I.** of Nassau.

Assassination of the statholder; his son, Maurice, leader of the war, but without any official title, 1584—treaty with qn. Elizabeth; Leicester brings an auxiliary force, 1585—he is made statholder, and gains a victory at Zutphen, 1586—recalled, and replaced as general by lord Willoughby; Maurice of Nassau statholder, 1587—the Spaniards expelled; Breda taken, 1590—and Nimwegen, 1591—the power of the Provinces consolidated by the capture of Groningen, 1594—the English troops recalled; East India Company formed; factory at Java; the Spaniards and Portuguese opposed by arms and commercial rivalry, 1596—Elizabeth renews her treaty, and retains the cautionary towns, 1596—victory of Maurice at Turnhout, 1597—another treaty concluded with England, 1598—Spanish attack on Gelderland repulsed, 1599—siege of Nieuport; the archduke, Albert, defeated, 1600—Remberg taken, 1601—treaty of James I. for their protection, 1603—Maurice reduces Sluys, 1604—victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent; negotiations begin for peace with Spain, 1607—their independence acknowledged by Philip III., and a truce concluded for twelve years; Maurice and the States-general favour the Gomarians against the Arminians, 1609. See **REMONSTRANTS.**

The Cautionary Towns given up by James I., 1616—Maurice aims at arbitrary power, 1618—is foiled; persecution of Remonstrants; league with Venice and Savoy against Austria, 1619—Amboyna taken from the Portuguese; a refuge given at Rhenen to Frederic, the expelled elector Palatine, 1620—refuse to renew the truce with Spain, 1621—Bergen-op-Zoom saved from Spinola by Maurice, 1622—conspiracy against him detected, 1623—treaty with France concluded by Richelieu; siege of Breda by Spinola, 1624—death of Maurice; his brother, Frederic Henry, is elected statholder, and causes the laws against the Remonstrants to be repealed; Breda surrenders, 1625—success of admiral Hein in Brazil, 1627—he captures a fleet off Cuba, 1628—league with France against Spain, 1631—acquisition of St. Eustatia, 1632—of Curaçoa, 1634—new alliance with Louis XIII. of France, 1635—Frederic Henry recovers Breda, 1637—victories of Van Tromp over two Spanish fleets, 1639—peace, and alliance with Portugal; all colonial conquests retained, 1641—Sas van Ghent and Hulst taken by the statholder; naval victory over the Danes off Laaland, in co-operation with Sweden, 1644—death of Fred. Henry; his son, William II., statholder,

UNITED PROVINCES—continued.

1647 — recognition of independence by the treaty of Munster, 1648.

William attempts to seize Amsterdam, and make himself absolute; fails, and dies; the statholdership remains vacant, 1650. See ANTI-ORANGE party. — Angry disputes with Great Britain, 1651 — project for a close alliance ends in war; sea-fights, with varied success; Van Tromp surprises Blake, drives his fleet up the Thames, and sweeps the Channel, 1652 — defeated by him and Monk, falls in the last battle; ambassadors sent to London to treat for peace; John De Witt, Grand Pensionary, 1653 — peace concluded; Cromwell stipulates that no prince of Orange shall be statholder, 1654 — interfere in support of Denmark against Sweden, 1659 — possess the whole Portuguese East Indian empire, except Goa and Diu, 1663 — satisfaction demanded by Great Britain for injuries done to merchants, 1664.

War declared; victory of the duke of York off Harwich; invasion of the bp. of Munster, 1665 — alliance with Denmark; after a succession of sea-fights, the British remain masters of the Channel, 1666 — during the negotiations for peace, De Ruyter sails up the Thames, and burns ships and stores at Chatham, June 11, 1667 — peace of Breda concluded, July 10; alliance with Great Britain and Sweden against France, 1668 — sir Wm. Temple recalled from the Hague, 1670 — war with Great Britain, France, and Sweden; attack of sir R. Holmes on the Smyrna fleet; battle of Solebay; invasion of Louis XIV.; Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overysel conquered; murder of the De Witts; William III. elected statholder; rejects the offers of Louis, and stops his progress by opening the sluices, 1673 — the advance of the imperial army obliges Louis to retire and abandon all his conquests, 1673.

Peace with Great Britain; sir Wm. Temple returns to the Hague, and finds no disposition there to treat with Louis, 1674 — negotiations commence at Nimwegen, 1675 — operations of De Ruyter in the Mediterranean, where he falls in an engagement with the French admiral, Du Quesne, 1676 — William III. arrives in London, and marries the princess Mary, 1677 — treaty of Nimwegen concluded, Aug. 10, 1678 — protest against the blockade of Luxemburg by Louis, 1682 — assent to his occupation of that city and Strasburg, by the treaty of Ratisbon, 1684 — receive many Protestant refugees from France, 1685 — William III. originates

the League of Augsburg against Louis, 1686 — is invited by the English, and prepares an armament to assist them, 1688. See WILLIAM III., k. of Great Britain.

Alliance of the Provinces with Great Britain, Aug. 28, 1689 — their combined fleets are defeated by the French admiral, Tourville, June 30, 1690 — visited by the czar Peter, 1697 — peace of Ryswick, Sept. 11; partition treaty for the settlement of the Spanish succession, Aug. 19, 1698 — second treaty, Mar. 25, 1700 — Grand Alliance with Great Britain and the emperor, 1701 — death of Wm. III. See STATES GENERAL, and FRIESLAND. — Heinricus Grand Pensionary, 1702 — send an army to assist the archduke Charles in Spain, 1703 — ill-supported there by their Portuguese allies, 1704 — expulsion of the Jesuits, 1708 — negotiations commence at Gertruydenburg, March 11, 1710 — broken off, July 20; renewed at Utrecht, Jan. 29, 1712 — suspended, July 27; terms of peace agreed upon, Dec. 29; treaty signed, March 30, 1713.

Second visit of the czar Peter, 1716 — Friesland, Groningen, and Guelderland make the prince of Orange statholder, 1718-22 — menaced with invasion by Louis XV., 1746 — his armies enter Dutch Brabant, and threaten Zealand; all the Provinces appoint Wm. IV. hereditary statholder, May 2, 1747 — peace of Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1749 — Wm. IV. d. Oct. 22, 1751 — his son, Wm. V., only three years old, succeeds; his mother regent; neutral in the Seven Years' War, 1756 — death of the regent, Anne, princess of Orange; Louis Ernest of Brunswick, conducts the government, Jan. 12, 1759 — Wm. V. of age; retains him as minister, 1766 — marriage of Wm. V. to Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, daughter of Augustus William, brother to the k. of Prussia, 1767 — secret negotiations with the American States, 1778 — discovered by the capture of Laurens; war with Great Britain, Nov. 20, 1780. See DOGGER BANK. — Capture of their colonies, 1781 — refuse to treat for peace, 1782 — accept the preliminaries concluded at Versailles, Jan. 30, 1783.

The ill-success of the war encourages the Anti-Orange party to attempt curtailments of the statholder's power; Louis of Brunswick yields to them and withdraws, 1784 — treaty with the emperor for closing the Scheldt, 1785 — the statholder expelled, and brought back by a Prussian army, with the concurrence of Great Britain, 1787 — alliance of the Three Powers to secure the statholder, and to protect Denmark against

UNITED PROVINCES—continued.

Sweden, 1788—and to suppress the Belgian rebellion, 1790—war with France; British troops arrive to assist, 1793—subsidy received from Great Britain, 1794—general Daendels, with a French army, crosses the Waal, Dec. 25; the British army withdraws to Bremen, Apr. 14, 1796—the Provinces conquered by France, form the Batavian republic, and declare war against Great Britain. See BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.—Lose Amboyna, Feb. 16, 1796—Demerara, April 22; their fleet in Saldanha Bay captured, Aug. 17; another defeated at Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797—the remainder of their navy surrenders to the British in the Texel, Aug. 30, 1799—the Anglo-Russian invading force defeated by the French gen., Brune, reimbarks, Oct. 20; peace with Great Britain; many of the conquered colonies restored, 1801—the Provinces now wholly subservient to France; at war again with Great Britain, June 7, 1803—lose their colonies again; the Cape of Good Hope taken, Jan. 8, 1806—Louis Napoleon, k. of Holland, June 5. See HOLLAND, kingdom of.

UNITED STATES of North America. See AMERICA, North; COLONIES, AMERICAN; AMERICAN CONGRESS; NEW ENGLAND, and PARLIAMENT of Great Britain, 1785—1774.

First Congress formed at Philadelphia by delegates from the following Thirteen States:—

Carolina, North.	Maryland.
Carolina, South.	Massachusetts.
Connecticut.	Pennsylvania.
Delaware.	Rhode Island.
Georgia.	Virginia.
New Hampshire.	New York.
New Jersey.	

Declaration of Rights issued, Nov. 5, 1774.

1775. Hostilities against the mother country commence at Lexington, Apr. 19; second Congress meets, May 10; orders an army to be raised, appoints Washington general-in-chief; passes the Act of perpetual Union, May 29; battle of Bunker's Hill, June 16; Appeal of Congress to the British people, July 7; their gen., Montgomery, surprises Montreal, Nov. 12; is killed in an unsuccessful attempt on Quebec, Dec. 31.

1776. The American forces driven out of Canada by gen. Carleton, March 6; and the British, under gen. Howe, from Boston, by Washington, 17; Declaration of Independence by Congress, July 4; population of the States at this time, 2,614,300; British troops land in Staten Island, July 9; gen. Howe conquers Long Island, Aug. 27; New York, Sept.

15; American squadron defeated on lake Champlain, Oct. 11; victory of general Howe on White Plains, 29; he takes Rhode Island, Dec. 8; Hessians, in New Jersey, surrender to Washington, 25; intercourse with Portugal suspended.

1777. The States secretly assisted by France, La Fayette and many other officers proceed to join them, April 4; their gen., Starke, defeats the Hessians at Bennington, July 16; Washington worsted by gen. Howe at Brandywine, Sept. 11; lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia; Congress removes to Lancaster, 26; gen. Burgoyne defeats the Americans at German Town, Oct. 3; is surrounded at Saratoga, and surrenders with his army to gen. Gates, 17.

1778. The independence of the States recognized by France, and treaty of alliance concluded, Feb. 6; the earl of Carlisle and commissioners sent from London to treat for a reconciliation, March 9; gen. Howe resigns his command, and is succeeded by gen. Clinton, April 14; refusal of Congress to treat, June 17; the king's troops evacuate Philadelphia, 18; arrive at New York, 30; a French fleet arrives in the Delaware, July 11; partizan warfare, the royalists destroy Wyoming, and the Virginians lay waste the Canadian settlements on the Mississippi; the commissioners leave America, Oct.

1779. The British troops occupy Stony Point and Verplank; Washington retreats, May 30; manifesto of Spain in favour of the States, June 16; Stony Point recovered by gen. Wayne, July 15; repulse of the Americans and French at Savannah, Oct.

1780. Lord Cornwallis defeats gen. Gates at Camden, Aug. 16; major André hanged by the Americans as a spy, Oct. 2; Henry Laurens captured on his passage to Holland, and negotiations with the Dutch discovered, 6.

1781. Lord Cornwallis defeats gen. Green at Guildford, March 16; victory of gen. Arnold over the Americans at Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8; lord Cornwallis surrenders to Washington at Yorktown, Oct. 29; the British government abandons the idea of subduing the Americans, Dec. 14.

1782. John Adams ambassador at the Hague, Apr. 19; Great Britain acknowledges the independence of the U.S., and concludes a provisional treaty of peace with Dr. Franklin at Paris, Nov. 30.

1783. Trade with the U.S. regulated by a British order in council, Sept. 5; New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 26; Washington disbands his army, appeases their discontent, resigns his

UNITED STATES—continued.

command, and retires to Mount Vernon; treaty of commerce with Sweden.

1784. Definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain ratified by Congress, Jan. 4; large increase of trade between the two countries.

1785. John Adams, first ambassador, presented to Geo. III., June 1.

1787. Constitution formed by a commission, at the head of which are Washington, Franklin, and James Madison; accepted at first by three States.

1788. The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves, Jan. 1; eight more States accept the constitution.

1789. Unanimously adopted; Washington elected president, and Adams vice-president, Apr. 14.

1790. States of Ohio and Tennessee founded, Aug. 14.

1791. Vermont admitted into the Union, and Kentucky founded; national bank established at New York, June 7.

1792. The city of Washington founded, to be the metropolis of the republic, July 8.

1793. Washington re-elected president; proclaims neutrality in the war against France.

1794. First ships of war built; treaty of commerce with Great Britain, Nov. 29.

1795. Treaty of commerce with Spain.

1796. Tennessee and Kentucky admitted into the Union; Washington announces his intention of retiring at the expiration of his term of office.

1797. John Adams, president, Mar. 4.

1798. The U.S. resist the right claimed by France of seizing British subjects and manufactures in neutral vessels; Washington is called from his retirement to organize their means of defence.

1799. Death of Washington at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14.

1800. The city of Washington made the seat of government; population of the U.S., 5,300,000; Columbia, a district round Washington, made a State, under the direct jurisdiction of Congress.

1801. Thomas Jefferson, president, after a warm contest with Aaron Burr, who is elected vice president.

1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.

1803. Louisiana purchased from France.

1804. Vice-president Burr kills gen. Hamilton in a duel.

1805. Jefferson re-elected president.

1806. A new treaty of commerce with Great Britain, Dec. 81.

1807. Discussions between the two countries respecting the rights of neutrals; encounter between the *Leonard*

and *Chesapeake*, June 21; proclamation of the president, closing American ports against British ships of war, July 2; Non-intercourse Act; trade with Great Britain and France suspended, Dec. 9.

1808. Slave trade abolished.

1809. James Madison, president; unsatisfactory negotiations with Great Britain.

1810. Intercourse with France renewed; population of the U.S., 7,239,903.

1811. Encounter of the British sloop of war, *Little Belt*, with the American frigate, *President*, May 18.

1812. War declared by Congress against Great Britain, June 18; British orders in council revoked as to the U.S., 23; gen. Hull invades Canada, is defeated by gen. Brock, and taken prisoner, Aug. 16; the American ship, *Constitution*, captures the British frigate, *Guerriere*, 19; the *Wasp*, the sloop *Frolic*, Oct. 18; and the *United States*, the *Macdonian*, 25; Louisiana admitted a State of the Union.

1813. Madison re-elected President, the American ship, *Hornet*, takes the *Peacock*, Feb. 25; forts Erie and George abandoned to the Americans, May 27; the British frigate, *Shannon*, captures the American, *Chesapeake*, June 1; the Americans defeated at Burlington, June 6; their sloop, *Argus*, taken by the *Pelican*, Aug. 14; Buffalo town stormed by the British and burnt, Dec. 9.

1814. The American frigate, *Essex*, taken by the *Phoebe* and *Cherub*, Mar. 29; the city of Washington taken by the British, Aug. 24; the public buildings destroyed and abandoned, 30; capture of the British flotilla on lake Champlain, Sept. 11; attack on Baltimore repulsed, 13; treaty of peace signed at Ghent, Dec. 24.

1815. Repulse of gen. Pakenham at New Orleans, Jan. 8; the American frigate, *President*, taken by the *Endymion*, 15; treaty of Ghent ratified by Congress, Feb. 17; attack on Algiers, and treaty concluded, July 4.

1816. Indiana a State of the Union.

1817. James Monroe, president; Mississippi, a State of the Union.

1818. Illinois admitted; great canal of New York commenced.

1819. The State of Alabama admitted.

1820. Florida ceded by Spain; Maine a State of the Union.

1821. Monroe re-elected president; Missouri admitted.

1822. The independence of the South American republics recognized.

1823. The U.S. announce that they will resist any attempt to interfere with these new States.

UNITED STATES—continued.

1824. Visit of La Fayette; New York and Erie canal opened; treaty with Colombia, Oct. 3.

1825. John Quincy Adams, president.

1828. New tariff imposes heavy duties on British manufactures, June 18.

1829. Gen. Andrew Jackson, president; announces that the tariff had failed.

1830. Treaty with Turkey for the free navigation of the Black Sea; portions of Texas claimed.

1831. Population of the U.S., 12,854,171; commercial treaty with Mexico.

1832. Tariff resisted by So. Carolina, and modified; president Jackson refuses to renew the Bank charter; commercial distress and panic.

1833. Jackson re-elected.

1835. Angry discussion with France respecting indemnities claimed; they are voted by the French chambers to be paid.

1836. National debt paid off, and surplus divided among the States; Arkansas and Michigan admitted into the Union; the slavery question excites violent animosities; banking and commercial embarrassments.

1837. Martin Van Buren president; the Americans on the frontier support the rebellion in Canada with men and arms; their steamboat, the *Caroline*, set on fire by the British, and precipitated down the Falls of Niagara, Dec. 29.

1838. Proclamation of the President against interference in Canada, Jan. 5.

1839. Cash payments suspended by the banks, Oct. 14.

1841. Wm. Hen. Harrison president, March 4; d. April 4, and is succeeded by John Tyler, the vice-president; continued discord on the slavery question; prosecution of Mr. M'Leod for the destruction of the *Caroline*; discussion with Great Britain respecting the seizure of the slave-ship *Tygris*; another proclamation against interference in Canada, Sept. 26; trial and acquittal of Mr. M'Leod, Oct. 4-8—U.S. bank again reopened.

1842. Arrival of lord Ashburton on a special mission, April 1; treaty concluded by him and Mr. Webster between Great Britain and the U.S., Aug. 9.

1844. Contest between Clay and Polk for the presidency; the latter elected.

1845. James Polk, president, Mar. 4; claims the Oregon territory; Florida and Iowa admitted States of the Union; the proposed annexation of Texas causes war with Mexico, Jan. 4.

1846. Texas and Wisconsin join the Union; the Oregon dispute settled by treaty with Great Britain, June 12; gen.

Taylor defeats the Mexicans at Matamoras, on the Rio Grande; takes Santa Fé, Aug. 22.

1847. Generals Taylor and Scott defeat the Mexicans in successive battles; take Vera Cruz, March 29; and Mexico, Sept. 15; discovery of gold in California.

1848. Peace with Mexico, concluded, Feb. 7; ratified, May 19; New Mexico, a State of the Union.

1849. Gen. Zachary Taylor president; by proclamation, forbids the expedition of American adventurers against Cuba, Aug. 11; the alteration in the British Navigation Law reciprocated by the U.S.; State of Minnesota founded.

1850. Failure of the enterprise against Cuba; the adventurers prosecuted in the District Court without effect; treaty with Great Britain for a transit-way across the Isthmus of Panama; death of president Taylor; his place filled by vice-president Millard Fillmore, July 9; Act of Congress to admit California into the Union, Oct. 18; States of Oregon and Utah founded.

1851. Proclamation repeated against the proposed attack on Cuba, April 25; a second expedition undertaken, and fails; arrival of Kossuth, Dec. 30; population of the U.S., 23,847,884.

1852. Dispute with Great Britain on the fisheries, July 14; death of Daniel Webster, Oct. 24; expedition to Japan.

1853. Gen. Franklin Pierce president, March 4.

1854. W. Walker establishes a republic in Central America, Jan. 18; commercial treaty with Japan concluded, March 23; Reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, June 5; ratified, Aug. 2; States of Kansas and Nebraska founded.

1855. Election riots in Kansas; dispute with Great Britain on infringement of neutrality, by enlisting on the U.S. territory, with the k. of Hanover, on the State duties, July 11.

1856. Discussion with Great Britain on the construction of the Bulwer Clayton treaty; Mr. Crampton, the British ambassador, receives his passports, and the consuls of New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati dismissed, May 28; the Central America question settled by negotiations at London, Sept. 17; the Arctic ship, *Resolute*, saved by an American whaler, presented to Queen Victoria by the U.S., Dec. 18.

1857. Lord Napier, British ambassador, arrives, Jan. 18; James Buchanan president, March 4; troops sent to reduce the Mormons in Utah, May; riots in New York, June; Kansas tranquillized, July; commercial embarrassments, Aug.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, in England. See **CHARTISTS**.—Superseded in France by a limited constituency, May 31, 1850—restored in France by the president, Louis Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1851—adopted for the election of deputies by the new constitution, Jan. 15, 1862.

UNIVERSITIES: the dates of the foundation of each, and other particulars, may be seen by referring to their respective names in this Index.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. See **LONDON UNIVERSITY**, and **OXFORD UNIVERSITY**.

UNKIAR SKELESSI, treaty of, between Russia and Turkey, concluded, July 8, 1833—a copy of it moved for in the House of Commons by lord Dudley Stuart, to show the encroaching policy of Russia, Feb. 20, 1836.

"**UNKNOWN TONGUES**," and other illusions of the Irvingites, amuse the public for a time, 1836.

UNBOO, son of Eberhard, duke of Friuli, inherits the duchy, which, by his premature death, descends to his brother, Berenger, 867. See **BERENGEE I.**, duke of Friuli.

UNWAN, archbp. of Hamburg, mediates between the emperor Conrad II. and Canute, k. of England and Denmark, 1025.

UPSAL, conquered by Iva Vidfame, a Scandinavian prince, 722—gives a title to the kings of Sweden till 1015—made an archbishopric, 1164—university founded by Sten Sture, 1476—the Diet at, declares Lutheranism to be the religion of Sweden, 1592.

UPSAL, the archbp. of, expels Chas. VIII. from Sweden, 1457. See **TROIL**, Gustav.

UPTON, colonel, concludes the treaty of Poorunda with the Mahattas, 1776.

"**URANIA**," the planet, discovered by Hind, July 22, 1864.

URANUS. See **GEORGIUM SIDUS**, and **HERSCHEL**, sir William.—The perturbations in its orbit lead Mr. Adams to calculate the elements of another unknown planet, 1845. See **NEPTUNE**.

URBAN I., bp. of Rome, 222—230.

URBAN II., Ottone, bp. of Ostia, elected pope, March 8, 1088—excommunicates Henry IV., emperor of Germany, 1089—commissions Peter the Hermit to preach a general crusade, and holds the councils of Placentia and Clermont, 1096—another at Bari, 1098. See **CONVOILS**.—Obtains possession of the Castle of S. Angelo; holds a council at Rome, by which all his adversaries are again excommunicated; d. July 29, 1099.

URBAN III., Uberto Crivello, archbp. of Milan, elected pope, 1185—at variance with the emperor Frederic I., who invades the papal States; d. 1187.

URBAN IV., Jacob, patriarch of Jerusalem,

elected pope, 1261—excommunicates the Genoese for their alliance with the Greek heretics, 1261—resists the proposal of some German princes to elect Conradin k. of the Romans; and offers the crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX.; exacts securities that France shall not assist Manfred, k. of Sicily, 1262—his hatred of the house of Swabia distracts all Italy; he rejects all terms of accommodation, and finally concludes the treaty by which Sicily and Apulia are given to Charles of Anjou; appoints Otho Visconte archbp. of Milan, and lays an interdict on the city for refusing to admit him, 1263—makes Charles of Anjou senator of Rome, and proclaims a crusade against Manfred, 1264—d. at Perugia, Oct. 2, 1264.

URBAN V., Guglielmo di Grimoardo, b. 1302—abbot of S. Vittore of Marseilles, elected pope, Oct. 31, 1362—excommunicates Bernabo Visconte, 1363—claims the tribute which had been previously paid by England; the parliament resists the demand; Bertrand du Guesclin occupies Avignon, and extorts a large sum from him; Petrarch urges him to make Rome his residence; he orders his palace to be prepared, 1366—arrives at Viterbo, June 9, 1367—John V., emperor of the East, treats with him for the reunion of the two churches; he tries in vain to rouse the West against the Ottomans, 1368—returns to Avignon, and d. Dec. 19, 1370.

URBAN VI., Bartolommeo Prignano, archbishop of Bari, elected pope, April 9, 1378—the cardinals annul their act, protesting they were overawed by the people of Rome, and begin the Schism of the West by electing Clement VII.; both maintain their respective claims, and excommunicate each other and their opponents; Urban resides at Rome, and is recognized by England and the greater part of Europe; he creates twenty-six cardinals, 1378—the two rivals come to open war; Urban proclaims a crusade against Clement and queen Joanna of Naples; he employs the Company of St. George, by whom the Bretons in the service of Clement are defeated, and the castle of S. Angelo taken, 1379—he sets Charles of Durazzo to attempt the conquest of Naples, 1379—excommunicates Joanna; at his instigation, Charles of Durazzo marches to attack Naples, 1380—appoints the bp. of Norwich commander of a force raised in England against the supporters of Clement, 1382—visits Naples, where he obtains dignities and lands for his relatives, 1383—discord between him and Charles of Naples, 1384—he is in Nocera; six car-

URBAN VI.—*continued.*

dinals, accused of a plot against him, are degraded, imprisoned, and put to the torture; he excommunicates Charles, and lays Naples under an interdict; Charles orders the interdict not to be observed, and besieges Nocera; Urban escapes to Salerno, and thence by sea to Genoa, 1386—at the intercession of Richard II., k. of England, he pardons Adam Easton, one of the accused cardinals; the other five are barbarously murdered, without any proof of their guilt, and protesting innocence to the last; two other cardinals, fearing his violence, escape, and join Clement, 1386—he gives Naples to Louis, son of the late duke of Anjou; his conduct provokes the Genoese; he retires to Lucca, 1386—he claims the kingdom of Naples; while proceeding at the head of an army to put down the two contending parties, he is thrown from his mule and lamed; his troops mutiny and disperse, and he is taken to Rome, 1388—*d.* 1389.

URBAN VII., Giambattista Castagna, *b.* 1521—elected pope, Sept. 15, 1590—*d.* twelve days after his election.

URBAN VIII., Maffeo Barberino, elected pope, Aug. 6, 1623—receives from the duke of Urbino the gift of his territories, 1626—disputes with John IV., k. of Portugal, respecting Portuguese bishoprics, 1641—*d.* July 29, 1644.

URBANUS, consul of Rome, 234.

URBICUS, a river of Spain, now the Orbeiga, which joins the Douro at Zamora, noted for two great battles near it; Theodorik II., k. of the Visigoths, defeats Rechisarius, k. of the Suevi, 456—Almondhar is defeated by Alfonso III., k. of Leon, 874.

URBICUS, Lollius, governor of Britain, repels an invasion of the northern tribes, and builds the wall of Antoninus Pius, 140.

URBINO, taken by Belisarius, 528—by Caesar Borgia, 1502—restored to its duke Guidubaldo, 1503—seized by pope Leo X. from its duke, Francesco Maria, and given to his own nephew, Lorenzo de' Medici, 1516—the former duke attempts in vain to recover it, 1517—annexed to the States of the Church, 1519—Francesco Maria recovers the duchy, 1522—commands the Venetian army, and retakes Pavia, 1528—its last duke, Francesco Maria della Rovere, resigns his territories to pope Urban VIII., 1626.

URBINO, Francesco Lazzari Bramante d', *b.* 1444—begins St. Peter's at Rome, 1506—*d.* 1514.

URCESIA. See UCLER.

URGEL, in Catalonia, taken by Abderahman II., 822—surrendered to the

French, 1691—seat of the royalist Junta, 1822.

URRACA, daughter of Alfonso VI., k. of Castile, marries Alfonso I., k. of Aragon; succeeds her father; her husband is acknowledged in Castile as Alfonso VII.; her son, Alfonso, is k. of Galicia, 1109—her husband quarrels with, and imprisons her, 1111—she escapes; her partisans are defeated by her husband in Castile; she flies to her son in Galicia, 1112—*d.* 1126.

URSICINUS commands the Roman armies on the Euphrates, 353—recalled from the East to Milan, 354—assassinates Sylvanus, who had assumed the purple at Colonia Agrippina, 355—sent into the East by Constantius, 359.

URSINI. See ORSINI.

URSINUS, opposes Damasus, bp. of Rome, 366.

URSULINE Nuns, Order of, founded by Angela di Brescia, 1537.

URSUS, consul of Rome, 338.

URUGUAY, or Banda Oriental, a part of Paraguay, founds a separate republic, 1828—Rondeau first dictator; Lavaleja, 1833—Ribiera, president, 1835—Oribe, 1835—Ribiera, again, 1836.

USBECK Tartars settle at Bokhara, 1498—occupy Maverainaher, 1508—repulsed at Candahar and Cabul, 1629—make a fruitless attack on Persia, 1719.

USCOOCHI, subjects of Austria, whose piracies lead to hostilities between the Venetians and imperialists, 1615.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. See SOCIETIES.

USEANT, near Brest, indecisive naval engagement off, between Keppel and D'Orvilliers, July 27, 1778—another battle, in which lord Howe gains a great victory, June 1, 1794.

USHER, James, *b.* 1580—the first student entered at Trinity College, Dublin, 1593—bp. of Meath, 1621—archbp. of Armagh, March 21, 1623—proposes a plan for uniting the episcopal and presbyterian churches, 1641—*d.* Mar. 21, 1656.

USIPETES, attacked by Cæsar when he first crosses the Rhine, *b.c.* 55—by Drusus, 12.

UTAH, a North American State. See MONMONTES, and UNITED STATES.—Restored to order by gov. Cumming, May 2, 1858.

UTICA, a town in Africa, to which Cato retires, and where he kills himself after Cæsar's victory at Thapsus, *b.c.* 46.

UTRECHT, the Trajectus, or Ultratrajectus ad Rhenum of the Romans, Wilbrord, the Anglo-Saxon missionary, first bp. of, 696—Conrad II., emperor of Germany, *d.* at, June 4, 1089—and Henry V., May 22, 1125—gives its name to a province of the Netherlands, seven of which form their Union there, 1579—University

- founded, 1636—conquered by Louis XIV., 1673—abandoned by him, 1673—interview at, between Wm. III. and the czar Peter I. of Russia, 1697—appointed as the place of congress to negotiate peace with France, Oct. 20; the congress is opposed by the emperor of Germany and the elector of Hanover, 1711—the plenipotentiaries assemble at, Jan. 8, 1712—conferences opened by the bp. of Bristol, chief of the English embassy, 29; suspended by a quarrel between the servants of the Dutch and French ministers, July 27; treaty of peace signed, March 30, 1713—a Synod of the Dutch church held at, 1768—the Roman Catholic church at, dissents from the papal condemnation of Jansenism, rejects the Bull *Unigenitus*, and claims the right of electing its own bp., 1833.
- UTTOXETER, battle of; the duke of Hamilton defeated by Cromwell; surrenders to him, 1648.
- UXAMA. See OXMA.
- UXBRIDGE, negotiations for peace between Chas. I. and the parliament commence at, Jan. 30; broken off, Feb. 22, 1645.
- UXBRIDGE, Henry, lord Paget, created earl of, 1714—title extinct, 1769.
- UXBRIDGE, Henry Bailey Paget created earl of, May 19, 1784.
- UXBRIDGE, Henry Wm., earl of; while lord Paget distinguishes himself under sir John Moore in Spain, 1806—pays £20,000 damages to the hon. Gen. Wellesley, for *crim. con.*; 1809—loses his leg at Waterloo, June 18, 1815—created marquis of Anglesey, 23. See ANGLESEY, Henry, marquis of.
- UXBRIDGE, Henry, earl of, lord chamberlain, 1806—succeeds as marquis of Anglesey, 1854.
- UZAN HASAN, chief of the Turkomans of the White Sheep, and sultan of Persia, enters into alliance with the Venetians and the knights of Rhodes against the Ottomans, 1470.
- UZBEK, grand khan of the Golden Horde, 1306—expels Alexander II. from Russia, and gives the principalities of Moscow, Novogorod, and Wladimir to Ivan I., 1323.
- UZEDA, the duke d'. See LERMA.
- UZZI, Jewish high priest, B.C. 1255.
- UZZIAH, k. of Judah, B.C. 808—756. See JUDAH.
- V**
- VACARIUS teaches the Roman law at Oxford, 1151.
- VACCINATION publicly introduced by Dr. Jenner, 1799. See JENNER, Edward, and
- JENNERIAN Institution.—Acts of parliament passed for its promotion, July 23, 1840, and Aug. 20, 1853.
- VACCOLI, battle of; the Pisans defeat the people of Lucca, 1055.
- VADIMONIAN lake, battle of the; the Romans defeat the Etruscans and their Celtic allies, B.C. 283.
- VADOMAR, chieftain of the Allemanni, invades Gaul, and is repulsed by the emperor Constantius II., 354—taken prisoner by Julian, 360—serves as a Roman general, 371.
- VALAIS, or Walliser Land, contracts alliance with Switzerland, 1495—joins the Swiss confederacy, 1529—annexed to France, Nov. 12, 1810—a canton of renovated Switzerland, 1815.
- VALENCAY, Ferdinand VII. of Spain confined at, by Napoleon I., 1808—treaty of, for his liberation, Dec. 11, 1813.
- VALENCE, council of, 1209. See COUNCILS.
- Pope Pius VI. conveyed a prisoner to, by the French, and d. there, Aug. 29, 1799.
- VALENCE. See PEMBROKE, Aymer, earl of.
- VALENCE, William, bp. of, uncle of qu. Eleanor, comes with her to England, and obtains a great influence over Hen. III., 1236.
- VALENCIA, founded by a Lusitanian colony, planted by D. Junius Brutus Calpurnius, B.C. 138—resists Adolphus the Visigoth, and is nearly destroyed by him, A.D. 414—ceded by Theodemir the Visigoth to the Saracen, Abdalaziz, 713—Suleiman and Abdallah are driven into, by their nephew, Al Hakem I., against whom they had rebelled, 799—made a petty kingdom, 1009—Abderrahman IV., makes a firm stand in, against his rivals, 1019—the Moors defeated in, by Ferdinand I. of Castile, 1064—seized by Almamoun, k. of Toledo, and its k., Almudafar, deposed, 1064—betrayed to the Almoravides by Ahmed Ben Gehaf, and its k., Alcadir, slain, 1092—retaken by Roderic the Cid, 1094—after having defended it five years, he d. there, 1099—abandoned by his soldiers after his death, retaken by the Almoravides, 1100—invaded by the Christians, and Huejeda taken, 1224—attacked by James I., k. of Aragon, 1286—the city taken by him, and added to the kingdom of Aragon, Sept. 29, 1238—university founded, 1404—taken by the earl of Peterborough, 1705—recovered by the duke of Berwick for Philip V., 1707—taken by the French marshal, Suchet, Jan. 9, 1812—abandoned by him, 1813—an insurrection in, suppressed by gen. Ello, 1819—Don Carlos carries on a harassing warfare in, 1838.
- VALENCIENNES seized by Baldwin IV.,

count of Flanders, 1006—taken by the French, 1577—besieged by the allies, May 23; surrenders, July 28, 1793—retaken by the French, 1794.

VALENS, Fl., emperor of Rome, brother of Valentinian I., b. 328—associated by him on the throne, rules the East, 364—Eutropius dedicates his History to him, 364—consul of Rome, 365—Procopius rebels, is overcome, and executed, 366—Valens crosses the Danube with an army, but finds no enemies, and returns; favours the Arians, and is accused of persecuting their opponents, 367—remains inactive on the Danube; consul II., 368—concludes a treaty of peace with Athanasius, the Gothic chieftain, 369—consul III., 370—commits great cruelty at Antioch, under pretence of suppressing magic, 372—nominates Lucius to succeed Athanasius as bp. of Alexandria: consul IV., 373—orders Para, prince of Armenia, to be put to death, 374—allows the Visigoths to settle on the southern side of the Danube; consul V., 376—oppressed and famished by his officers, they plunder the Roman provinces, 377—consul VI.; takes the field against them; is defeated by them at Hadrianople, and falls in battle, Aug. 9, 378.

VALENS, one of the Thirty Tyrants, assumes the purple in Greece, and puts to death Piso, who had aspired to the throne; after this, he is killed by his own troops, 261.

VALENS created Cæsar by Licinius, and put to death by Constantine, 314.

VALENS, C. Manlius, consul of Rome, 96.

VALENS. See **JOVINUS**.

VALENTE, Giovanni de, doge of Genoa, 1350.

VALENTIA, the latest Roman province formed in North Britain by Theodosius the Elder, 369.

VALENTIA, an island on the coast of Kerry, near Dingle Bay, in Ireland. See **SUBMARINE Electric Telegraph**.

VALENTIA, sir Henry Power created viscount (Irish title), 1620—d. 1641.

VALENTIA, Francis Annesley, viscount, inherits the title, 1641.

VALENTIA, Arthur Annesley, viscount, created earl of Anglesey, 1661.

VALENTIA, Arthur, viscount, son of Richard Annesley, sixth earl of Anglesey, deprived of his English title by a decision of the House of Lords against his legitimacy; the Irish peers having decided that he was born in wedlock, his Irish title is preserved and descends, 1761.

VALENTINA, daughter of Bernabo Visconte, married to Peter Lusignan II., k. of Cyprus, 1378.

VALENTINA, daughter of John Galeazzo

Visconte, married to Louis de Valois, brother of Charles VI., k. of France, 1387. See **LOUIS**, duke of Orleans.—Demands justice on her husband's assassins, 1408.

VALENTINE, pope, d. in a month after his election, 827.

VALENTINE, the heresiarch, visits Rome, 140—disappointed in his expectation of a bishopric, becomes more vehement in his heresy, 144 (*Tertull.*)—Polycarp converts many of his followers, 157.

VALENTINE, sent by the emperor Justin II. to negotiate with Dilzibulus, ruler of the Turks, 576.

VALENTINE, Benjamin, with Hollis, detains the Speaker, sir John Finch, in the chair; sent to the Tower by Chas. I., and fined, 1629.

VALENTINIAN, Fl., I., emperor of Rome, b. 320—elected by the army on the death of Jovian, and appoints his brother, Valens, his colleague, 364—has to defend Britain against the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, Pannonia against the Quadi and Sarmatæ; and Gaul against the Allemanni; consul of Rome, 365—sends Jovinus to attack the latter, by whom they are defeated, 366—raises his son, Gratian, to be his partner in the empire, with the title of Augustus; allows perfect religious freedom, 367—repulses Rando, chieftain of the Allemanni, who had surprised and plundered Mentz, crosses the Rhine, and defeats him at Sollicinum; consul II., 368—strengthens the fortifications along the Rhine, 369—orders Severus to repel the Saxons from the coast of Gaul; hires Burgundian mercenaries; who are employed, under Theodosius, against the Allemanni; issues an edict, July 29, to be read in all churches, prohibiting the arts practised by the clergy to obtain wealth; consul III., 370—penetrates into Germany as far as Mattiace Aquæ (Wisbaden), 371—consul IV., 373—attacks the Quadi in their own lands, and imposes on them terms of peace; d. in his camp at Bergetto, Nov. 17, 375.

VALENTINIAN II., son of Valentinian I., b. 371—made a colleague of his brother Gratian, 375. See **GRATIAN**.—Consul of Rome, 376—consul II., 378—reigns alone after the death of Gratian, assisted by his mother, Justina, 383. See **JUSTINA**, Flavia.—Flies to Thessalonica, when Maximus invades Italy; consul III., 387—restored by Theodosius, 388—consul IV., 390—killed at Vienne, in Gaul, by Arbogastes, May 15, 392.

VALENTINIAN III., emperor of Rome, Flavius Claudius Valentinianus, son of Constantius III. and Placidia, b. 419—proclaimed emperor, and his mother, regent; consul of Rome, 425—Actius enters into

VALENTINIAN III.—*continued.*

their service, and relieves Arles when besieged by Theodoric the Visigoth, 428. See **AETIUS** and **BONIFACIUS**.—**Consul II.**, 426—**Clodion**, k. of the Franks, defeated, 428—**consul III.**, 430—**Honorio**, sister of **Valentinian**, sent in disgrace to Constantinople, 434—treaty of peace, by which the greater part of Africa is ceded to the Vandals; the Burgundians defeated, make peace; **consul IV.**, 435—**Narbonne** besieged by the Visigoths, relieved by **Litorius**, 436—an auxiliary force of Huns employed; **Valentinian** marries **Eudoxia**, daughter of **Theodosius II.**, at Constantinople, 437—brings his bride to Ravenna, 438—concludes a treaty of peace with the Visigoths after their victory at **Toulouse**, 439—Sicily invaded by the Vandals; **consul V.**, 440—cedes the rest of Africa to **Genserio**, 442—issues an edict, Dec. 23, for observing and preparing correct copies of the Theodosian code, 443—**consul VI.**, 445—his gen., **Vitus**, defeated by the Suevoi in Spain, 446—sends an embassy to **Attila**; **consul VII.**, 450—**Attila** invades Gaul, besieges Orleans, is defeated at Chalons, and withdraws, 451—advances into Italy, destroys **Aquileia**, obtains a large sum of money to spare Rome and returns, 452—**Valentinian** influenced by **Leo I.**, bp. of Rome, augments the power of the Church; murders **Aetius**, and violently dishonours the wife of the senator **Maximus**, 454—**consul VIII.**; is assassinated by **Maximus**, March 16, 455.

VALENTINIANUS, **Flavius**, son of the emperor **Valens**, **consul of Rome**, 369—*d.* young.

VALERIA, widow of **Galerius**, a daughter of **Diocletian**, banished with her mother to the desert of Syria, by **Maximin**, for having refused to marry him; all their possessions confiscated; **Diocletian** intercedes for them, but is treated with contempt, 311—beheaded at **Thessalonica** by **Licinius**, 313.

VALERIA. See **SEVERA**.

VALERIAN, emperor of Rome; **Publius Licinius Valerianus**, *b.* 189—appointed censor, in the hope of reviving the office and correcting the vices of the Romans, 251—defeats **Æmilianus**, and is proclaimed emperor, 253—makes his son, **Gallienus**, his colleague, 253—**consul II.**, 254—**III.**, 255—the empire assailed on all sides; Gaul and Spain by the Franks; Italy by the **Allamanni**; Pannonia by the **Sarmatians** and **Quadi**; Macedonia and Greece by the Goths; Mesopotamia and Syria by the Persians, 256—**consul IV.**; his lieutenant, **Aurelianus**, repels the Goths, 257—they fit out naval armaments on the Euxine; Gaul defended by

Postumus; **Valerian** goes into the East against the Persians, 258—marches as far as Cappadocia to check the Goths, 259—totally defeated by **Sapor**, k. of Persia, made prisoner, and *d.* in captivity, 260.

VALERIANUS, **Publius Licinius**, son of the emperor **Gratian**, **consul of Rome**, II., 265—*d.* young.

VALERIUS. See **POPPLICOLA**, and **MESSALLA**.

VALERIUS, **consul of Rome**, 432—another, 520.

VALERIUS, **M. Maximus**, **consul of Rome**; introduces a more perfect sun-dial from Catania, *b.c.* 263. See **MESSALLA**.

VALERIUS, **Gratus**, Roman governor of Judea, 14.

VALERIUS, **M.**, **consul of Rome**, *b.c.* 505.

VALESUS, **L. Valerius Messalla**, **consul of Rome**, 5.

VALETTE, sir John de, grand-master of the Knights of Malta, erects the city and fortress of La Valetta, 1557—valiantly defends Malta against the Turks, 1565.

VALIDE, the sultana, mother of **Abdul Medjid**, *d.* 1853.

VALIERO, **Bertuccio**, doge of Venice, 1656—1658.

VALIERO, **Silvestro**, doge of Venice, 1694—1700.

VALLA, **Laurentius**, patronized by **Alfonso V.**, k. of Portugal, 1456—*d.* 1465.

VALLADOLID, **John II.**, k. of Castile, *d.* at July 20, 1454—and **Christopher Columbus**, May 20, 1506.

VALLÉ, **Pietro della**, commences his travels in Persia, 1614.

VALLIÈRE, the duchess de la, takes the veil in the convent of Chaillet, 1675—*d.* 1700.

VALMY, battle of, the Prussians defeated by **Kellermann**, Sept. 20, 1792—duke of, title given him by **Napoleon I.**, 1808.

VALOIS, **Charles de**. See **CHARLES de Valois**.

VALOIS, the house of, inherits the French throne, 1328. See **PHILIP VI.**, king of France.—Expires, and is succeeded by the house of Orleans, 1498. See **FRANCE**.

VALORI, **Baccio**, co-operates with **Francis Guicciardini**, to obtain the sovereignty of Florence for **Alexander de' Medici**, 1532.

VALPY, **Dr.**, *b.* 1754—master of Reading School; *d.* 1836.

VALPY, **A. J.**, *b.* 1786—prints an edition of the *Delphin Classics*, 18—18—*d.* 1854.

VALTELINE, the, occupied by the duke of **Feria**, with a Spanish army to support the revolt of the Catholics against the Protestant government of the **Grisons**, 1620—by the **marquis de Cœuvres**, with a French army, 1624—restored to the **Grisons** by the treaty of **Monçon**, 1628—occupied by the Austrians, 1629—by the

French, 1635—given up at the peace of Westphalia, 1648—now part of Austrian Italy.

VAN, or **Wan**, an ancient city of Armenia, taken by Togrul Beg, 1032—by Timour, 1392—by Abbas, the Great, sultan of Persia, 1585—ceded to the Ottomans, 1639—its inscriptions first copied by M. Schulz, 1827—by Mr. Layard, 1850.

VANBROUGH, sir John, b. 1670—designs the mansion at Woodstock, 1705—d. 1728.

VANCOUVER, capt. George, commences his voyage of discovery on the north-west coast of America, 1791—returns, Sept. 13, 1795—d. 1798.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, assigned to Great Britain by the Oregon treaty, 1846—gold discovered in, 1857.

VANDALS, a Gothic tribe, early assailants of the Roman empire, at first among the Marcomanni and Allemanni; conclude a separate treaty for themselves with the emperor Aurelian, 271—form part of the army of Radagaisus, 405—after his defeat, they are led by Gunderic to force a passage over the Rhine, and establish themselves in Gaul, 406—enter Spain; at first acknowledge Maximus, then give him up to the Romans, and establish a kingdom for themselves under Gunderic, 406—overcome the Alani and Suevi in Spain, 419—driven by Asterius out of Galicia into the south of Spain, 420—defeat Castinus, and become a formidable power, 422—occupy the south of Spain and the Balearic islands, 426—Genserich succeeds Gunderic, and is invited into Africa by Bonifacius, 428—lands there, and founds a new kingdom, 429.

KINGS OF THE VANDALS IN AFRICA.

See Events under their names.

Genserich, 429—477.

Huneric, 477—484.

Gundamund, 484—496.

Thorismond, 496—523.

Hilderic, 523—531.

Gellimer, 531—584.

Overthrown by Belisarius, and Africa made part of the Eastern empire, 534.

The Vandals no longer a distinct people.

VANDAMME, French general, and his division, made prisoners by the allies in Bohemia, Sept. 3, 1813.

VANDERVELD, Adrian, b. 1639—d. 1672.

VANDERVELD, William, the Elder, d. 1698—the Younger, b. 1633—d. 1707.

VAN DIEMEN, Dutch governor of Batavia, sends De Vries and Schaeap to explore the ocean north of Japan, 1643.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. See **TASMAN**.—Discovered to be an island, and Bass's Straits explored by Lieut. Flinders 1790—first British settlement formed, 1804. See **TASMANIA**.

VANDYKE, Antony, b. 1590—patronized by Charles I., 1633—d. 1641.

VANE, sir Henry, secretary of State to Charles I., 1632—treasurer of the household, 1639—postmaster-general, 1640—his evidence causes the condemnation of Strafford, 1641.

VANE, sir Henry, the son, b. 1612—leader of the Independents in the House of Commons; sent to negotiate with the Scots; frames the Solemn League and Covenant, 1643—one of the commissioners to treat with Charles I., 1643—imprisoned by Cromwell, 1655—one of the council of State, 1659—excepted from the Act of Indemnity, 1660—beheaded, June 14, 1662.

VANILON, archbp of Sens, censured for treason, 859.

VANNES, in Brittany, made a separate county, 874. See **BRETAGNE**.—Besieged by Edward III., 1342.

VANSITTART, Nicholas, b. 1766—Irish secretary, 1805—secretary of the treasury, 1806—carries, by a large majority, his resolutions declaring gold and paper money to be of equal value, 1811—made chancellor of the exchequer, 1812—his plan for relieving the "dead weight" of pensions adopted, May 24, 1822—created lord Bexley, takes the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, 1823. See **BEXLEY**, lord.

VANSITTART, Henry, administrator of India, 1759—resigns, 1764—sent again as supervisor of the Company's affairs, is lost at sea, 1769.

VARAGNE, Jacopo da, abp. of Genoa, writes the "Golden Legend," 1294.

VARANES, Bahram or Vararam I., king of Persia, son of Hormisdas I., succeeds his father, 273—puts Manes to death, 274—d. 276.

VARANES II., k. of Persia, succeeds his father, Varanes I., 276—d. 298.

VARANES III., k. of Persia, succeeds his father, Varanes II., and d. after a reign of four months, 293.

VARANES IV., k. of Persia, succeeds his father (or brother), Sapor III., 308—d. 309.

VARANES V., k. of Persia, son of Yazdegerd I., succeeds his father, 420—his persecution of the Christians causes war with the Eastern empire, 420—makes peace, 422—d. 440.

VARANES, consul of Rome, 456.

VARANES, Fl., consul of Rome, 410.

VARDZI, a Dalmatian people, conquered by Ser. Fulvius Flaccus, consul of Rome, B.C. 135.

WARDANES, or **ARSACES XVIII.**, k. of Parthia, on the death of his father, Artabanus II., contests the succession with his brother; expels Gotarzes, and takes

- the throne, 43—is slain by his subjects, 47.
- VARENNES**, the flight of Louis XVI. and his family stopped at, June, 1791.
- VARIUS**, L., a friend of Horace, introduces him to Mæcenæus, B.C. 38—assists in preparing the *Æneid* for publication, 17.
- VARNA**, plundered by the Bulgarians, 1193—battle of; Ladislas IV., k. of Hungary, defeated and slain by the Ottoman sultan, Amurath II., Nov. 10, 1444. See **LADISLAS IV.**, k. of Hungary.—Unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians, 1773—taken by the Russians, Oct. 11, 1828—relinquished by the treaty of Adrianople, 1829—council of war held at, by the generals of the allied forces, May 18: advance of the allies to, June 19; sufferings from cholera, and destruction of stores by conflagration at, Aug. 10; allies sail from, for the Crimea, Sept. 7, 1854.
- VARRO**, C. Terentius, consul of Rome, defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ, B.C. 216.
- VARRO**, M. Terentius, b. B.C. 116—serves under Pompey in his war against the pirates of Cilicia, 67—his lieutenant in Spain, 49—proscribed by M. Antony; escapes; his estates are seized, 43—writes "De Re Rustica," 37—d. 28. For his computation of the Roman Era, see **ROME**, built.
- VARRO**, L. Visellius, consul of Rome, 24.
- VARRO**, P. Terentius Atacinus, b. B.C. 82—translates the *Argonautics* of Apollonius Rhodius, about 25.
- VARBONIANUS**, FL., son of the emperor Jovian, consul of Rome with his father, 364—lives afterwards in obscurity, but is deprived of an eye by the emperor Gratian, 380.
- VARUS**, C. Cassius, consul of Rome, B.C. 73.
- VARUS**, C. Licinius, consul of Rome, B.C. 236.
- VARUS**, C. Vivius Juventius, consul of Rome, 134.
- VARUS**, P. Alphinus, consul of Rome, 2.
- VARUS**, P. Quinctilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 18.
- VARUS**, Quintilius, entirely defeated by the Germans, under Arminius, in the forest of Teutoburg, 9.
- VARUS**, Quintilius, of Cremona, whose critical taste his friend Horace commends, A.P. 438—addresses to him *Carm. I.*, 18; and laments his death, *I. 24*, B.C. 24.
- VASA**, Erik, a Swedish nobleman, father of Gustavus Vasa, murdered by Christian II., 1520.
- VASA**, Gustavus. See **GUSTAVUS I.**, k. of Sweden.
- VASA**, prince Gustavus, son of Gustavus IV. of Sweden, b. Nov. 9, 1799—protests against the Denmark Succession Treaty, 1854.
- VASARI**, Giorgio, b. 1512—publishes his *Lives of the Painters*, 1550—d. 1574.
- VASCO DI GAMA**. See **GAMA**.
- VASCONES**. See **Gascony**.
- VASSALAGE**. See **FEUDAL CONSTITUTION** and **SERFDOM**.
- VASSILI I.**, son of Jaroslav III., grand duke of Russia, 1272—tributary to the Golden Horde; is resisted by Novgorod, which joins the Hanseatic League, and becomes an important city; d. 1276.
- VASSILI II.**, son of Dmitri IV., grand prince of Moscow, 1389—repels Timour, 1395—war with Lithuania, 1406—defends Moscow against the Golden Horde, 1408—d. 1425.
- VASSILI III.**, son of Vassili II., b. 1415—grand prince of Moscow, 1425—deposed by his uncle Jurij, recovers his throne, 1432—taken prisoner by the Golden Horde, 1445—after his release is seized and blinded by Dmitri Schemjaka, his cousin, 1448—restored by his subjects, 1448—d. 1461.
- VASSILI IV.**, son of Iwan III., takes the title of Czar of Russia, 1505—war with the Tartars of Cazan and the Crimea, 1506—takes Smolensko, 1514—attacks the Tartars of Cazan, 1524—gives them a new khan, 1532—d. 1538.
- VASSILI V.**, *Shuiskoy*, czar of Russia, obtains the throne on the expulsion of one pretended Dmitri, 1606—attacked by another, and besieged in Moscow by Poles and Cossacks, 1609—deposed, 1610.
- VASSY**, massacre of the Huguenots at, Sunday, March 1, 1563.
- VATACES**, John, a Byzantine gen., defeats the Turks on the *Meander*, 1177.
- VATACES**, John Ducas, or John III., emperor of Niceæ, marries Irene, dau. of Theodore I., and succeeds him on the throne, 1222—defeats Robert, Latin emperor of the East, and extends his conquests to the Hellespont, 1224—makes peace with him, 1226—at war with John de Brienne, 1233—league with Asan, k. of Bulgaria, 1234—crosses the Hellespont, and conquers the Thracian Chersonesus; joins the Bulgarians, and threatens C.P., 1235—at war with Baldwin II., emperor of the East, 1240—is recalled from the siege of Thessalonica by the approach of the southern Mongols towards Anatolia, 1241—extends his empire both in Asia and Europe, 1245—conquers Thessalonica, and annexes it to his empire, 1246—recovers Rhodes from the Genoese, 1261—d. Oct. 30, 1264.
- VATIA**, P. Servilius, consul of Rome, B.C. 79—proconsul, attacks the pirates of Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Isauria, 77.
- VATICAN**, a hill of ancient Rome (Mons Vaticanus), beyond the Tiber, remains waste ground till the time of Elagabalus,

- who renders it habitable, 220—made afterwards the seat of the palace and church of the popes (Basilica Vaticana), which Leo III. improves for the reception and coronation of Charlemagne, 800—surrounded with walls by Leo IV., and named the Leonine city, 848—library commenced by Nicholas V., 1447—injured in the storming of Rome, 1527—new library built by Sixtus V., 1588—enriched by valuable MSS. from Heidelberg, 1623—and by the large collection which Christina of Sweden gives at her death, 1689.
- VATINIUS, Publius, tribune of the people, proposes the law for giving Gaul and Illyricum for five years to Caesar, B.C. 59—accused by Cicero of giving false evidence against Sextius, 56—defended by Cicero, 54—consul of Rome, 47.
- VATTEL, writer on the Law of Nations, d. 1767.
- VAUBAN, Sebastian, b. 1633—employed by Louis XIV. to build fortresses in the Netherlands, 1671—d. 1707.
- VAUCELLES, treaty of, for a truce of five years, between the emperor Chas. V. and Hen. II. of France, Feb. 5, 1556.
- VAUCLOSE. See PETRARCH.
- VAUD, Pays de, part of the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy, 838—of the county of Savoy, 1263—conquered and retained by Berne, 1536—a separate Canton of the new Swiss confederacy, 1815.
- VAUDOIS. See WALDENSES.
- VAUGELAS, one of the founders of the Académie Française, 1635.
- VAUGHAN, Richard, first forgery of Bank of England notes by, March 27, 1758.
- VAUXHALL BRIDGE, commenced 1811—completed, 1816.
- VAUXHALL GARDENS, festival at, to celebrate the victory of Wellington at Vittoria, July 20, 1813.
- VAYRIO, battle of; Galeazzo Visconte gains a victory over a combined Neapolitan and papal army, 1324.
- VECCUS, John, XI., patriarch of Constantinople, 1274—deposed, 1282.
- VEDAS, the religious book of the Hindoos, arranged by Krishna Dwaipayana, about B.C. 1200—rejected by Buddha, 966.
- VEGA, Garcilaso de la, Spanish poet, d. 1536.
- VEGA, Lopez de la, b. 1562—begins about this time to produce his dramas, 1590—d. 1635.
- VEHMBERG, a secret tribunal in Germany, of uncertain origin; most formidable about 1180—suppressed with difficulty by Chas. V., about 1550.
- VEIENTES, the people of Veii, an independent city, 100 stadia (12½ English miles) from Rome, at war with Rome, B.C. 484—surprise the Fabii at the
- Cremera, and kill them, 477—repulsed with great difficulty by the Romans, 476—forty years' truce between them, 474—renew the war, are defeated, and their k., Tolumnius, slain, 437—make another truce, 435—lose part of their dominions in another war, 426—the siege of their city commenced by the Romans, 405—taken by them, 386—the Romans disposed to repair, and make it their capital, but are dissuaded by Camillus, 383—ordered by the Senate to be destroyed, and the materials used for rebuilding Rome, 388—made a military colony by Augustus, 27—now in ruins near Isola Farnese.
- VELASQUEZ. See SILVA.
- VELETRI, John, bp. of. See BENEDICT X., pope.
- VELINUS, lake, canal from, to the river Nar, cut by M. Curius Dentatus, B.C. 288.
- VELLEIUS PATERCULUS. See PATERCULUS.
- VELLORE, mutiny of the sepoys at, July 10, 1806.
- VELOCIPEDES excite a transitory interest, 1819.
- VENABLES, commander of the troops in the fleet under Penn, sails for the West Indies, Dec. 27, 1654—falls in an attack on St. Domingo, April 13; takes Jamaica, May 8, 1655—sent to the Tower by Cromwell on his return, but soon released.
- VENAISSIN, the county of, given up to pope Gregory X., by Philip III., k. of France, as his share of the lands taken from Raymond of Toulouse, by the crusade against the Albigenses, 1273—the cession confirmed by the council of Lyons, 1274—seized by Louis XV., 1768—restored to the Church, 1769—annexed to France by the National Convention, Sept. 23, 1791.
- VENANT, St. See ST. VENANT.
- VENANTIUS, consul of Rome, 484—another, 507, and Junior, 508.
- VENANTIUS, Fortunatus. See FORTUNATUS.
- VENDÉE and Vendéens. See LA VENDÉE.
- VENDOME, the duke of, commands the French army in Spain, 1686—takes Barcelona, 1697—sent to Italy, 1701—obliges prince Eugene to raise the siege of Mantua, Aug. 1, 1702—called from Italy to Flanders, 1706—acts with great caution against Marlborough, 1707—is defeated by him at Oudenarde, July 11, 1708—takes the command of the French army in Spain, recovers Madrid, takes gen. Stanhope at Brihuega, and defeats count Stahremberg at Villa Viciosa, 1710—d. 1713.
- VENDRAMINO, Andrea, doge of Venice, 1476—1478.

VENEDI, probably the Keltic occupants of the lowlands of the Vistula; imperfectly known to the Romans, 90—often confounded afterwards with the Gothic Vandals and Slavonian Wends; conquered by the Ostrogoth, Hermanric, 380.

VENETI, a Keltic people, the river or water-landers (*Assinack*), occupying the islands formed by the Padus (Po), Athesia (Adige), and Medoacus (Brenta), submit to Rome, B.C. 221—ascend the banks of the rivers, and build towns; their mainland forms the province of Venetia Prima, and their islands that of Venetia Secunda; their capital Patavium (Padua) is the emporium of foreign commerce in Northern Italy, A.D. 14—their islands afford a refuge to the people of Aquileia from the barbarity of the Huns, when they are erroneously supposed to have founded Venice, 452—visited by Cassiodorus as prætorian prefect, and described by him, 534—the navigation of their rivers being impeded, fishermen and merchants found establishments on new islands formed by the outer sand-banks, to which the trade of Patavium is gradually transferred, and thus Venice arises, about 600. See **VENICE**.

VENETI, another Keltic people, at the mouth of the Rhone in Gaul, conquered by Cæsar, B.C. 56.

VENETI, a blue faction of the Circus. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

VENETIANS. See **VENICE**.

VENEZUELA, or little Venice, a province of So. America, so named by the Spaniards, 1499—forms part of the republic of Columbia. See **COLUMBIA**.—A separate republic; Perez, president, 1831—Vargas, 1836—Moragas, 1856.

VENICE; for the origin of the city, see **VENETI**.—Commerce flourishes in its isles, among which Malamocco takes the lead; Rialto (Rivo Alto) and Grado are the next in importance; the latter is a bishop's see, 679—they profess allegiance to the Eastern empire, as part of the exarchate of Ravenna, but wanting self-government, Christopher, patriarch of Grado, assembles the clergy and chief citizens, when they unite into one body and elect their first doge, with a council of tribunes and judges, 697.

The following is the succession of their doges, and of the principal events during their terms of office.

Anafestus Paolinuccio, 697—717.

Marco, or Marcello, Tegliano, 717—726.

Orso, 726—737.

The doge killed in a popular tumult, and the republic is governed for five years by an annually elected Maestro di Militi.

MAESTRI DI MILITI.

Domenico Leone, 737.

Felice Cornicola, 738.

Diodato, 739.

Giuliano Ipato (or consul), 740.

Giovanni Fabriciato, 741.

Doges restored.

Diodato Ipato, son of the late doge Orso, 742—756.

Pope Zachary forbids a large trade which the merchants carry on, in purchasing slaves to sell to the Saracens, 748.

Galla of Malamocco, 756—756.

The doge deposed, and the power of his successors limited by two annually elected tribunes, 756.

Domenico Monegario, 756—764.

Maurizio of Eraclea, 764—787.

Giovanni, archbp. of Grado, resists the spiritual jurisdiction claimed by the archbp. of Ravenna in Istria, 772—the merchants supply Italy and the West with the produce of the East, 776—Charlemagne excludes them from his own Italian States, and orders the pope to do the same, 784.

Giovanni Galbajo, 787—804.

The independence of Venice recognized in a treaty between Charlemagne and the Greek emperor Nicephorus I.; the tribunes and others detected in a conspiracy against the doge, take flight to Treviso, 808—the doge deposed, and Obelerio, one of the expelled tribunes, elected in his place; Malamocco still the seat of government and principal commercial mart, 804.

Obelerio, 804—811.

Pepin, son of Charlemagne, and k. of Italy, designs the conquest of Venice, 807—the citizens repel his attack, 810—depose their doge, 811.

Angelo Particiaco, 811—827.

The seat of government removed to Rialto, 811.

Giustiniano Particiaco, 827—829.

Giovanni Particiaco I., 829—837.

Compelled by the citizens to retire into a monastery.

Pietro Tradonico, 837—864.

They repress the piracies of the Dalmatians, but lose their fleet in an attack on the Saracens at Tarento, 859—visited by the emperor Louis and the empress Angilberga, 856—revenge an insult on a relation of their doge, by taking Commachio, 857.

Orso Particiaco I., 864—881.

The Saracens attack Grado, and are repulsed; a large traffic in slaves still carried on, 877.

Giovanni Particiaco II., 881—887.

Resigns, 887.

Pietro Candiano I., 887—888.

6 VENICE—continued.

Falls in a battle against the Slavonians, 888.

Pietro Tribuno, 888—912.

Invasion and defeat of the Hungarians, 906.

Orso Particiaco II., 912—932.

Resigns from old age.

Pietro Candiano II., 932—939.

Comacchio annexed, 935—Winter, marquis of Istria, levies imposts, which the doge compels him to repeal, 939.

Pietro Badoero, 939—942.

Pietro Candiano III., 942—959.

Pietro Candiano IV., 959—976.

The doge and archbp. again prohibit the slave trade, 960—and the sale of arms to the Saracens, 971—the doge attempts to introduce mercenary troops, which the citizens violently resist; his palace and St. Mark's church are burnt, and he is slain with his son; the leader of the tumult elected to fill his place, 976.

Pietro Orseolo I., 976—978.

After a rule of two years, withdraws secretly from Venice to a monastery, 978—d. 987.

Vitale Candiano, 978—979.

Tribuno Memmo, 979—991.

Venice distracted by the factions of the Caloprini and Morosini, 988.

Pietro Orseolo II., 991—1009.

Grado repaired and fortified; advantageous treaties made with neighbouring States, 992—the coast of the Adriatic conquered as far as Ragusa, and the doge styled duke of Dalmatia, 997—Bari relieved from the Saracens, 1002.

Ottone Orseolo, 1009—1026.

Refuses to invest Domenico Gradonico as bp., and is banished by the citizens.

Pietro Barbolano, 1026—1032.

Venice very unsettled; the new doge banished, and Orseolo recalled, 1031—who d. before he can return; his brother vice-doge, 1032.

Domenico Fabianico, 1032—1043.

Domenico Contareno I., 1043—1071.

Domenico Silvio, 1071—1084.

Lissa recovered from the Normans, 1072.

Vitale Faledro, 1084—1096.

Vitale Michele I., 1096—1102.

Ordelafo Faledro, 1102—1117.

Domenico Michele, 1117—1130.

Venice suffers from two destructive fires, and an inundation of Malamocco, 1106—a powerful naval armament assists the emperor Alexius I. to drive Bohemond from the siege of Durazzo, 1108—proceeds to the Holy Land and co-operates with the crusaders in taking Tripoli, 1109—the Greek emperor, John II., attempts to annul the independence

of Venice; the doge takes a large fleet and army into the East; encounters and destroys an Egyptian fleet off Joppa, 1123—assists in taking Tyre, and acquires a third part of the city; reduces Rhodes and Chios, and extends the commerce of Venice, 1034—takes Samos and Andros, conquers Spalatro in Dalmatia, and returns home in triumph, 1125.

Pietro Palano, 1130—1148.

A channel of the Brenta closed by the Paduans, and re-opened, 1146—war with Ravenna, 1144.

Domenico Morosino, 1148—1156.

Assists the Greek emperor, Manuel I., to recover Corfu from the Sicilians, and defeats them in a naval battle, 1149—expels the Dalmatian pirates from Pola and the neighbouring coast, 1150.

Vitale Michele II., 1156—1173.

The Bank of Venice established, 1157—the Venetians support the Lombard League against the emperor, Fred. I., 1164—their property in the Eastern empire seized by Manuel I.; Zara, Spalatro, and other towns in Dalmatia taken from them by Stephen IV., k. of Hungary; they fit out a large fleet, recover Zara, conquer Ragusa, and attack Negropont, 1171—fail in their attempt on Chalcis; take the island of Scio; the plague breaks out in the fleet; embassy of Henry Dandolo to C.P., 1172—only seventeen ships return and infect Venice with the plague; the citizens revolt, the doge is slain, and the great council appointed, 1173.

Sebastiano Ziana, 1173—1179.

Assist in the siege of Ancona; peace concluded with the Eastern empire, 1174—the emperor Fred. and pope Alexander III. meet at Venice, 1177.

Orlo Mastropetro, 1179—1192.

Bela III., k. of Hungary, conquers Zara and all Dalmatia, 1182.

Henry Dandolo, 1192—1205.

See DANDOLO, Henry; CRUSADE (the fourth), and CRUSADES. Venice acquires large territories in the East, 1204—the four bronze horses brought from C.P., 1205.

Pietro Ziani, 1205—1229.

Crete purchased, 1205—the interference and threats of pope Innocent III. disregarded, 1206—the trade of the East monopolized; Mark Sanudo and other nobles occupy islands in the Archipelago, 1207—an attempt of the Genoese on Crete repulsed, 1208.

Jacopo Tiepolo, 1229—1249.

The doge's son, Pietro, podesta of Milan, made prisoner by the emperor, Fred. II., and put to death; the Venetians declare war against the emperor,

VENICE—continued.

1237—make a league with Genoa, and pope Gregory IX., 1236—take Ravenna, 1239—Ferrara, 1240.

Marino Morosino, 1249—1252.

Ranieri Zeno, 1252—1268.

In alliance with Pisa defeat a Genoese fleet off Acre; pope Alexander IV. mediates peace, 1256—are excluded from the Black Sea by the emperor Manuel VIII., 1261—defeat the Genoese off Negropont, 1268—conclude a treaty with Manuel, 1265—capture a Genoese fleet at Trapani in Sicily, 1266.

Lorenzo Tiepolo, 1268—1275.

A second treaty with Manuel VIII., 1268—war with Bologna to enforce a toll, which the merchants refuse to pay, 1270.

Jacopo Contareno, 1275—1279.

Marriage between the doges and foreigners prohibited, 1275.

Giovanni Dandolo, 1279—1299.

League of Orvieto with pope Martin IV., and Chas. of Naples, against the Greek empire, 1281.

Pietro Gradenigo, 1299—1311.

War with Genoa, 1298—the Genoese capture a Venetian fleet, and take Canes, in the isle of Crete, 1294—the Venetians take Caffa, in the Crimea, 1296—naval victory of the Genoese off the Dalmatian island, Curzola, the Venetian fleet destroyed, 1299—peace concluded, 1299—Fulk d'Este assisted to gain possession of Ferrara, 1306—for this, pope Clement V. lays an interdict on Venice; excommunicates the citizens, places them out of the protection of all laws human and divine, and authorizes Christians to seize their persons, sell them for slaves, and rob them of their property in all parts of the world; his legate preaches a crusade against them, and drives them from Ferrara; Bajamonte Tiepolo expelled from Venice for attempting to form a Gueft party, 1309—council of Ten appointed, 1310.

Marino Giorgio, 1311—1312.

Giovanni Soranzo, 1312—1328.

Francesco Dandolo, 1328—1339.

Coalition with other maritime States against the Seljouk Turks, and naval victory gained near Mount Athos, 1330—quarrel with Padua for some salt works on the banks of the Lagunes, 1336—Padua taken, and given to Marsiglio da Carrara, 1337.

Bartolommeo Gradenigo, 1339—1343.

Triviso ceded by Mastino della Scala, 1339.

Andrea Dandolo, 1343—1354.

Assists in taking Smyrna, 1344—defeats Louis, k. of Hungary, and takes Zara, 1346—seizure of Venetian ships

by the Genoese at Caffa; a furious naval war ensues, 1350—the Genoese plunder many towns on the coasts of the Adriatic, and of Negropont; Venice, in alliance with Pedro IV., k. of Arragon, sends a powerful armament into the Archipelago, 1351—victory of the Genoese in the Bosphorus, 1352—of the Venetians off Linghiera, in Sardinia, 1353—John Visconte sends a fruitless embassy to mediate between the belligerents; a Venetian fleet captured or destroyed at Sapienza in the Morea, 1354.

Marino Fallero, 1354—1355.

See FALIERO, Marino.

Giovanni Gradenigo, 1355—1356.

A disadvantageous peace concluded with Genoa, 1356.

Giovanni Delfino, 1356—1361.

Louis of Hungary renews hostilities, 1356—takes Zara, Traun, and Spalatro, 1357—Istria and Dalmatia resigned to him by a treaty of peace, and the additional titles of the doge renounced, 1358.

Lorenzo Celso, 1361—1365.

Marco Cornaro, 1365—1367.

Andrea Contareno, 1367—1382.

War with Genoa caused by a quarrel for precedence between their consuls in Cyprus, 1372—contest with Francesco da Carrara, lord of Padua, who is compelled to sign a humiliating treaty, 1375—the Venetians endeavour to acquire the isle of Tenedos; their admiral, Pisani, defeats the Genoese, 1378—obtain from the emperor, John V., an order for the delivery of Tenedos; are defeated at Pola by the Genoese, who advance to attack Venice, take Chiozza and Malamocco, and refuse to treat for peace; the citizens are roused to vigorous exertions for self-defence, 1379—the Genoese besieged in Chiozza, surrender their fleet and army, 1380—the Venetians regain their maritime ascendancy, abandon their projects of territorial aggrandizement, and give up Treviso to Leopold, duke of Austria; thirty patents of nobility granted to citizens who had distinguished themselves in the defence of the city; peace concluded under the mediation of Amadeus VI. of Savoy, 1381.

Michele Morosino, 1382.

d. in four months.

Antonio Veniero, 1382—1400.

Treviso recovered, 1388—league with Ferrara against John Galeazzo Visconte, 1390—the emperor, Manuel II., received with great honour, 1400.

Michele Steno, 1400—1414.

Prepares to obtain advantages from the discord prevailing in Italy, 1403—takes Vicenza, 1404—Padua and Verona, 1405—Patras in the Morea, 1408—war with Hungary, 1411—defeat of the Hun-

VENICE—continued.

garians at Treviso, and part of Istria recovered, 1412.

Tommaso Mocenigo, 1414—1423.

Belluno taken, 1419—Friuli and Dalmatia conquered, 1420.

Francesco Foscaro, 1423—1457.

League with Florence against Milan, 1425—Brescia taken, 1426—ceded to Venice with Bergamo and part of the lands of Cremona, by a treaty of peace concluded at Ferrara, 1428—league with Florence renewed, 1430—war again with Milan, the Venetians defeated at Soncino; their fleet on the Po destroyed near Cremona; the Genoese allies of Milan defeated in a naval battle at Portofino; Carmagnola suspected of treachery, 1431—he is put to the torture and beheaded at Venice, 1432—treaty of peace signed at Ferrara, 1433—league with Genoa and Florence; Francesco Sforza taken into their service, 1436—he leaves them and returns to Milan; Cosmo de' Medici visits Venice as ambassador from Florence, 1438—their alliance renewed, and Sforza again employed, 1439—peace concluded; Ravenna treacherously obtained, 1441—Sforza supported against his enemies, 1446—Venice suffers from the plague, 1447—war with Milan; defeated by Sforza at Caravaggio; afterwards supports him in his quarrel with the Milanese, 1448—leagues with them against him, 1449—treaty with Alfonso V. of Aragon, mediated by pope Nicholas V., 1450—prepares a league against Sforza, now duke of Milan, 1451—war begins, 1452—peace concluded at Lodi, 1454—Venice rich and powerful by a flourishing commerce, joins a league against the Ottomans, 1455—the doge, deposed by the council of Ten, *d.* of grief on hearing the bells ring to celebrate the appointment of his successor, 1457.

Pasquale Malipiero, 1457—1462.

Christoforo Moro, 1462—1471.

Athens taken, 1466—library founded by cardinal Bessarion, 1468—Negropont valiantly defended by Erizzo, taken by Mahomet II.; league formed against him with the knights of Rhodes, 1470.

Niccolo Trono, 1471—1478.

The Turks driven from the Archipelago, and Smyrna plundered, 1472.

Niccolo Marcello, 1473—1474.

Pietro Mocenigo, 1474—1476.

The Island of Cyprus taken, 1475.

Andrea Vendramino, 1476—1478.

Florence and the Medici supported against pope Sixtus IV., 1478.

Giovanni Mocenigo, 1478—1485.

Peace with the Turks, 1479—abstains from attacking them at Otranto, 1481—war with the duke of Ferrara, 1482—

Rovigo ceded by him, 1484—the doge *d.* of the plague, 1485.

Marco Barbarigo, 1485—1486.

Agostino Barbarigo, 1486—1501.

League against Charles VIII., *k.* of France, 1496—Brindisi, Otranto, and other ports occupied as securities for loans advanced to Naples, 1496—quarrel with the emperor Maximilian, who withdraws from the league, 1496—unsuccessful attempt to acquire Pisa, 1496—alliance with France; Milan conquered; Cremona obtained; attacked by the Turks, and Friuli ravaged, 1499—Modona and Coron taken by the Turks, 1500.

Leonardo Loredano, 1501—1521.

Peace made, and Sta. Maura ceded, 1503—jealous of the new Indian trade of the Portuguese, Venice excites the Mamelukes of Egypt and Zamorin, sovereign of Calicut, to make war on them; retains Faenza and Rimini out of Caesar Borgia's spoils, 1504—her Indo-Egyptian commerce interrupted by the Portuguese fleets, 1505—refuses a passage to the troops of the emperor; obtains temporary possession of Trieste by a truce; league of Cambray formed; the emperor, the kings of France and Spain, the pope, with the dukes of Savoy, Mantua, and Ferrara, coalesce against her, 1508—defeated at Agnadello, Venice is again on the verge of ruin; saved by discord among the confederates, recovers Padua, and rises again in power, 1509—joins the *Holy League* of pope Julius II. against France, 1510—hostilities of Gaston de Foix, French gov. of Milan, 1511—he takes Brescia and Bergamo, and gains the battle of Ravenna, 1512—change of policy; treaty offensive and defensive concluded with Louis XII. of France; defeated by the papal gen., Prosper Colonna, near Vicenza, 1513—the Venetians make head against their numerous enemies, 1514—take Bergamo and Peschiera, and besiege Brescia, 1515—take it, and besiege Verona, 1516—it surrenders; a new treaty of alliance concluded with Francis I. of France, 1517—peace with the emperor, 1518.

Antonio Grimani, 1521—1523.

Andrea Gritti, 1523—1539.

Joins the league against France, 1523—takes no part in the war, 1524—negotiates with the pope, 1525—concludes the treaty of Cognac with him and France, 1526—takes Ravenna, 1527—assists the French invasion of Naples, and retakes Pavia, 1528—peace with the emperor, 1529—war with the Turks, 1537—defeated in a sea-fight off Prevesa, 1538.

Pietro Lando, 1539—1545.

VENICE—continued.

Treats with the Turks, 1539—peace concluded, and all the Venetian possessions in the Morea given up, 1540.

Francesco Donato, 1545—1553.

Marco Antonio Trevisano, 1553—1554.

Francesco Veniero, 1554—1556.

Lorenzo Priuli, 1556—1559.

Girolamo Priuli, 1559—1567.

Pietro Loredano, 1567—1570.

Luigi Mocenigo I., 1570—1577.

The Turks renew war and invade Cyprus, 1570—a Venetian fleet, commanded by Sebastiano Veniero, assists in the victory gained over them in the gulf of Lepanto; they complete the conquest of Cyprus, 1571—peace concluded, 1573.

Sebastiano Veniero, 1577—1578.

Destructive fire at Venice, Dec. 20; many of Titian's finest paintings perish; the church of the Redeemer built, to commemorate the ceasing of the plague, 1577.

Niccolo da Ponte, 1578—1585.

Pasquale Cicogna, 1585—1596.

Marco Sciarra takes refuge from pope Clement VIII., and is given up to him; the Bridge of the Rialto and Place of St. Mark constructed, 1592—the fort of Palma Nuova built as a barrier against the Turks, 1593.

Marino Grimani, 1596—1606.

Some ecclesiastics imprisoned, for which the pope threatens excommunication, 1606.

Leonardo Donato, 1606—1612.

Interdict laid by Paul V.; the Republic treats the Bull with contempt, and orders all religious observances to be continued as usual; he threatens war; preparations are made to resist him, 1606—he abandons his pretensions; the prisoners are released; Venice maintains jurisdiction over ecclesiastics, and excludes the Jesuits, 1607.

Marcantonio Memo, 1612—1615.

The piracies of the Usococchi cause a war with Austria, 1615.

Giovanni Bembo, 1615—1618.

Peace restored, 1617—Venice preserved from the conspiracy of Bedmar, Ossuna and Toledo, 1618.

Niccolo Donato, 1618—*d.* in 33 days.

Antonio Priuli, 1618—1623.

Recognition of the elector Palatine as k. of Bohemia; league formed with the duke of Savoy and the United Provinces to check the power of Austria, 1619.

Francesco Contarino, 1623—1625.

Alliance with France and the duke of Savoy, 1624.

Giovanni Cornaro, 1625—1630.

An army assembled to co-operate with the French, 1628.

Niccolo Contarino, 1630—1631.

Francesco Erizzo, 1631—1646.

The Turks recommence hostilities by invading Candia, and besiege Canea, 1645.

Francesco Molino, 1646—1655.

Naval victory over the Turks near Scio, 1651—and in the Dardanelles, 1655.

Carlo Contarino, 1655—1656.

Unsuccessful siege of Napoli di Romania, 1655—the islands of Lemnos and Tenedos taken, 1656.

Francesco Cornaro, 1656—*d.* in twenty days.

Bartolocco Valiero, 1656—1658.

The Turks recover Lemnos and Tenedos; the Venetian admiral, Mocenigo, falls in an engagement; the republic almost exhausted, obtains promises of assistance from the pope and Louis XIV. by readmitting the Jesuits, 1657.

Giovanni Pesaro, 1658—1659.

The Turks offer peace, on condition of Crete being given up to them, which the Venetians refuse, and endeavour to relieve the island by reinforcements, which are wrecked on their way, 1659.

Domenico Contarino II., 1659—1676.

Ambassadors arrive from Russia, 1664—the Turks commence a vigorous siege of Candia, 1667—take it by storm and conquer the whole island, 1669—Francesco Morosino, accused of negligence in his defence of Candia, acquitted by the senate, 1670.

Niccolo Sagredo, 1675—1678.

Luigi Contarino, 1678—1684.

M. Ant. Giustiniani, 1684—1693.

A new league formed against the Turks; the Venetians take Sta. Maura and Prevesa, 1684—Coron and other places in the Morea, 1685—Modon, Navarino, and Napoli di Romania, 1686—subdue the rest of the Morea; take Lepanto, Corinth, and Athens, 1687—make progress in Dalmatia; fall in an attack on Negropont, 1688.

Francesco Morosino, 1688—1694.

Take Monemvasia, 1690—Scio, 1694. See MOROSINO, Francesco.

Silvestro Valiero, 1694—1700.

Unsuccessful campaign in Dalmatia, 1695—Scio recovered by the Turks; ambassadors sent to London; recognize William III., 1696—peace of Carlowitz; the Turks cede the Morea and the Dalmatian fortresses, 1699.

Luigi Mocenigo II., 1700—1709.

Giovanni Cornaro II., 1709—1722.

Decline of the commerce and power of Venice; the Turks recommence war, and conquer the Morea, 1715—the emperor Charles VI. and the Southern States join in an alliance to assist the Venetians, 1716—they recover Prevesa,

- 1717—by the peace of Passarowitz, relinquish the Morea to Turkey, 1718.
 Sebastiano Mocenigo, 1722—1728.
 Carlo Ruzmini, 1728—1735.
 Luigi Pisani, 1735—1741.
 Pietro Grimani, 1741—1762.
 Marco Foscarini, 1762—1763.
 Luigi Mocenigo III., 1763—1779.
 Ecclesiastical Orders limited, 1768.
 Paolo Reinieri, 1768—1789.
 Luigi Manin, 1789—1797.
 Venice conquered by France, May 12, 1797—given to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17; annexed to the kingdom of Italy, March 4, 1806—restored to Austria, 1814—joins the revolutionary movement of Northern Italy, March 22, 1848—besieged by the Austrians; surrenders, Aug. 22, 1849.
 VENIERO, Antonio, doge of Venice, 1389—1400.
 VENIERO, Francesco, doge of Venice, 1554—1556.
 VENIERO, Sebastiano, commands the Venetian division of the fleet in the battle of Lepanto, 1571—doge of Venice, 1577—1578.
 VENLO, taken by Marlborough, Sept. 25, 1702.
 VENNO, C. Plautius, consul of Rome, B.C. 890.
 VENNO, L. Plautius, consul of Rome, B.C. 818.
 VENONES, k. of Armenia, 14—expelled by the Parthians, 15.
 VENTADOUR, the count of, slain at Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
 VENTIDIUS, M. Antony's lieutenant, defeats the Parthians, B.C. 39—gains another victory over them, June 9; recalled, but allowed a triumph, 38.
 VENTIMIGLIA, taken by the Genoese, 1140.
 VENUS. See THEON, and TRANSIT.
 VENUSIA, birth-place of Horace, B.C. 65—burial-place of Robert Guiscard, A.D. 1065.
 VENUSTUS, consul of Rome, 240.
 VERA CRUZ, taken by the French admiral Baudin and prince de Joinville, 1838—by the American generals, Scott and Taylor, March 29, 1847.
 VERANNIUS, Qn., consul of Rome, 49.
 VERBERTE-SUR-OISE, the town at which Ethelwulf, k. of England, marries Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, 856.
 VERCELLÆ, now Vercelli, battle of; the Cimbri defeated by Marius, B.C. July 30, 101—council of, A.D. 1050. See COUNCILS.—A mountain in its neighbourhood occupied by the Apostolicals, 1304—given up to Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy, 1427—treaty of, between Charles VIII. of France and Lodovico Sforza, Oct. 10, 1495.
 VERGINGETORIX, chieftain of the Averni, leads the revolt against Rome, B.C. 52—taken prisoner by Cæsar, 51—put to death, 46.
 VERDE, daughter of Bernabo Visconte, married to Leopold, duke of Austria, 1865.
 VERDEN, the bishopric of, created by Charlemagne, 780—duchy of, given to Sweden by the treaty of Westphalia, 1648—taken by the Danes, 1718—purchased from them by George Louis, elector of Hanover, 1715—1719. See HANOVER.
 VERDUN, treaty of, between the three sons of Louis le Débonnaire, 843—confirmed by the Diet of Thionville, 844—taken by the French, 1553—ceded to them by the peace of Westphalia, 1648—the bishopric seized by the chamber of Reunion of Metz, 1690—taken by the Prussians, Aug. 23, 1793—place of confinement of the British *détenu*s, 1803.
 VERR, Sir Francis, gov. of Flushing and the Cautionary Towns, 1596—assists prince Maurice at Nieuport, 1600.
 VERR, Sir Horatio, gov. of the Briel, gives up the Cautionary Towns, 1616—appointed governor of Utrecht by prince Maurice, 1618—proceeds with a force to assist the elector palatine, Frederic, 1620—gov. of Mannheim, 1622.
 VERR, Aubrey de, created earl of Oxford, 1137. See OXFORD, Aubrey, earl of.
 VERR, Robert de, favourite of Richard II., 1365. See OXFORD, Robert, earl of.
 VERMUND. See BERMUND.
 VERGENNES, the Count de, b. 1719—minister for foreign affairs to Louis XVI., 1774—d. 1787.
 VERINA, Ælia, widow of Leo I., emperor of the East, incites her brother, Basiliscus, to rebel, 475—encourages Marcian, son of Anthemius, to revolt, 479—instigates Leontius to rebel at Tarsus, 484—d. 484.
 VERMONT, state of, founded by the American Union, 1791.
 VERNET, Charles, b. 1758—d. 1836.
 VERNET, Horace, b. 1789.
 VERNET, Joseph, b. 1714—d. 1789.
 VERNEUIL, battle of; defeat of the combined French and Scotch by the English, Aug. 16, 1424.
 VERNIER, inventor of the instrument which bore his name, b. 1580—d. 1631.
 VERNEY, Sir Edmund, the king's standard bearer, slain at the battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
 VERNON, admiral Edward, takes Portobello, Nov. 20, 1739—failure of his attack on Carthage, 1741—dismissed the service, 1746—d. 1757.
 VERNON, Sir Edw., commands the fleet at the taking of Pondicherry, 1778—d. 1794.
 VERONA, the amphitheatre of, built by the emperor Titus, 82—battles of, Philip, em-

peror of Rome, defeated and slain by Decius, 249—Alaric is defeated by Stilicho, 406—and Odoacer by Theodoric, Sept. 27, 489—palace built at, by Theodoric, 502—Lothaire I. establishes schools in, 829—battle of; Louis of Arles defeated and made prisoner by Berenger, 906—Rudolf II., k. of Transjuran Burgundy, maintains his ground at, against Berenger, 922—Berenger is assassinated at, 924—the March of, ceded by Berenger II., k. of Italy, to Otho I., emperor of Germany, 962—given to Guelf III. by the emperor Henry III., 1047—at war with Padua and Treviso, 1144—league of, formed by the Lombard cities against the emperor Fred. I., 1184—council of, 1184. See COUNCILS.—Eccelino da Romano drives the Guelphs out of, 1227—a treaty for the general pacification of Italy, lasts but six days, 1233—taken by the emperor Frederic and Eccelino da Romano, 1236—Mastino della Scala obtains authority in, 1260—taken by John Galeazzo Visconti, assisted by Sir John Hawkwood, 1387—surrenders to Francesco da Carrara, 1404—conquered by Venice, 1406—besieged by the Venetians, 1516—captured by Marshal Lautrec, and given up to them, 1517—occupied by Massena, June 19, 1796—battle of; the Austrian gen. Kray defeats Scherer, March 28 to 30, 1799—congress of, decides on French interference in Spain, 1822—battle of; Charles Albert, k. of Sardinia, defeats the Austrians, May 4, 1848.

VERONESE, Paul, the painter, b. 1532—d. 1593.

VERPLANK occupied by the British troops, May 1778.

VERRE, Caius, prætor in Sicily, B.C. 75—accused by the Sicilians of oppression and plunder, and impeached by Cicero, withdraws from Rome to his estate at Casinum, 70—his property seized by M. Antony, 44—proscribed and murdered, 43.

VERRO, Antonio, the artist, d. 1707.

VERRUCOSUS, Asinius Pollio, consul of Rome, 81.

VERRUCOSUS. See FABIVS, Q. MAX.

VERSAILLES, palace of, commenced and embellished by Jules Hardouin Mansard, 1661—the water works of Marly are constructed to supply the fountains, 1675—the palace of, completed, 1687—peace of, concluded by Gt. Britain with France and Spain, Jan. 30, 1763—military festival at, Oct. 1, 1789—the palace attacked, the guards massacred, and the royal family conducted to Paris, Oct. 6—historical museum of, opened, June 11, 1837.

VERSTEGAN, Richard, Antiquary, d. about 1635.

VERTOT, French historian, d. 1785.

VERTUS in Champagne, the lands of, settled

on the son of Galeazzo Visconti, with the title of count, by John II., k. of France, 1360.

VERUS, Lucius Aurelius Cælonius Commodus, son of L. Ælius Verus, b. 180—adopted by Antoninus Pius with M. Aurelius, 186—consul of Rome (as L. Aurelius Commodus), 154—becomes emperor in conjunction with M. Aurelius; consul II., 161—takes the command against Volagases III., k. of Parthia, 162—enjoys the luxuries of Antioch and Daphne, while his generals conduct the war in Armenia and Media, 163—Polyseus addresses his "Stratagemata" to him, 163—marries Lucilla, daughter of M. Aurelius, 164—celebrates a triumph jointly with him for the Parthian war, 166—proceeds to Aquileia against the Marcomanni; consul III., 167—d. near Altinum, in Venetia, 169.

VERUS, L. Ælius (called also Cælonius Commodus), consul of Rome, adopted by the emperor Hadrian, receives the title of Cæsar, 126—consul II., 137—d. 138.

VERUS, L. Cælonius Commodus, consul of Rome, 106.

VERUS, M. Annian, grandfather of the emperor M. Aurelius, consul of Rome, II., 121.

VERUS, T. Annian, Aurel., consul of Rome, II., 179.

VERVINS, treaty of, between Henry IV. of France and Philip II. of Spain, May 2, 1598.

VERRIS, a river of Campania, battle of the; the Roman consuls Manlius and Decius defeat the Latins, B.C. 340.

VESPASIAN, emperor of Rome, b. Nov. 17, 9—serves in Britain under Aulus Plautius, 43—succeeds him in the command, 47—sent against the Jews, 66—conquers many places in Judæa, 67—takes Gadara and Jericho, 68—assumes the empire, July 1; leaves Judæa, marches into Italy and overcomes Vitellius, 69—rebuilds the Capitol, and regulates the state, 70—joint triumph with Titus, 71—makes Commagene a Roman province, 72—condemns Helvidius Priscus to death, and banishes all philosophers except Musonius Rufus, 74—dedicates the Temple of Peace, and begins to build the Colosseum, 75—a fatal pestilence in Rome, 77—the conquest of Britain completed by Agricola; conspiracy of Calpurnia and Marcellus, 78—Vespasian d. June 21, 79.

VESPERS, Sicilian. See CHARLES I., k. of Naples.

VESPRIM, a fortress in Hungary, taken by Soliman II., 1552—recovered from the Turks, 1568.

VEPUCCI, Amerigo, with Ojeda, discovers Brazil, 1499—calls the new continent, after himself, America, 1499.

- VESTA**, the temple of, at Rome, burnt, 191.
- VESTA**, the asteroid, discovered by Dr. Olbers, March 29, 1807.
- VESTALS**. See **CORNELIA**.
- VESUVIUS**, Mount, occupied by Spartacus with a band of slaves and gladiators, who commence the Servile War, B.C. 73—its first recorded eruption destroys Pompeii and Herculaneum, Aug. 23, A.D. 79. See **FLINT the Elder**, **POMPEII**, and **HERCULANEUM**.—The volcano has been ever since in constant action; for the most violent outbursts of its fires, see **ERUPTIONS**.—Death of M. Delius, a German traveller, by falling into the crater, 1854.
- VETILIUS**, prætor of Rome, taken prisoner by Viriathus, B.C. 145.
- VETRANIO**, a general of Constantius II., sent to oppose Magnentius, himself assumes the purple, 350—abdicates, and is allowed to retire into private life, 350.
- VETUS**, consul of Rome, 150.
- VETUS**, Ælianus, consul of Rome, 116.
- VETUS**, C. Antistius, consul of Rome, B.C. 6—others, A.D. 23, 50, and 96.
- VETUS**, L. Antistius, consul of Rome, 55.
- VIA ÆMILIA**. See **PAULLUS ÆMILIUS**.
- VIA APPIA**. See **APPIAN ROAD**, and **CLAUDIUS**, **APPIUS CÆCUS**.
- VIA FLAMINIA**. See **FLAMINIUS**, C. Nepos.
- VIATOR**, consul of Rome, 495.
- VIBULANUS**, Cæcio Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 484—II., 481—III., 479.
- VIBULANUS**, M. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 483—II. 480. Another, consul, 442—military tribune, 433.
- VIBULANUS**, Numerius Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 421.
- VIBULANUS**, Q. Fabius, consul of Rome, B.C. 435—II., 432—III., 459. Another, consul, 423—military tribune, 414.
- VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND**, the office created, 1813; held by
Sir Thomas Plumer, 1813.
Sir John Leach, 1818.
Sir Antony Hart, 1827.
Sir Lancelot Shadwell, 1827, on whose death the office ceases, 1850.
- VICE-CHANCELLORS**, two appointed, Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, and Sir James Wigram, 1841—Sir J. Wigram d.; his place filled by lord Cranworth, and a third appointed, Sir George James Turner, 1851—two more added; the two seniors are styled lords Justices, and Sir Richard T. Kindersley and Sir John Stuart made vice-chancellors, 1852—lord Cranworth becomes lord chancellor, Sir George James Turner, lord Justice, and Sir William Page Wood, vice-chancellor, 1853.
- VICE-PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE**. See **MAGDALEN COLLEGE**, Oxford.
- VICENTINUS**, Palsmon, instructs Quintilian, 48.
- VICENZA**, plundered by Alaric, 401—by Attila, 452—in alliance with Verona, at war with Padua and Treviso, 1144—Eccolino da Romana drives the Guelphs out, 1227—taken by him and the emperor Fred. II., 1236—by John Galeazzo Visconti, assisted by sir John Hawkwood, 1387—obtained by the Venetians, 1404—surrendered by them to the emperor Maximilian I., 1500—battle of; the Venetians defeated by the papal army under Prosper Colonna, 1513—restored to them by the treaty of Noyon, 1516—taken by the French, 1796—given to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—added to the kingdom of Italy, 1805—restored to Austria, 1814.
- VICO**, Baptista, writer on Legislation, b. 1668—d. 1744.
- VICTOR**, a general under Julian, is taken into the service of Valens, 364—consul of Rome, 369—urges Valens to be cautious in his war with the Goths, 377—escapes at Hadrianople, 378—another, consul, 424.
- VICTOR**, Fl., son of the rebel emperor Maximus, proclaimed Augustus by his father, 383—perishes with him, 388.
- VICTOR I.**, bp. of Rome, 185-197—makes the first claim to supremacy in the church and excommunicates the bishop of Asia Minor, 196.
- VICTOR II.**, Gebhard, bp. of Eichstadt, elected pope, 1055—assists in the government of Germany during the minority of Henry IV., 1066—d. 1067.
- VICTOR III.**, Desiderius, abbot of Monte Casino, elected pope, 1086—molested by the antipope, Clement III., withdraws to Monte Casino, and d. Sept. 16, 1087.
- VICTOR III.**, antipope, cardinal Gregorio, elected under the influence of Roger, k. of Sicily, is persuaded, after a few months, by Bernard, to submit to Innocent II., 1138.
- VICTOR IV.**, antipope, Octavian, cardinal of S. Cecilia, elected in opposition to Alexander III., 1159—declared pope by the emperor Frederic I., 1160—the kings of Denmark, Norway, Bohemia, and Hungary declare in his favour, 1161—d. 1164.
- VICTOR**, b. 1776—French marshal, created duke of Belluno, 1808—defeated at Talavera by sir Arthur Wellesley, July 23, 1809—besieges Cadiz, May 14, 1810—defeated at Barossa by sir Thomas Graham, Mar. 5, 1811—serves in the Russian expedition; collects the wounded, the artillery and baggage, after the battle of the Beresina, Nov. 29, 1812—d. 1841.
- VICTOR AMADEUS I.**, duke of Savoy, son of Charles Emanuel I., b. 1587—succeeds his father, 1630—Montferrat is divided between him and the duke of Mantua;

- by the treaty of Cerasco, he cedes Pignerol to France, 1631—*d.* 1637.
- VICTOR AMADEUS II.**, duke of Savoy, son of Charles Emanuel II., *b.* May 14, 1665—succeeds his father, 1675—instigated by Louis XIV. to proscribe all religions but the Romish in his States, and to persecute the Waldenses, 1686—joins the league against France, and is induced by England and Holland to restore the Waldenses, and grant toleration to Protestants; is defeated by marshal Catinat at Staffarda, Aug. 16; loses Saluzzo, Chamberry, and Susa, Nov. 12, 1690—assisted by German auxiliaries, 1691—invades Dauphiny, 1692—defeated by the French at Marsaglia, Oct. 4, 1693—besieges Casal, 1694—takes it, July 9, 1695—concludes a treaty of peace with France, 1696—declares against France, 1708—reduced to great extremities, but remains firm in his alliance, 1705—a loan is raised to assist him by the London merchants, Jan. 4, 1706—joined by prince Eugene; gains the great battle of Turin, recovers his States, and obtains Montferrat, 1706—invades Provence, July 10, 1707—recovers the frontier fortresses and Alpine passes yet held by the French, 1708—acknowledged as heir to the crown of Spain, in case of the issue of Philip V. failing, 1713—Sicily is given to him by the treaty of Utrecht, with the title of king; he is conducted to Palermo by admiral Jennings, Oct. 10, and crowned there, Dec. 24, 1713—resists the papal claims in Sicily, and defies the Bull issued against him, 1714—joins the convention between Great Britain and France, or Quadruple Treaty, July 22, 1718—gives up Sicily, and receives Sardinia with the title of king, 1720—resigns to his son, Charles Emanuel, Sept. 3, 1730—makes a vain effort to regain his crown, 1731—*d.* Oct. 31, 1732.
- VICTOR AMADEUS III.**, k. of Sardinia, son of Charles Emanuel III., *b.* 1727—succeeds his father, Jan. 20, 1773—joins the league against France, and loses Savoy and Nice, 1792—makes peace, June 3; *d.* Oct. 16, 1796.
- VICTOR EMANUEL I.**, k. of Sardinia, second son of Victor Amadeus III., *b.* 1759—succeeds on the resignation of his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., June 4, 1802—recovers Savoy and Piedmont, 1814—with Genoa added by the congress of Vienna, 1815—resigns the crown to his brother, Charles Felix Joseph, March 3, 1821—*d.* 1824.
- VICTOR EMANUEL II.** (Maria Albert Eugene Ferdinand), the present k. of Sardinia, son of Charles Albert, *b.* Mar. 14, 1820—succeeds to the throne, on the resignation of his father, March 26, 1849—concludes a treaty of peace with Austria at Milan, Aug. 6, 1849—removes the monks from Turin, and banishes the abp. Franzoni, 1850—permits a church at Turin for the Waldenses, Dec. 15, 1853—joins the alliance against Russia, Jan. 10, 1855—his troops, under gen. Della Marmora, arrive in the Crimea, May 8; assist in gaining the victory of the Tchernaya, Aug. 16; he visits Paris, Nov. 22; and qu. Victoria, in London, Nov. 30—Dec. 6; joins in the treaty of peace signed at Paris, April 27, 1856—diplomatic relations with Austria broken off, 1857.
- VICTOR**, Sex. Anrellius, the Elder, writes his Augustan History, 348—360. See **ANRELIUS**, Victor.
- VICTOR**, Sex. Aurelius, the Younger, concludes his Epitome, 395.
- VICTOR TUNUNENIS** (bp. of Tunis), imprisoned for defending the Three Chapters, 555—continues the Chronicle of Prosper from 445 to 563.
- VICTOR VITENSIS**, an African bp., banished by Hunneric for opposing Arianism, 484—writes his History of the Vandalic Persecution, 488.
- VICTORIA**, qu. of Great Britain, Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, *b.* May 24, 1819—succeeds on the demise of her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837.
- For the legislative proceedings of this reign, refer to **COMMONS**, House of; **LORDS**, House of; and **PARLIAMENT**.
1837. The Salic law, which decides the right of succession in Hanover, separates that kingdom from the crown of Great Britain, after having been united 123 years, June 30. See **ERNEST AUGUSTUS**, k. of Hanover.—The queen proclaimed, June 23—dines at Guildhall, Nov. 9—rebellion in Canada, Dec. 19. See **CANADA**.—The granite embankment for the new houses of Parliament commenced; the first electric telegraph constructed.
1838. The Royal Exchange, London, burnt, Jan. 10—the earl of Durham, gov. general of Canada, 16—the qu. crowned, June 23; marshal Soult attends as ambassador extraordinary from France—slavery abolished in the East Indies, Aug. 1—resignation of Lord Durham, Oct. 9—Redschid Pasha, in London, concludes a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Turkey, Nov. 16—Canada tranquillized, 17—war in Cabul. See **CABUL**.
1839. Commencement of the opium dispute at Canton, Mar. 24. See **CHINA**.—Lord Melbourne and his colleagues resign, May 8—the qu. sends for sir R. Peel; refuses to dismiss the ladies of

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her household; the Melbourne cabinet reinstated, 30—riot in the Bull-ring at Birmingham, July 15—prince Albert of Saxe Coburg arrives in London; the qu. announces to the privy council her intended marriage, Oct. 10—attempted insurrection by Frost, the chartist, at Newport in Monmouthshire, Nov. 4.

1840. Penny postage comes into operation, Jan. 10—marriage of the queen to prince Albert, Feb. 10—protest against the sulphur monopoly at Naples, March 15—Oxford fires at the qu., and is confined as a lunatic, June 10—treaty of London, for the defence of Turkey, July 18—Upper and Lower Canada united; fire in Plymouth dock-yard, Sept. 27—operations of the British fleet in Syria; Sidon taken, Sept. 27; Beyrout, Oct. 10—St. Jean D'Acre, Nov. 3—submission of Mehemet Ali; birth of the princess royal, 21—the British government allows the remains of Napoleon I. to be removed from St. Helena, which are brought to Paris, Dec. 15—the building of the houses of Parliament commences.

1841. Discussions with the U.S. respecting the charges against Mr. M'Leod, Jan., and against Mr. Jackson, March 2—agitation for Free Trade commences, 31—convention of London, for settling the affairs of the East, July 13—lord Melbourne resigns, and sir R. Peel forms a ministry, Sept. 6—birth of Albert Edward, prince of Wales, Nov. 9—mission of lord Ashburton to the U.S., Dec. 31.

1842. First stone of the Royal Exchange laid, Jan. 17—Frederic William IV., k. of Prussia, visits London, 22—revolt at Port Natal, May 4—John Francis fires a pistol at the queen, 28—submission of the Port Natal insurgents, June 26—Bean presents a pistol at the queen, July 3—Act passed for the protection of her majesty's person; strikes and disturbances in the manufacturing districts, Aug. 8—Ashburton treaty with the U.S. concluded, 9—peace with China, 29—the qu. and prince Albert embark at Woolwich for Scotland, 29—arrive at Edinburgh, Sept. 3—return to London, 17—cessation of hostilities in India, Oct. 1.

1843. Rebecca riots in Wales, Feb.: death of the duke of Sussex, April 21—birth of the princess Maud Mary, 25—monster meetings in Ireland for Repeal of the Union, May; marriage of the princess Augusta Caroline of Cambridge, June 28—treaty of commerce with China, July 27—the qu. and prince Albert embark at Southampton and visit Falmouth, Aug. 29—for a week with the royal fa-

mily of France, at the Chateau d'Eu, and return to Brighton, Sept. 9—visit the k. of the Belgians, at Ostend, 13—Cambridge, Oct. 26—sir R. Peel, at Tamworth, Nov. 23—the duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; and the duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle, and return to Windsor, Dec. 7.

1844. Fred. August. IV., k. of Saxony, arrives in England, May 28—and Nicholas, emperor of Russia, June 1—birth of prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Aug. 6—royal sojourn at Blair Athol, Sept. 9 to Oct. 2—visit of Louis Philippe, k. of the French, at Windsor, Oct. 7—15—the qu. opens the Royal Exchange, 28—visits the marquis of Exeter, at Burleigh hall, Nov. 12—returns to Buckingham palace, 15.

1845. Puseyite disputes in the church reproved by the archbp. of Canterbury, Jan. 11—protest of Irish bps. against the proposed plan of national education, 15—speculation in railways; gambling in shares censured by lord Brougham, April 7—a deputation from Ireland invites a visit from the qu., May 21—departure of sir John Franklin on his Arctic expedition, 23—endowment provided for colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, Aug. 8—the qu. embarks at Woolwich for a tour in Germany, 9—re-embarks at Antwerp, Sept. 7—revisits the Chateau d'Eu, and arrives at Osborne House, 10—Irish National Education Society incorporated, 23—the qu. opens the new hall of Lincoln's Inn, Oct. 30—Waghorn's overland route from India accomplished, 31—the Irish Roman Catholic prelates oppose the new colleges, Nov. 19—sir R. Peel resigns, Dec. 10—war on the Sutlej, 14. See SIXTH.—Lord John Russell fails to form a cabinet; sir R. Peel resumes office; lord Stanley retires, 30—failure of the potato crop in Ireland.

1846. Treaty of Lahore, March 9—Caffre war, Apr. 4—birth of the princess Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25—Ibrahim Pacha arrives in London, June 8—Oregon treaty with the U.S., 10—Act passed for the free importation of corn, 26—sir R. Peel retires from office, 29—lord John Russell prime minister, July 13—second failure of the potato crop; distress in Ireland, Sept.; protest of the British government against the marriage of the duke de Montpensier to the infanta Louise of Spain, 21—visit of the qu. to the duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, Dec. 1.

1847. Grant of £10,000,000 for the relief of Ireland, Feb. 14—prince Albert elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, 28—hostilities in China to obtain

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redress for insults and aggressions on British residents at Canton, April 5—the qu. visits Cambridge at the installation of prince Albert, July 6—embarks for Scotland, Aug. 11—returns to Buckingham palace, Sept. 21—commercial distress and panic; a new Caffre war commences, Nov. 15.

1848. Pope Pius IX. forbids Roman Catholic priests, in Ireland, to interfere in politics, Jan. 8—tumults in Trafalgar Square, Glasgow, and other places, Mar. 6—Louis Philippe, his qu., family, and ministers take refuge in England; birth of the princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, March 18—Chartist demonstration on Kennington Common foiled, April 18—diplomatic relations with Spain cease, May 19—the qu. opens the Steam Basin at Portsmouth, 26—mediates between Denmark, Schleswig, and Holstein, June 5—Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July 21—Smith O'Brien's attempt at rebellion on Boulagh Common, 29—diplomatic relations with the pope restored, Sept. 5—Smith O'Brien and his accomplices convicted and condemned, Oct. 9—23—mutiny at Peshawur, 23. See **SIXTH**.

1849. Disputes on baptismal regeneration: Gorham case, Feb. 17—the Punjab annexed to the British dominions, March 30—new Navigation Act passed, June 28—Smith O'Brien and his friends transported, July 9—cholera breaks out, 10—the qu. embarks for Ireland, Aug. 1—lands at the Cove of Cork, and gives it the name of Queenstown, 8—arrives at Dublin, 6—the Great Exhibition projected, 23—Great Britain unites with France for the protection of Turkey against Russia, Oct. 3—dismissal of Orange magistrates in Ireland, 6—Encumbered Estates Court opened, 24—cholera ceases, Nov. 15—death of Adelaide, qu. dowager, Dec. 2—authority given for a submarine telegraph between England and France, 31.

1850. Commission issued to prepare the Great Exhibition, Jan. 3—satisfaction demanded for injuries done to British subjects in Greece, 18—Russia remonstrates, and France mediates, Feb. 19—friendly relations with Spain re-established, March, 31—Koh-i-noor diamond shipped for England, April 6—the Greek government makes the reparation demanded, 27—birth of prince Arthur Patrick William Alfred, May 1—dispute with France on the Greek question; the French ambassador recalled, 16—the universities of Cambridge and Oxford protest against the Royal Commission of inquiry, 20—Nepalese ambassador ar-

rives, 25—amicable settlement with France, June 21—the qu. assaulted by Pate, 27—the Koh-i-noor arrives, 28—death of sir R. Peel, July 2—treaty for the settlement of the Schleswig Holstein affairs concluded at London, Aug. 2—the qu. visits Belgium, 21—returns to Scotland, and opens the new viaduct over the Tweed, 28—the pope creates Dr. Wiseman cardinal archbp. of Westminster, Sept. 30—and erects a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Oct. 19—national indignation excited; addresses presented to the qu. by the city of London and the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, Dec. 18.

1851. Lord John Russell and his colleagues resign, Feb. 20—no other cabinet formed; they remain in office, on the advice given to the qu. by the duke of Wellington and the marquiss of Lansdowne, March 3—census taken, 31. See **CENSUS**.—The Grand Exhibition opened by the qu. in state, May 1—celebrated by a festival, which the qu. and prince Albert attend, July 9—Ecclesiastical Titles Act passed, Aug. 8—the qu., returning from Balmoral, visits Liverpool and Manchester, Oct. 7—Exhibition closed, 11—submarine telegraph opened to the public, Nov. 18—Burmese war commences, 27. See **BURMESE WAR**.—Lord Palmerston retires from the Foreign Office.

1852. Lord Granville, foreign secretary, addresses a circular to the Continental States respecting political refugees, Jan. 18—first entrance of the qu. through the Victoria tower to the opening of parliament, Feb. 3—lord John Russell resigns, 21—the earl of Derby forms an administration, 23—anti corn-law league revived, March 4—the Oxford University Commission delivers its report, May 21—the qu. visits Plymouth, July 20—goes to Belgium, Aug. 10—returns to Osborne House, 17—death of the duke of Wellington, Sept. 14—the qu. directs his interment in St. Paul's, and a public funeral, Oct. 7—inspects the Britannia bridge, 14—funeral of the duke of Wellington, Nov. 18—Napoleon III. acknowledged emperor of the French by the British government, Dec. 6—the earl of Derby and his colleagues resign, 28—the earl of Aberdeen forms a coalition ministry.

1853. Union of Great Britain and France to protect Turkey against Russia, Jan. 28—birth of prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Apr. 7—visit of the k. and qu. of Hanover, June 16—review at Chobham, 18—naval review at Spithead, Aug. 11—the qu. visits Dublin, 29—founds a new tower at Balmoral, Sept. 29

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—lord Clarendon foreign secretary, remonstrates against the proceedings of the emperor of Russia towards Turkey, Dec. 27—the British and French fleets drive the Russians out of the Black Sea into the harbour of Sebastopol, 27.

1854. The Russian ambassador in London ceases diplomatic relations, Feb. 2—the British ambassador leaves St. Petersburg, 21—first embarkation of the guards at Southampton for Turkey, 22—lord Clarendon requires the Greeks to desist from abetting the insurrection in Epirus; lord Raglan proceeds to Paris to arrange the plan of the campaign, 25—sir Chas. Napier sails with the first division of the fleet for the Baltic, Mar. 11—treaty with France and Turkey concluded, 13—the qu. announces to parliament her declaration of war against Russia, 17—landing of the allies at Gallipoli, Apr. 5—blockade of the gulf of Finland; not a Russian ship seen in the Baltic, 12—Odessa bombarded, 16—lord Raglan arrives at Constantinople, 29—the Tiger runs aground at Odessa and is destroyed, May 12—council of war at Varna, 18—chevalier Bunsen, Prussian ambassador, presents to the qu. his letters of recall, 31—the k. of Portugal and his brother visit London, June 2—Reciprocity treaty concluded with the U.S., 5—a fourth Secretary of State for war appointed, 8—the qu. opens the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, 10—the allies advance to Varna, where they suffer from disease, 19—the Sulina batteries destroyed by British gun-boats, July 8—conflagration of Varna, Aug. 10—Bomarsund taken by the Baltic fleet, and its fortifications destroyed, 16—prince Albert meets the French emperor at Boulogne, Sept. 5—statue of the qu. inaugurated at Glasgow, 6—allies sail from Varna for the Crimea, 7—the qu. leaves Osborne for Balmoral, 13—allies land at Old Fort and take Eupatoria, 14—defeat the Russians on the Alma, 20—suffer from cholera and fever, 24—take Balaklava, 26—the qu., on her return, visits Hull, and inspects the new works at Grimsby, Oct. 13—first attack on Sebastopol, 17—battle of Balaklava, 25—signal repulse of the Russians at Inkermann, Nov. 5—Miss Nightingale and a band of nurses arrive at Scutari, to attend the sick and wounded, 6—frightful storm on the coast of the Crimea, 14—conference of lord Palmerston with the French emperor, 17—fruitless negotiations at Vienna on the four points proposed by Austria as the basis of peace, 28—the fleets leave the Baltic for the winter, Dec. 7—arrive at Spithead, 17.

1855. The k. of Sardinia joins the alliance against Russia, Jan. 14; the country dissatisfied with the management of the war; parliamentary inquiry, 29—the earl of Aberdeen and his colleagues resign, Feb. 1—improved condition of the army in the Crimea; explanations of the earl of Cardigan and sir Chas. Napier at the Mansion House, 6—lord Palmerston forms a ministry, 7—lord John Russell attends the conferences at Vienna, 16—repulse of the Russians at Eupatoria, 17—sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sidney Herbert withdraw from the ministry; death of the emperor Nicholas, March 2—the fleet sails from the Baltic under adm. Richard S. Dundas, Apr. 4—bombardment of Sebastopol renewed, 9—submarine telegraph laid down in the Black Sea to Balaklava, 18—visit of the French emperor and empress to qu. Victoria, 16—21—the conference at Vienna breaks up, 21—lord John Russell returns, 30—Crimean medals distributed by the qu. in St. James's Park, May 18—the allied armaments reduce Kerch, enter the sea of Azof, and destroy the Russian shipping and magazines in its harbours, 24—Taganrog taken, June 3—the Mamelon and Quarries stormed by the besiegers of Sebastopol; their attack on the Malakhof and Redan fails, 18—death of lord Raglan, 29—visit of the k. of the Belgians to the qu., July 3—Anapa abandoned by the Russians; Petrovaki taken by the allies, 16—Sveaborg bombarded, Aug. 9—defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya, 16—the qu. and prince Albert visit the emperor and empress at Paris, 18—27—go to Balmoral, Sept. 6—the Malakhof tower taken; the Redan again unsuccessfully attacked, 8—fall of Sebastopol, 10—the qu. receives the intelligence at Balmoral by electric telegraph the same day; visited by prince Fred. Wm. of Prussia; British embassy arrives at Ava, 17—Fanagoria surrenders to the allies, 24—gallant defence of Kars by gen. Williams, 29—Kinburn taken by the allies, Oct. 18—fortifications of Oczakof destroyed, 18—demolition of the forts, arsenals, and docks of Sebastopol commenced; immense stores divided among the allied armies, Nov. 4—treaty with Sweden, 20—the k. of Sardinia visits qu. Victoria, 30—count Valentine Esterhazy sent from Vienna to St. Petersburg, opens negotiations for peace, Dec. 28.

1856. New Year's gift from the French emperor to qu. Victoria, Jan. 1—council of war held at Paris, 11—the title of lord Wensleydale given to sir Jas. Parke for life, 16—the emperor of Russia ac-

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cepts unconditionally the proposed terms, 16—the Victoria cross instituted by the qu. made from cannon taken in the Crimea, to reward signal acts of courage, 29—the British complete the destruction of their portion of the works at Sebastopol, Feb. 1—fort St. Nicholas blown up by the French, 4; and fort Alexander, 11—discussion in the House of Lords on life peerages, 7—Oude annexed to the British dominions in India, 7—congress opened at Paris to treat for peace, 25—Prussia invited to send a representative, March 12—preliminaries signed, 30—the qu. reviews the troops at Aldershot, Apr. 19—and a fleet of 230 ships of war, mounting 3168 guns, at Spithead, 23—definitive treaty of peace between Russia on one part, and Great Britain, France, Sardinia and Turkey on the other, with Austria and Prussia as concurrent parties, signed at Paris, 27—proclaimed in London, 29—a separate treaty, guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish empire, signed by Gt. Britain, France, and Austria, at Paris, 15—amnesty granted to Smith O'Brien, Frost, and other political offenders, May 8—the qu. attends the Peace festival at the Crystal Palace; creates gen. Williams a baronet, with a pension of £1000 a year, 9—the Sultan permits a church to be erected at Constantinople, to commemorate those who had fallen in battle, 13—the abp. of Canterbury protests against the bands playing in the parks on Sundays; the qu. present at a grand entertainment given by the Turkish ambassador, 27—the first parliament of New South Wales meets at Sydney, 23—dispute with the U.S. on the construction of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and alleged violations of the Neutrality laws; Mr. Crampton, the British ambassador, receives his passports, and the consuls of New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati dismissed, 27—illuminations and fire-works in London to celebrate the peace, 29—the qu. lays the foundation of the Wellington College at Sandhurst, June 2—lord Wodehouse goes as ambassador to Russia, 5—the qu. and prince Albert contribute to a subscription raised in London for the relief of sufferers by the inundations in France, 16—the French leave the Crimea, July 5—the guards, on their return, inspected in Hyde park by the qu., 9—prince Fred. Wm. Louis of Prussia and his princess, Mary Louisa, arrive on a visit to the qu., 9—sir Wm. Codrington gives up Balaklava to the Russians, and evacuates the Crimea, 12—the duke of Cambridge appointed commander-in-

chief, 14—a peerage in the ordinary form granted to lord Wensleydale, 23—earl Granville goes as ambassador-extraordinary to the coronation of the emperor Alexander II., 26—the ex-queen of Oude arrives at Southampton, Aug. 21—the British legation closed at Mexico, Oct. 2—seizure of some of the crew of the "Arrow" at Canton; satisfaction demanded, 9—redemption of the Sound dues agreed to, settlement of the Nicaragua or Central America question, 17—the Canton forts taken, 24—and the viceroy's palace stormed, 29—the sultan invested with the Order of the Garter, Nov. 1—war declared against Persia, 4—Canton bombarded, 4—the Bogue forts taken, 12—expedition against Persia sails from Bombay; first parliament opened at Melbourne, 25—Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, surrenders to the Anglo-Indian fleet, Dec. 10—pension offered to the ex-king of Oude, and not accepted; the Arctic ship "Resolute," saved by an American whaler, presented by the U.S. government to qu. Victoria, 16.

1857. Lord Napier appointed ambassador to the U.S., Jan. 3—protocol signed at Paris, explanatory of articles in the treaty of peace, 6—postal convention with Belgium, 8—a bad feeling begins in the Indian native army, 22—new rules and orders to reduce expenses in the Court of Chancery, 30—trustees appointed for a National Portrait Gallery, Feb. 5—conspiracy among the Sepoys at Barrackpore discovered, 6—defeat of the Persians near Bushire, 8—the island of Perim in the Red Sea garrisoned by British troops to check piracy, 14—a mutinous spirit manifested by the sepoy at Berhampore, 27—the Victoria Cross cast, March 1—vote of the House of Commons, condemning the Chinese war, 3—treaty of peace with Persia signed at Paris, 4—two sepoy tried for mutinous conduct at Calcutta, 18—mutiny in the 34th regt. of native infantry suppressed; the 19th regt. disbanded at Barrackpore, 31—birth of the queen's fifth daughter, Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, April 14—death of Mary, duchess of Gloucester, 30—mutiny of sepoy at Agra and Meerut, May 10—they seize Delhi, and massacre the British, 11—contract of marriage between the princess royal and prince Fred. Wm. of Prussia, 16—dowry voted by parliament, 22—mutiny at Nussersabad, 23—at Lucknow, suppressed by Sir Henry Lawrence, 30—two regiments disbanded at Agra, June 1—mutiny at Cawnpore, 6—at Shahjehanpore, 7—Delhi invested by sir H. Bernard, 8—sortie of the be-

VICTORIA, qu. of Gt. Britain—continued.

sieged repulsed, 12—the ex-king of Oude and his ministers imprisoned, 14—mutiny at Gwalior, 15—another attack on the British lines at Delhi repulsed, 19—prince Albert receives by letters patent the title of Prince Consort, 25—the Victoria Cross distributed to heroes of the Crimea, 26—perfidious massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore by Nana Sahib; Sir H. Lawrence retires into the Residency at Lucknow, 27—visit of qu. Victoria to the Manchester Exhibition, 29—embarkation of troops for India commences, July 1—gen. Havelock marches for Cawnpore, and sir H. Lawrence d. at Lucknow, 4—and sir H. Barnard before Delhi, 5—gen. Havelock reaches Allahabad, 8—the qu. lays the foundation of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, 11—gen. Havelock defeats the rebels at Futtehpoore; sir Colin Campbell sets out for India, 12—the mutineers again repulsed at Delhi, 14—gen. Havelock recovers Cawnpore from Nana Sahib, 16—defeats him at Unao, 20—again beyond Cawnpore, 29—at Onoor, north of the Ganges, 30—at Bussarat Gunje, 31—sir Colin Campbell arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14—gen. Havelock routs a rebel force at Bithoor, 16—and gen. Nicholson another at Nujufghur, 26—treaty with Honduras for a free inter-oceanic transit way, Sep. 1—the assault of Delhi commences, 14—the magazine stormed, 16—the whole city occupied by the British, 20—the k. and his sons taken prisoners, 21—gen. Nicholson d. of his wounds, 23—the Residency at Lucknow relieved by gen. Havelock, 25—col. Greathead defeats the rebels at Agra, Oct. 10—sir Colin Campbell marches from Calcutta, 27—arrives at Cawnpore, Nov. 4—money panic in London, 11—sir Colin Campbell joins brigadier-gen. Grant at Alumbagh, 11—the Bank of England relieves commercial distress by an unlimited issue of notes, 12—sir Colin Campbell drives the rebels from Lucknow, 17—gen. Havelock d. from excessive fatigue at Alumbagh, 25—an extraordinary session of parliament opened by the qu., Dec. 3—marriage with a deceased wife's sister, though contracted in a foreign country, decided by justice Creswell to be illegal, 4—gen. Walker, the invader of Nicaragua, surrenders to a British and American armament, 6—sir Colin Campbell defeats the Gwalior mutineers, 7—Bank Indemnity Act passed, 12—the island of Honan occupied by an English and French force, 15—the Hanover crown jewels given up, 20—Canton bombarded by the English and French, 23—taken by them, 25.

1868. Division of the metropolis into ten postal districts, Jan. 1—the ladies and children, and sick and wounded, from Lucknow, arrive at Calcutta, 9—marriage of the princess royal to prince Fred. Wm. Nicholas Charles of Prussia, 25—the French *Moniteur* publishes addresses to the emperor, animadverting on the asylum given in England to foreign refugees, 27—the newly married prince and princess embark at Gravesend, Feb. 2—lord Palmerston brings in the Conspiracy Bill, 9—another, to vest the government of India in the Crown, 18—amendment on the Conspiracy Bill carried, 19—lord Palmerston and his colleagues resign; the earl of Derby forms an administration, 22—misconceptions between Great Britain and France amicably terminated, March 12—the Chinese commissioner, Yeh, brought a prisoner to Calcutta, 17—the capture of Lucknow completed by sir Colin Campbell, and the rebels dispersed, 19—resolution, that it is expedient to transfer the government of India to the Crown, moved by the chancellor of the exchequer (D'Irassell), and adopted unanimously by the Commons, April 30—lord Ellenborough, president of the Board of Control, resigns, May 11—visit of the qu. and prince consort to Birmingham, 15—the British and French expedition, accompanied by American and Russian commissioners, arrives at Tien Tsin, within eighty miles of Peking; the emperor agrees to treat for peace, 20—Calpee taken from a body of rebel sepoys by sir Hugh Rose, 23—Scindiah driven from Gwalior by the rebels, June 1—Bill for the government of India brought into the House of Commons by lord Stanley, 17—Scindiah reinstated by sir Hugh Rose, 19—the foulness of the Thames, and consequent disease in London, brought under the cognizance of parliament, 25—peace concluded with China, 26—convention with the U.S. respecting slavers, 27—the qu. and prince consort visit the "Leviathan" steamer at Deptford, 28—Bill brought into the House of Commons for the purification of the Thames, July 15—Act passed by which Jews are admitted to sit in parliament, 21—baron L. N. Rothschild takes his seat, 26—Act for the government of India receives the royal assent, and parliament prorogued, Aug. 2—visit of the qu. and prince consort to the emperor of the French at the opening of the Cherbourg docks, 5—they embark at Gravesend to visit their daughter at Berlin, 10—messages conveyed between the qu. and the U.S. president by the Atlantic telegraph, 22—treaty for com-

- mercial intercourse with Japan concluded, 26—the E. I. Company expires; Board of Control abolished; lord Stanley appointed fifth secretary of state, assisted by a council for the government of India, Sept. 1—the Atlantic telegraph fails, 8—the qu. visits Leeds, and opens the new town-hall on her way to Scotland, 7—statue of sir Isaac Newton inaugurated at Grantham, 21—the royal proclamation announcing the new form of government, and promising perfect religious freedom, published in all parts of India, Nov. 1.
- VICTORIA**, the Mother of the Camps, called one of the Thirty Tyrants; on the death of her son Victorinus, urges Tetricus to rebel, 267.
- VICTORIA**, bishopric of. See **HONG KONG**.
- VICTORIA**, British colony in Australia. See **PORT PHILIP**, and **MELBOURNE**.—Detached from New South Wales, with a separate government, 1850—discovery of gold, 1851—influx of new settlers, 1852—receives a representative constitution, with a legislative council of 30, and a legislative assembly of 60 members, 1855—first parliament meets, Nov. 25, 1856—population 403,519 in 1857.
- VICTORIA**, in Vancouver's Island, founded, 1857.
- VICTORIA CROSS**. See **VICTORIA**, qu. of Great Britain, 1856 and 1857.
- VICTORIA PARK**. See **PARKS**, public.
- VICTORIA TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE** over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, nearly two miles in length, damaged by floating ice while in the course of construction, Jan. 25, 1855.
- VICTORIA STEAM PACKET**, injured by the boiler bursting on her first experimental trip, in the Thames, off Erith, Apr. 1837—again, in her voyage between London and Hull, June, 1838—leaves Hull for St. Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1852—wrecked on the coast of Sweden, 8.
- VICTORIA TOWER**, first entrance of the qu. through, for the opening of parliament, Feb. 3, 1852.
- VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA**, princess-royal, daughter of qu. Victoria, b. Nov. 21, 1840—married to Fred. Wm. Nicholas Charles, prince of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858.
- VICTORIA MARIA LOUISA**, daughter of Francis Fred. Antony, duke of Saxe-Coburg, b. Aug. 17, 1796—marries Emich Charles, prince of Leiningen, Dec. 21, 1808—and after his death, Edward, duke of Kent, May 29, 1818—attends the York musical festival with her daughter, the princess Victoria, Sept. 8, 1835.
- VICTORINUS**, one of the Thirty Tyrants, 265. See **POSTRUMUS**.—Slain, 267.
- VICTORINUS**, the son, proclaimed Cæsar; and killed with his father, 267.
- VICTORINUS**, consul of Rome, 282.
- VICTORINUS**, the rhetorician, fl., a statue of him is placed in the forum of Trajan, 364.
- VICTORINUS**, Aufidius, proceeds against the Chatti, 162—consul of Rome, II. 183.
- VICTORINUS**, C. Aufidius, consul of Rome, 200.
- VICTORY**, altar of. See **SENATE OF ROME**, and **SYMMACHUS**, Qu. Aurelius.
- VICTORY**, man-of-war, with adm. sir John Balchen, lost in a storm near the Race of Alderney, Oct. 8, 1744.
- VICTORY**, Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805—still preserved at Portsmouth, 1869.
- VICTUALLING OFFICE**, in London, instituted, 1663—in Plymouth, burnt, July 22, 1779—the admission of foreigners into the dockyards in consequence prohibited, July 30.
- VIDA**, Hieronimo, the poet, b. 1490—patronized by pope Clement VII., 1580—d. 1566.
- VIDAL**, colonel, excites an insurrection in Valencia, suppressed by gen. Elio, 1819.
- VIDFAME**, Iva, a Scandinavian prince, conquers Upsal, and founds a kingdom afterwards Sweden, 722.
- VIENNA**, the Vindobona of the Romans, near which Julian embarks to descend the Danube, on his way to Constantinople, 361—called afterwards by the Germans, Wien, capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984—cathedral of St. Stephen erected, 1114—residence of the house of Habsburg, 1278—receives municipal privileges from duke Albert, 1282—university founded, 1365—a concordat between the emperor, Fred. IV., and pope Nicholas V., concluded, 1448—Frederic besieged in, by his brother Albert, relieved by George, k. of Bohemia, 1462—taken by Matthias Corvinus, k. of Hungary, 1486—on his death recovered by Maximilian, archduke of Austria, 1490—besieged by the sultan, Soliman, Sep. 22, 1529—repels him, Oct. 15; pacification of, by which the emperor, Rudolf II., secures religious freedom to his Protestant subjects, 1606—Ferdinand II., emperor of Germany, is besieged in, by the Bohemians, 1619—part of the valuable library of Heidelberg is transferred to, 1622—the Swedish gen., Banner, approaches, 1630—besieged by the Turks, under the grand vizir, Kara Mustafa, July 14, 1683—saved by John Sobiesky, and the confederate princes of Germany, Sept. 12; the league of Augsburg is solemnly ratified at, May 12, 1689—the duke of Mar-

VIENNA—continued.

borough is invited to, by the emperor Joseph, and splendidly entertained, 1705—the earl of Peterborough appointed ambassador, Dec. 26, 1710—arrives, 1711—preliminary treaty of, at the close of the Polish succession war, Oct. 8, 1735—definitive treaty not signed till Nov. 18, 1738—entered by Napoleon I., Nov. 12, 1805—bombarded by him, May 10, 1809; capitulates, 18; treaty of peace concluded at, Oct. 11—congress of European Powers after the fall of Napoleon, opened, Nov. 1, 1814—recognizes the independence of Switzerland, and adjusts the union of Holland and Belgium, March 19, 1815—its Act completed and signed, June 9; a congress of ministers assembles at, Nov. 25, 1819—Don Miguel sent to, 1823, 1824—tumults at, March 13—15, 1848; the emperor leaves the city, May 17; returns, Aug. 12; second insurrection, Oct. 6; the emperor again takes flight, Oct. 7; the city bombarded by Jellachich and Windischgratz, Oct. 28; capitulates, Oct. 30—trial by jury introduced at, Jan. 15, 1851—visit of the emperor Nicholas, May 8, 1852; funeral services in honour of the duke of Wellington performed at, Sept. 30—conference between Great Britain, France, Austria and Prussia, opened at, Dec. 5, 1853—conference on the four points (as a basis of peace between the allies and Russia) opened at, Nov. 28, 1854—broken up, Apr. 21, 1855—the town council forbidden by the abp. to raise a monument to Mozart, 1856—demolition of the fortifications, and extension of the city beyond the walls, commenced, 1858.

VIENNE, in Gaul, the Vienna of the Romans, Valentinian II. is killed at, May 15, 392—besieged by the German and French Carolingian princes, and defended by Ermengarda, 880—capitulates to Carloman, 882—the Fifteenth general council held at, 1311. See **COUNCILS**.—Servetus persecuted at, escapes, and is burnt in effigy with his writings, 1553.

VIÉIRA, De, the Portuguese, recovers Brazil from the Dutch, 1654.

VIGILANTIUS, a presbyter of Barcelona, condemns celibacy, the worship of relics, &c., for which Jerome attacks him in a furious epistle, saying that he ought to be put to death, 406.

VIGILIUS, bp. of Rome, 537—summoned to Constantinople by Justinian I., and prevailed upon to condemn the Three Chapters, 547—urges Justinian to rescue Italy from the dominion of the Arians, 550—binds himself by an oath to oppose the 'Three Chapters,' 550—addresses his 'Encyclic Letters' to the church, 552—is released from Constantinople,

but is stopped in Sicily by disease, 554—d. at Syracuse, 555.

VIGO, surprised by the English and Dutch fleets, Oct. 12, 1702.

VIKINGA, *byge-kyningas*, hay-kings, a name given to the early piratical chiefs of the North, from the sheltered bays in which they made their harbours. See **DANES**, **DENMARK**, **NORWAY**, and **SWEDEN**.—Overcome by Harold Harfagr in Hasansford, 875—attack Stade, 996.

VILLA FLOR, count, defeats the absolutist rebels, 1827—driven out of Portugal by don Miguel, 1828.

VILLAFRANCA, in Italy, taken by the French, 1792—given to Russia, as a commercial station, by the k. of Sardinia, 1858.

VILLAFRANCA, in Portugal, battle of; Soult defeated by sir Stapleton Cotton, April 10, 1812.

VILLA-HERMOSA, Spanish gen., repulses the duke of Noailles in Catalonia, 1689.

VILLA NUOVA, Arnold di, teaches the distillation of spirits of wine, 1310.

VILLA VICIOSA, Charles I., k. of Spain, arrives at, from the Netherlands, Sept. 19, 1517—battle of, the Spaniards defeated by the Portuguese, June 17, 1665—Stahremberg and the Austrians defeated by the duke de Vendome, Dec. 20, 1710.

VILLANI, Giovanni, begins to write his Chronicle, 1300—given as a hostage by Florence to Lucca, 1341—continues his Chronicle, 1345—d. of the plague, 1348. See **MATTEO**, Villani.

VILLARET, Fulk de, grand-master of the Knights-Hospitallers, collects a force in Europe, and begins operations against Rhodes, 1307—conquers the island, 1310.

VILLARET, William de, grand-master of the Hospitallers, 1300. See **KNIGHTS-HOSPITALLERS**.—Projects the acquisition of Rhodes, 1306.

VILLARS (afterwards French marshal), b. 1653—takes Kehl, 1708—created a duke, 1705—defeated by Marlborough at Tirlmont, July 13; crosses the Rhine, Aug. 6; is driven back by prince Louis of Baden, 1705—defeated and made prisoner in the battle of Turin, 1706—defeated by Marlborough and prince Eugene at Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709—defeats lord Albemarle at Denain, July 24, 1712—begins to negotiate at Rastadt, Nov. 28, 1713—conquers Milan, 1733—resigns his command, May 27, and d. at Turin, June 27, 1734.

VILLE DE PARIS, De Grasse's flag ship, taken by adm. Rodney, Apr. 12, 1782—lost in a violent gale, Oct. 5.

VILLEHARDOUIN, Geoffrey de, marshal of Champagne, accompanies the fourth crusade, of which he writes the Chronicle, 1202—made marshal of Romania,

- and receives the fief of Messinople (Maximianopolis), 1204—escapes from the battle of Adrianople, 1205—*d.* 1213.
- VILLEHARDOUIN**, Geoffrey de, nephew of the marshal, returning from the Holy Land, is driven by a tempest into the harbour of Modon, and assists Wm. de Champlitte in his conquest of the Morea, 1205—succeeds him as prince of Achaia, 1210—*d.* 1218.
- VILLEHARDOUIN**, Geoffrey de, II., son of Geoffrey I., marries Agnes, daughter of Peter de Courtenay, 1217—succeeds as prince of Achaia, 1218—resists the pretensions of the Latin clergy, and is excommunicated, 1219—absolved by pope Honorius III., 1222—assists in defending Constantinople against John Vataces and the Bulgarians, 1236—*d.* 1246.
- VILLEHARDOUIN**, William de, prince of Achaia, son of Geoffrey I., succeeds his brother, Geoffrey II., 1246—in alliance with the Venetians, takes Nauplia and Monemvasia, and conquers Laconia, 1245—joins the crusade of Louis IX., 1249—defeated by the Byzantines at Pelagonia, and made prisoner, 1250—liberated on ceding three fortresses, 1262—betroths his daughter, Isabella, to Philip, son of Charles, k. of Naples, 1267—*d.* 1277.
- VILLEHARDOUIN**, Isabella de. See **ISABELLA**, daughter of William, prince of Achaia.
- VILLEHARDOUIN**, Margaret de, lady of Akova, youngest daughter of Wm., offends her nobles by marrying her daughter Elizabeth to Fernand, son of Jas. I., k. of Majorca, is confined by them, and *d.* a prisoner, 1316.
- VILLELE**, M. de, appointed president of the council by Louis XVIII. of France, 1822—displaced by Charles X., 1828.
- VILLENEUVE**, adm. of the Toulon fleet, joins the Spanish adm., Gravina, at Cadix; they sail to the West Indies, and fall in an attack on Dominico, Feb. 2, 1805—return to Europe; intercepted and partially defeated by sir R. Calder, July 22; their fleets destroyed by Nelson at Trafalgar, Oct. 21; Villeneuve kills himself.
- VILLEROI**, marshal, succeeds Luxemburg in the command of the French army, and bombards Brussels, Aug. 13; loses Namur, Sept. 2, 1695—sent to Italy, where he is defeated by prince Eugene at Chiari, Sept. 1, 1701—again, at Cremona, and taken prisoner, Feb. 1, 1702—released, and employed in the Netherlands, where he is defeated by Marlborough at Ramillies, May 12, 1706—*d.* 1730.
- VILLERS**, sir Philip de l'Isle Adam. See **ADAM**, sir Villers de l'Isle, and **KNIGHTS-HOSPITALIERS**.
- VILLIERS**, George, becomes the favourite of James I., and is rapidly promoted, 1615—created earl of Buckingham, 1617—marquis, 1618—and duke, May 18, 1623. See **BUCKINGHAM**, George Villiers, duke of.
- VILLIERS**, the hon. Charles Pelham, his motion to consider the corn laws negative, March 15, 1838—another, for the free importation of corn, negative, Feb. 22, 1842.
- VILLOISON**, b. 1750.
- VIMIERA**, battle of; Junot defeated by sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808.
- VIMORI**, battle of; the German allies of Henry of Navarre defeated by the duke de Guise, Oct. 27, 1587.
- VINCE**, Samuel, Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge, *d.* 1821.
- VINCENNES**, Henry V. of England *d.* at, Aug. 31, 1422—cardinal de Retz imprisoned at, 1652—the duke d'Enghien murdered at, by a mock-trial, March 20, 1804.
- VINCENT**, Cape St. See **ST. VINCENT**, Cape.
- VINCENT** of Lerins, a Semi-Pelagian, writes against other heretics, 434.
- VINCENT DE BEAUVAIS**. See **BEAUVAIS**.
- VINCENT**, earl St. See **JERVIS**, John.
- VINCENT**, Wm., b. 1739—dean of Westminster and head-master of the school, 1802—*d.* 1815.
- VINCENT'S**, St., West India Island. See **ST. VINCENT'S**.
- VINCENTIUS**, consul of Rome, 401.
- VINCI**, Leonardo da, b. 1452—invited to Paris by Francis I.; *d.* in his arms, 1519.
- VINCOMALUS**, consul of Rome, 453.
- VINCY**, battle of; victory of Chas. Martel over Raginfrid, mayor of Neustria.
- VINDELICI**, an ancient Helvetian tribe, conquered by Tiberius and Drusus, B.C. 15.
- VINDEX**, Julius, governor of Gaul, proclaims Galba, but is defeated and slain by Virginus Rufus, 68.
- VINDOBONA**. See **VIENNA**.
- VINEGAR-HILL**, near Wexford, battle of; gen. Lake defeats the rebels, June 21, 1798.
- VINEIS**, Peter de, chancellor of Frederic II., emperor of Germauy, draws up a manifesto to justify the emperor, 1239—dismissed from his office, fined and imprisoned, 1246.
- VINES** first planted in Gaul by the Greeks of Marseilles, B.C. 536—the culture of them in Gaul and Pannonia encouraged by the emperor Probus, A.D. 281—destroyed in Spain by the caliph Alihakem II., 966—planted at Tokay, 1860.
- VINIOLUS**, M., Roman commander in Germany, is furiously attacked by the Bructeri, Sicambri, and Cherusci, 1.
- VINICIUS**, M., consul of Rome, 30—II., 45—put to death by the emperor Claudius, through the arts of Messalina, 46.

VINICIUS, P., consul of Rome, 2.

VINTNERS' COMPANY, in London, originates, 1487.

VIOLENTE, afterwards named Irene, dau. of William V., marquis of Montferrat, married to Andronicus II., emperor of the East, 1284. See MONTFERRAT.

VIOLENTE, sister of James II. of Aragon, given in marriage to Robert, duke of Calabria, 1297—mediates a truce between her husband and her brother, Frederic II., k. of Sicily, 1300.

VIOLENTE, daughter of Galeazzo Visconte, married to Lionel, duke of Clarence, 1368—her dowry seized by the English retainers of her deceased husband, 1369.

VIPSANIUS, L., consul of Rome, 48.

VIPSANIUS. See AGRIPPA, Marcus.

VIRGIL (P. Virgilius Maro), b. at the village of Andes, near Mantua, B.C. Oct 15, 70—introduces Horace to Mæcenas, 38—writes his Georgics, 35-25—employed on the *Æneid*, 24—recites his *Æn.* VI. to Augustus and Octavia, 22—d. at Brundisium, Sept. 22, 19—while dying, orders the *Æneid* to be burnt. See VARIUS, L.; and TUCCA, Plotius.

VIRGIL, Polydore, b. in Italy, 1470, comes to England, 1510—sub-collector to the papal legate, offends Wolsey, and is committed to the Tower, 1514—liberated, 1515—retires to Italy, 1550—d. 1555.

VIRGILIUS, bp. of Arles, directed by Gregory I. to entertain and assist his missionaries on their way to England, 601.

VIRGILIUS, a priest, convicted of heresy for believing in the existence of the antipodes, 748.

VIRGIN MARY, the Order or Guild of the, founded at Bologna, 1261.

VIRGINIA, the part of America so called, first visited by Cabot, 1497—first European colony in, founded by Gilbert, 1578—Raleigh founds a second colony, and names it in honour of queen Elizabeth, 1584—the colonists return to England, 1586—and introduce tobacco and potatoes; again and successfully colonized by chartered companies, 1606—many Puritans emigrate to, 1609—general Braddock takes his troops to, Jan. 14, 1755—one of the first thirteen U.S.; sends George Washington as its delegate to Congress, 1774.

VIRGINIA. See VIRGINIUS, L.

VIRGINIUS. See RUFUS, and TRICOESTUS.

VIRGINIUS, Optiter, consul of Rome, B.C. 478.

VIRGINIUS, L., a Roman centurion, stabs his daughter, Virginia, to save her from Appian Claudius, and overthrows the decemvirs, B.C. 449.

VIRIATHUS, a Lusitanian herdsman, escapes the massacre of his race by the Romans, and becomes their deadly foe, B.C. 150—general of the Lusitanians and Celti-

berians, conquers all the west of Spain, takes Vetilius prisoner, and defeats Plantius, 145—maintains his ground against the consul Fabius Servilianus, 142—makes peace with him, which the Senate refuses to ratify, 141—assassinated by order of Qu. Servilius Cæpio, 140.

VIRIDOMAR, chieftain of the Insubres, killed by Marcellus, consul of Rome, at the battle of Clastidium, B.C. 222.

VIRONFOSSA, Edward III. encamps at, on his first landing in France, 1339.

VISCCELLINUS, Sp. Cassius, consul of Rome, B.C. 502—consul II.; makes a league with the Latins, 493—leagues the Hernicans with Rome, 487—consul III.; introduces the Agrarian law at Rome, for an equitable division of conquered lands, 486—accused of aiming at majesty, and thrown from the Tarpæian rock, 485.

VISCONTE, Otho, appointed by pope Urban IV. archbp. of Milan, is refused admittance into the city, 1263—gains possession of Como, 1276—assisted by the people of Pavia and Novara, defeats Napoleon della Torre, enters Milan, is received as lord, and establishes the power of his family, 1277—d. 1295.

VISCONTE, Matteo I., nephew of Otho, b. 1250—appointed captain of Milan, 1287—succeeds his uncle as lord of Milan, 1295—mediates peace between Genoa and Venice, Pisa, and among most of the cities of Italy, 1299—marriage of his son, Galeazzo, to Beatrice, sister of Azzo VIII., marquis of Este, 1300—expelled from Milan, 1302—makes a vigorous but vain attempt to reinstate the family, 1303—restored at Milan by Henry VII. of Germany, 1310-1311—defeats Philip and Peter, brothers of Robert of Naples, and represses the Gueifs in Lombardy and Tuscany, 1315—pope John XXII. incites Philip de Valois to attack him, who is forced to return, 1320—excommunicated with his family by the pope, and their enemies called upon to seize them and sell them as slaves; he resigns his power to his son, and retires to the monastery of Creascenzago, where he d. June 27, 1322.

VISCONTE, Galeazzo I., son of Matteo I., b. 1277—marries Beatrice D'Este, 1300. See BEATRICE, sister of Azzo VIII.—Succeeds his father, 1322—besieged by the papal legate, assisted by the emperor Louis IV.; repulses the assailants with great loss, 1323—defeats the papal and Neapolitan army at Vavrio; takes Monza, and offers terms of peace, which are rejected, 1324—his son, Azzo, defeats the Florentines and their allies at Cappiano, 1325—quarrels with the emperor, and is imprisoned by him at Monza, 1327—liberated, and d. 1328.

VISCONTI, Azzo, son of Galeazzo I., *b.* 1302—succeeds to his father's power in Milan, 1328—alienated from the emperor, negotiates with the pope, 1329—assists his cousin, Azzo D'Este, to drive the papal legate from the siege of Ferrara, 1338. See **AZZO**, son of Galeazzo Visconti.

VISCONTI, Luchino, son of Matteo I., succeeds his nephew, Azzo, 1339. See **LUCCHINO VISCONTI**.

VISCONTI, John, son of Matteo I., elected abp. of Milan, but rejected by pope John XXII., 1322—succeeds his brother, Luchino, as lord, 1349—having gained possession of Bologna, is threatened by pope Clement VI. with excommunication; pays a sum of money and receives the investiture, 1351—the Genoese, in despair, place themselves under his protection; he restores their confidence and improves their city; among other useful works, erects a public clock, 1358—sends an embassy to Venice, which fails to conclude peace for Genoa; a powerful league is formed against him, which the emperor Charles IV. refuses to join; he *d.* Oct. 5, 1354.

VISCONTI, Marco, second son of Matteo I., defeats the papal gen., Raimondo da Cardona, at Bassignano, July 6, 1322—traduces his brother, Galeazzo, to the emperor, and causes his imprisonment, 1327.

VISCONTI, Lodrisio, nephew of Matteo I., joins the conspiracy against his cousin, Galeazzo, 1327—employs the first *condottiere* band, and attempts to surprise Milan; is defeated, made prisoner, and kept in confinement, 1339.

VISCONTI, Stefano, youngest son of Matteo I., *d.* about 1350.

VISCONTI, Matteo II., son of Stefano, jointly with his brothers Bernabo and Galeazzo, succeeds their uncle, John, 1354—*d.* 1356—his brothers continue their joint rule.

VISCONTI, Bernabo, son of Stefano, *b.* 1319—succeeds his uncle, John, jointly with his brothers, 1354. See **MATTEO II.**, and **GALEAZZO II.**—Resisted by a general league of Northern Italy, 1356—defeated on the Oglio, 1357—concludes a peace, 1359—besieges Bologna, 1359—defies all threats of excommunication, and persists in the siege till driven away by a body of Hungarians, invited by the legate, 1360—renews the siege; Louis, k. of Hungary, refuses farther assistance against him, 1361—excommunicated by the pope and defeated by the league, 1363—peace again concluded, 1364—marriage of his daughter, Verde, to Leopold, duke of Austria, 1365—another league against him and his brother; he overawes Genoa, 1366—mar-

riage of his son, Marco, to Isabella, dau. of Stephen, duke of Bavaria, 1367—he makes an inroad on the Mantuan territories, 1368—takes sir John Hawkwood and his band into his pay, 1369—obtains possession of Reggio, 1371—excommunicated by pope Gregory XI., 1373—concludes a truce with all his enemies; keeps 5000 hounds at the expense of his peasantry, and punishes with death all infractions of his game laws, 1374—death of his brother; rules jointly with his nephew, John Galeazzo; marries his daughter, Valentina, to Peter Lusignan, k. of Cyprus, 1378—he relieves Treviso, 1379—fall of; is treacherously seized by his nephew, John Galeazzo, and soon afterwards *d.* in prison, Dec. 18, 1385.

VISCONTI, Galeazzo II., son of Stefano, succeeds his uncle John, jointly with his brothers, 1354. See **MATTEO II.**, and **BERNABO**.—Pavia surrenders to him, 1359—he assists John, k. of France, in paying his ransom, to whose daughter, Isabella, his son is betrothed, 1360. See **VISCONTI, John Galeazzo**.—He founds the university of Pavia, 1361—routed by John II., marquis of Montferrat, 1363—marriage of his daughter, Violante, to Lionel, duke of Clarence, 1368—takes Casal from the marquis of Montferrat, 1370—*d.* Aug. 4, 1378.

VISCONTI, John Galeazzo, or **Gian Galeazzo**, son of Galeazzo II., *b.* 1347—betrothed to Isabella, daughter of John II., k. of France, the lands of Vertus, in Champagne, are settled on him with the title of count, 1360—succeeds his father as joint lord of Milan with his uncle, Bernabo, and obtains possession of Asti, 1378—treacherously seizes and imprisons his uncle, who soon after dies; all his dominions submit to him; he relieves them from oppressive taxation, restores their privileges, and becomes the greatest potentate in Italy, 1385—builds the Duomo of Milan, 1386—assisted by sir John Hawkwood, he takes Verona and Vicenza; marriage of his daughter, Valentina, to Louis of Valois, brother of Charles V., k. of France, 1387—he takes Padua, 1388—attacks Bologna, the Florentines send sir John Hawkwood, to oppose him; Venice and Ferrara join the league against him, 1390—peace concluded; the coalesced States remain united, 1392—he makes a vain effort to drain the lake of Mantua, by diverting the waters of the Mincio, 1393—obtains the titles of duke of Milan, count of Pavia, from Wenceslas, emperor of Germany, 1395—builds the convent of La Certosa near Pavia, 1396—recommences hostilities against the

- Florentines** and **Gonsaga**, duke of Mantua, 1397—concludes a peace, May 11; falls in an attempt to surprise Pisa, 1398—Pisa sold to him by Gherardo d'Appiano, 1399—defeats Rupert, emperor of Germany, 1401—obtains possession of Bologna, and at the summit of power is carried off by the plague, at Marignano, Sept. 3, 1402.
- VISCONTI**, John Maria, or Gian Maria, duke of Milan, son of John Galeazzo, succeeds his father, 1402—the power of the family declines; pope Boniface IX. recovers Bologna and Perugia; Siena and other cities revolt, 1408—the Venetians obtain Vicenza, and Francesco da Carrara takes Verona, 1404—assassinated for his cruelty, May 16, 1412.
- VISCONTI**, Philip Maria, duke of Milan, son of John Galeazzo, succeeds his brother, John Maria, and re-unites the remains of his father's dominions, 1412—leagues with Genoa against the emperor Sigismund, and prevents his obtaining the crown of Italy, 1418—condemns his wife, Beatrice Tenda, to be beheaded for alleged infidelity, 1418—concludes peace with Genoa, and regains Bergamo through his general, Carmagnola, 1419—Carmagnola re-annexes Cremona, Parma, and Brescia to his dominions, 1420—he supersedes Carmagnola, and appoints Guido Torello to command the Genoese fleet to assist Joanna of Naples, 1423—defeats the Florentines; dismisses Carmagnola from his services, and appoints the cardinal Jacopo Isolani governor of Genoa, 1424—he takes Francesco Sforza into his service; league of Florence and Venice against, 1425—the dukes of Savoy and Mantua join the league against him, 1426—he gives up Vercelli to the duke of Savoy, and induces him to secede from the league, 1427—peace concluded at Ferrara, April 18, 1428—Venice and Florence renew the league against him, 1430—at open war, 1431—he secretly authorizes Francesco Sforza to occupy the March and city of Ancona, 1433—releases Alfonso of Aragon and John II., k. of Navarre, and enters into a league against the pope with Alfonso, 1435—induces Francesco Sforza to return to his service by promising to give him his daughter in marriage, 1438—Francesco, irritated by his broken promises, again deserts him, 1439—his generals claim portions of his territories; he puts an end to their pretensions by marrying his daughter, Bianca, to Francesco Sforza, 1441—at variance with his son-in-law, Sforza, 1445—*d.* Aug. 18; the last of the Visconti; Sforza claims his States, 1447.
- VISU**, besieged by Alfonso V., k. of Leon, who is killed in the attack, 1028—taken by Ferdinand I., k. of Castile, 1040. See **HARVEY** of Visen.
- VISIGOTHIC** code digested by order of Alaric II., 506—reformed by Chintila-suinthus, 645.
- VISIGOTHS**, or Westward Goths, form a separate division about 330. See **GOTHS**, and **OSTROGOTHS**.—Assist the revolt of Procopius, 365—Athanaric their king, 369. See **ATHANARIC**.—Pressed by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle on the southern side of the Danube, and joined by their countrymen, the Ostrogoths; Athanaric resigns to Frigigeris, 376. See **GOTHS**, and **VALENS**, emperor of Rome.—Settled by a treaty with Theodosius I. in Thrace, choose Alaric as their leader, 382. See **ALARIC**.—Plunder Thessaly, 395—march into the West, and invade Italy, 400—take Rome; Adolphus succeeds Alaric, 410. See **ADOLPHUS**.—Leave Italy, and establish a kingdom in the South of Gaul, 412—extend their conquests into Spain, and found the Gothic (Visigothic) kingdom in that country, 414. For the series of Visigothic kings, see **SPAIN**, and the events during their reign, under their several names.—Most of their possessions in Gaul conquered by Clovis, 507—their kingdom in Spain overthrown by the Saracens, 711.
- VISTULA**, the ancient division between Germania and Sarmatia. For nations occupying its banks, see **VENERI**, **POLAND**, and **PRUSSIA**.
- VISURGIS**. See **WESER**.
- VITALE**, Candiano, doge of Venice, 978—979.
- VITALIANUS**, pope of Rome, 657—enjoins the services of the church to be read in Latin throughout all Christendom, 663—has an altercation with Maurus, bp. of Ravenna, 666. See **MAURUS**.—*d.* 672.
- VITALIANUS**, a gen., employed by Anastasius I. under Arcobindus, against the Persians, 508—excites a religious war against Anastasius, and blockades C.P., 514—treaty between them; he obtains the military prefecture of Thrace, and a promise of the restoration of the deposed bishops, 515—in favour with Justin, 518—consul of Rome; assassinated, 520.
- VITALIS**, bp. of Antioch, 315—320.
- VITALIS**, abbot of Bernay, made abbot of Westminster by William I., 1076.
- VITALIS**, Orderic. See **ORDERICUS**.
- VITELLI**, Paolo, a Florentine gen., fails in the siege of Pisa, and is beheaded, 1499.
- VITELLIUS**, Aulus, emperor of Rome, son of Lucius Vitellius, *b.* 15—consul of Rome, 48—proclaimed by the German legions, defeats Otho, Apr. 16, 69—is

- overcome, and beheaded by Vespasian, Dec. 22.
- VITELLIVS, Lucius**, father of the emperor, consul of Rome, 34—gov. of Syria, 36—overcomes Artabanus II., k. of Parthia, 37—consul II., 43—III., 47.
- VITELLIUS, Lucius**, brother of the emperor, consul *suffectus*, 48.
- VITENSIS, Victor**. See **VICTOR VITENSIS**.
- VITERBO**, attacked by the citizens of Rome, who are repulsed by the united forces of the empire and the church, under Peter, bp. of Winchester, 1284—treaty of, between Chas. of Anjou and Baldwin II., the dethroned emperor of the East, 1267. See **CHARLES I.**, k. of Naples.—Pope Clement IV. d. at, Nov. 29, 1268—taken by Ladislus, k. of Naples, 1413.
- VITIGES**, Gothic k. of Italy, elected in the room of Theodatus, 536—besieges Belisarius in Rome, 537—retreats, and after an unsuccessful attack on Rimini, takes shelter in Ravenna, 538—surrenders Ravenna, and is sent a prisoner to Constantinople, 540.
- VITRUVIUS** writes on architecture, B.C. 27.
- VITRY**, besieged by Louis VII., king of France; 1800 persons burnt in a church, 1143.
- VITTORIA**, the French advance to, and are stopped by a treaty of peace, July 17, 1796—battle of; Joseph Napoleon and marshal Jourdan totally defeated by Wellington, June 21, 1815.
- VITTORIA**, president of Mexico, 1825.
- VITULUS, L. Mamilius**, consul of Rome, B.C. 265.
- VITULUS, Q. Mamilius**, consul of Rome, B.C. 262.
- VITUS**, commander of the Roman troops in Spain, defeated by the Suevi, 446.
- VIVIANUS**, consul of Rome, 463.
- VLADIMIR**. See **WLADIMIR**.
- VOCONIAN law**, to regulate female inheritance, introduced by the tribune, Q. Voconius Saxa, and advocated by Cato the Elder, B.C. 169.
- VOIRON**, battle of; Chlodomir, son of Clovis, defeated and slain by Gondemar, k. of the Burgundians, 524.
- VOITURE**, b. 1598—d. 1648.
- VOLAGASES**, son of Sanatruces, made k. of a part of Armenia by the emperor, Sept. Severus, 199.
- VOLAGASES I.**, or Arsaces XX., k. of Parthia, succeeds his father, Vonones II., 51—invades Armenia, 52—driven out by Corbulo, 58—again, 62—sends ambassadors to Rome to treat for peace, 63—offers Vespasian the aid of 40,000 Parthians, 69—sends ambassadors to Titus, and presents him with a crown of gold, 71—requests Roman aid against the Alani, 75—d. 90.
- VOLAGASES II.**, or Arsaces XXIII., k. of Parthia, succeeds Chorooses, 121—sends an embassy to Rome, 135—d. 150.
- VOLAGASES III.**, or Arsaces XXIV., k. of Parthia, succeeds his father, Volagases II., 150—invades Syria, and defeats the Roman governor, Attidius Cornelianus, 162—repulsed by Statius Priscus and Avidius Cassius, who advance into Armenia and Media, 163—they take Ctesiphon and Seleucia, and terminate the war; Mesopotamia retained by the Romans, 165. See **PARTHIA**.
- VOLAGASES IV.**, or Arsaces XXXII., k. of Parthia, 212—decoyed by Caracalla into the Roman camp, and slain, 216.
- VOLCANO**. See **ERUPTIONS**.
- VOLCANO**, submarine. See **THERA**.
- VOLCANUS, T. Quinctius Crispinus**, consul of Rome, B.C. 9.
- VOLDUMIANUS**, consul of Rome, 272.
- VOLGA**. See **WOLGA**.
- VOLNEY**, count de, author of the "Ruins of Empires," b. 1757—d. 1820.
- VOLSCI**, an ancient people of Italy, among the early Latin enemies of Rome. See **CORIOLANUS**.—Defeated by the Romans under Coriolanus, B.C. 497—at war with Rome, 484—the Roman soldiers refuse to fight against them under Appius Claudius, 471—the Romans take Antium, 468—are defeated, 464—make peace, and restore Antium, 457—many of their lands conquered by the Romans, 426—Anxur taken, 406—finally absorbed in Rome, and Antium made a municipium, 338.
- VOLTA**, Alexander. b. 1745—first makes known his galvanic battery to the Royal Society of London, 1793—d. 1826.
- VOLTAIRE**, François-Marie Arouet de, b. 1694—his "Henriade" published, 1723—banished, and repairs to England, 1726—the printing of his Charles XII. prohibited in France, 1730—his "Zaïre" first performed, 1732—his "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the hangman, 1735—retires to Ferney, 1759—ably exposes the iniquity of the process against Calas, 1762—d. May 30, 1778—his works purchased by Methodists to be burnt, 1825.
- VOLTERRA**, in Tuscany, a bed of alum discovered at, is claimed and appropriated by the government of Florence, 1472.
- VOLTERRA**, battle of; Massena defeated by the Austrian gen., Melas, April 18, 1800.
- VOLUNTEERS**, corps of, raised by different cities during the American war, 1778.
- VOLUNTEERS**, Irish, support the parliament in their endeavours to obtain freedom of trade, Oct. 12, 1779—hold a Convention at Dungarvan, 1781—Convention at Dublin, Nov. 10, 1783.

VOLUNTEER CORPS raised in England, March, 1794—volunteers, universal arming of, in Great Britain, on Bonaparte's threat of invasion, 1808—their number 379,945 men; those near London reviewed by George III., in Hyde Park, Oct. 26—28.

VOLUSIANUS, consul of Rome, 261—another (but uncertain), 311—another, 503.

VOLUSIANUS, C. Celerius Rufus, consul of Rome, II., 314.

VOLUSINUS, C. Valerius, military tribune of Rome, B.C. 407.

VONDEL, Jost Van der, the Dutch dramatic poet, b. 1587—d. 1679.

VONONES, k. of Parthia, son of Phraates IV., called from Rome by the Parthians, and placed on the throne after the murder of his brother, Orodes, 16—expelled by the Parthians, and becomes k. of Armenia, 17—Armenia is subdued by Germanicus; Vonones is expelled and put to death, 18.

VONONES II., or Arsaces XIX., k. of Parthia, succeeds Gotarzes, 50—d. 51.

VOPISCUS, Flavius, prepares to write his part of the Augustan History, 291—publishes his History of Aurelian, 306.

VOPISCUS, P. Manlius, consul of Rome, 114.

VORSTIUS, a Remonstrant, is deprived of his professor's chair at Leyden, by the States-general, at the desire of Jas. I., k. of Great Britain, 1611.

VORTIGERN, k. of Britain, 447—said to have invited the aid of the Saxons against the Picts and Scots, 449.

VORTIGERN, a play. See IRELAND, W. H.

VOSA, Joh. H., b. 1751—d. 1826.

VOSSEM, Treaty of, between Louis XIV. and Fred. Wm., elector of Brandenburg, to ratify the peace of St. Germain's, June 6, 1678.

VOSSIUS, Gerard John, b. 1577—d. 1649.

VOUGLÉ, near Poitiers, battle of; Alaric II., k. of the Visigoths, defeated and slain by Clovis, 507.

VAIRS, De, sent by Van Diemen, with Schaeep, to explore the ocean north of Japan, 1643.

VRIONT, Omer, Turkish general, driven from Anatolico by the Suliots and Mavrocordato, 1822.

VULSINIANS, an Etrurian State, conquered by the Romans, B.C. 265.

VULSO, A. Manlius, consul of Rome, B.C. 474—another, 178.

VULSO, Cn. Manlius, consul of Rome, conquers the Galatæ of Asia Minor, B.C. 199.

VYBORG, in Carelia, Peter I. falls in his attack on, 1706.

W

WAAL, a branch of the Rhine in Dutch Guelderland, infested by the Danes, 837—the duke of York takes up a position behind it, after his retreat from Flanders, Sept., 1784—crossed by the French on the ice to invade Holland, Dec. 25.

WADE, colonel, puts down a rising of the royalists at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, June 7, 1648.

WADE, Geo. brigadier-gen., at the taking of Minorca, 1706—major-gen. at the battle of Saragossa, 1710—constructs military roads in the Highlands; field-marshal, 1743—commander-in-chief, arrives at Wetherby, and by threatening the rear of Chas. Edward's army, causes him to retreat from Derby, Dec. 5, 1745—d. 1748.

WADE, Cooper, capt. of the Windsor, shot for having disobeyed adm. Benbow's orders in the West Indies, Apr. 14, 1703.

WADHAM COLLEGE. See OXFORD, 1613.

WAGER, commodore Charles, takes and destroys Spanish galleons, May 28, 1706—knighted and promoted to be admiral; first lord of the admiralty, 1733—treasurer of the navy, 1742—d. 1743.

WAGER OF BATTLE. See COMBATS, Judicial.

WAGHOEN, Lieut. R.N., b. 1801—brings the Bombay mail by an overland route in 30 days, Oct. 31, 1845—d. 1850.

WAGRAM, battle of; Napoleon I. defeats the archduke Charles of Austria, July 6, 1809.

WAHABYS, a Mohammedan sect, originated by Abd el Wahab about 1750—

receive their political and military organization from Mohamet Ibn Saoud; are persecuted, and enter on hostilities with the pacha of Bagdad, 1791. See SAOUD.

—Capture Medina, 1804—possess the greater part of Arabia, and make incursions into Mesopotamia, 1806. See RAS EL KHEYNH.

—Subdued, 1818.

WAIFAR, duke of Aquitaine, son of Hunsd, carries on war against Pepin, k. of France, 762—perseveres in his struggle, 765—assassinated, 768.

WAJK, son of Geisa, duke of Hungary. See STEPHEN I., k. of Hungary.

WAITHMAN, Robert, b. 1763—moves and carries a petition for peace from the Common Hall in London, Feb. 19, 1800—

elected M.P. for London, 1818—lord mayor, 1823—moves for a parliamentary inquiry into the proceedings of the Arigna Company, Dec. 5, 1826—d. 1833.

WAITZEN, taken by the Hungarian insurgents, April 11, 1849.

- WAKEFIELD**, battle of; Richard, duke of York, defeated by the Lancastrians and killed, Dec. 31, 1460—a detachment of the royalists taken prisoners by sir Thos. Fairfax, May 21, 1643.
- WAKEFIELD**, Gilbert, b. 1756—writes an answer to the bishop of Llandaff, which Johnson, Flower, and others, are prosecuted for selling, July, 1798—sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester gaol for his pamphlet, Feb. 21, 1799—d. soon after his release, 1801.
- WAKEFIELD**, Mrs. Priscilla, b. 1751—institutes the Frugality Bank of Tottenham, which gives rise to Savings' banks, 1804—d. 1832.
- WAKEFIELD**, Edward Gibbon and William, prosecuted for the abduction of Miss Turner, March 24, 1827—sentenced to three years' imprisonment, May 14.
- WAKEMAN**, sir George, accused of participating in the Popish plot; acquitted through the detection of perjury in Oates's evidence against him, July 18, 1679.
- WALAMIE**. See OSTRBOGOTHE.
- WALBROOK**, St. Stephen's church, completed by sir Christopher Wren, 1679.
- WALCHER** of Lorraine, bp. of Durham, 1072—killed at a gemot, 1080.
- WALCHEREN**, the principal island in the Dutch province of Zealand; British expedition to, landing effected, Aug. 10, 1809—Flushing captured, Aug. 15; the island abandoned, Dec. 25; parliamentary inquiry, Jan. Feb. 1810. See CHATHAM, John, earl of.
- WALDECK**, prince, made a prince of the empire, 1682—commands the allied army against France; defeats Humières, takes Liege, and forces the lines of Courtray, 1689—defeated by marshal Luxembourg at the battle of Fleurus, July 1, 1690—d. 1695.
- WALDECK**, one of the first political offenders tried by a jury in Prussia, acquitted, Dec. 3, 1849.
- WALDEMAR I.**, k. of Denmark, b. 1131—defeats Swein IV., takes the throne, and builds Copenhagen, 1157—declares in favour of the anti-pope Victor IV., 1161—takes the island of Rugen, 1169—defeats the pirates, 1170—takes Stettin, 1173—destroys Julin (Wollin), 1177—d. 1182.
- WALDEMAR II.**, k. of Denmark, son of Canute IV., b. 1170—succeeds his father, 1202—conquers Livonia and Courland, and is master of nearly all the southern coast of the Baltic, including Hamburg and Lubeck, 1218—taken prisoner by the duke of Schwerin, 1223—regains his liberty by a ransom of 45,000 marks, and relinquishing most of his conquests, 1225—reconquers Rendsburg and Ditmarsch, 1226—defeated by the duke of Saxony at Bornhovet, 1227—founds the bishopric of Revel, creates the Dannebrog Order of Knighthood, and publishes his code of laws, 1240—d. 1241.
- WALDEMAR III.**, son of Waldemar II., associated by his father on the throne of Denmark, 1215—d. before his father, 1231.
- WALDEMAR IV.**, or III., k. of Denmark, son of Christopher II., while duke of Schleswig and a minor, placed by the people on the throne, in opposition to his father, with Gerard, count of Holstein, as regent, 1329—Christopher recovers the throne, 1330—Gerard continues to govern till his death, when Waldemar assumes regal power and restores order in the kingdom, 1340—excommunicated by pope Clement VI., for having undertaken, without his permission, a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, 1346—sells Esthonia to the Teutonic Knights, 1347—disturbed by an insurrection in Jutland, 1351—which he finally suppresses, 1357—betroths his daughter, Margaret, to Haco, son of Magnus Smek of Sweden, 1359—conquers Schonen, Oeland, and Gothland, and plunders Wisby, 1380—war with the Hanse towns, 1361—loses Oeland; marriage of his daughter, 1363—peace concluded, 1370—d. 1375.
- WALDEMAR**, k. of Sweden, son of Birger Jarl, b. 1240—placed on the throne by his father, who governs as regent, 1250—exercises kingly power after his father's death, and quarrels with his brothers, 1266—makes a penitential pilgrimage to Rome, 1274—expelled by his brother, Magnus I., 1278.
- WALDEMAR**, Fred. Wm., prince of Prussia, son of Fred. Wm. Charles (youngest son of k. Fred. Wm. II.), b. 1817—d. 1849.
- WALDENSES**, called by the French Vaudois, a preaching society, founded by Peter Waldo, a citizen of Lyons, 1170—join the Albigenses. See ALBIGENSES.—Excommunicated, and their translation of the Bible suppressed; persecuted by the archbp. of Lyons, 1179—excommunicated by the council of Verona, 1184—numerous in the south of France; oppose the adoration of saints, and other corruptions of the church, 1190. See RAYMOND, count of Toulouse.—Promote the study of the Scriptures at Mentz, 1206—reject the overtures of the church, and are persecuted, 1210—settle in the valleys of Piedmont, 1375—a crusade proclaimed against them by pope Innocent VIII., 1487—persecuted in Provence, 1545—again, 1559—Oliver Cromwell and the Dutch government interfere to stop the persecution of them in Savoy, 1655—Louis XIV. instigates the duke of Savoy to persecute and banish them, 1686—Victor Amadeus II., duke of Sa-

voy, recalls the exiles, and grants toleration to them, 1690—Victor Emanuel, k. of Sardinia, permits them to have a church at Turin, Dec. 15, 1853.

WALDO, Peter, a citizen of Lyons. See WALDENBERG.—d. 1197.

WALDRADA. See LOTHAIRE, son of Lothaire I.

WALFRAN, earl, a Norman baron, rebels against Henry I. of England, 1123—made prisoner by him, 1124—brought to England, 1126—set at liberty and his lands restored, 1129.

WALES, the mountainous district on the Western side of Britain, between the Severn and the Dee; when first known in history, occupied, the Northern part by the Ordovices, and the Southern, including Monmouthshire and Herefordshire, by the Dimetæ and Silures; the latter conquered by the Roman governor, Ostorius Scapula, 50—the former by Suetonius Paulinus, and both made part of the province of Britannia Secunda, 58—as the Saxons advance from the Eastern side of the island, the remnant of the British tribes retire into these strongholds, and unite in a general league, called Cymri, which ecclesiastical writers latinize into Cambria; the Saxons know them only as Gauls, Waelas, or Welsh, and give the country in which they maintain their independence the name of Wales, 586—constant wars are carried on between the two races. See CYMRI.

Some of the Northern parts submit to Egbert, 828—Rotri *Mawr*, or Roderic *the Great*, begins his reign, 843—is defeated by Ethelwulf, who penetrates to Anglesea, 853—Roderic, at his death, divides his kingdom among his three sons, Gwynedh, or North Wales, to Anarawd; Dyved, Dimetia, or South Wales, to Cadell; and Powys-land, or Central Wales, to Mervyn, 877—Ubba and his Danes winter in Dimetia, 877—the princes place themselves under the protection of Alfred *the Great*, and do homage to him, 885—the Danes in Anglesea, 900—the Welsh make an alliance with them, and invade England; Ethelred repulses them, pursues them, and takes Brecknock, 916—Griffith ap Madoc brings an army from Ireland, joins the Dane, Leofred, and takes Chester; Edward *the Elder* expels them, and makes conquests in North Wales, 922—Howel Dha acknowledges the supremacy of Athelstan, 926. See HOWEL DHA.—Assists Edmund I. in his war against Dunwallon, k. of Cumberland, 945—Edgar invades North Wales, defeats Idwal, a son of Roderic, and exacts an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads,

963—receives the homage of Howell ap Jevaf, 972—the coast ravaged by the Danes, 981—Griffith ap Llewellyn, prince of North Wales, 1038. See GAIRFFITH, son of Llewellyn.—His brother, Rhys (Rees), invades England, and is slain by Harold at Gloucester, 1069—Caradoc, son of Griffith, rebels, and is defeated by Harold, 1066.

William I. enters, with an army, and sets free many captives, 1081—castles built by Henry I. to secure obedience, 1114—on his death, Griffith ap Rhys and Madoc ap Meredydd make an effort to regain independence, 1135—which Stephen represses, 1137—Owen Gwynedd and Griffith ap Rhys, after stout resistance, submit to Henry II., 1157—Llewellyn prince of Wales, 1194—takes up arms, and is overcome by k. John, 1211—Llewellyn ap Griffith, last British prince of Wales, 1246—the English laws introduced into the principality by Hen. III., 1251—Llewellyn supports the civil war of the barons, 1262. See LLEWELLYN, prince of Wales.—First invasion of Edward I., 1276—he conquers as far as Snowdon, 1277—receives the homage of the princes, 1278—second invasion, 1281—fall of Llewellyn, 1282—his brother, David, defeated and put to death; Wales finally subdued, 1283—qu. Eleanor gives birth to a son in Caernarvon castle, who receives from his father the title of prince of Wales, 1284—from this the eldest sons of the kings of England are afterwards so styled. Rebellion against Edw. II. suppressed, 1315—of Owen Glendower, 1401. See GLENDOWER, Owen.—Owen Tudor escapes into Wales, and is made keeper of the royal parks, 1445. See TUDOR, Owen.—Landing of the earl of Richmond (Henry VII.) at Milford Haven, when the Welsh flock to his standard, Aug. 7, 1485—Wales annexed to England by Henry VIII., 1536—court of the marches dissolved, 1689—landing of a body of French in Pembrokeshire, who are surrounded and made prisoners by the country people, Feb. 22, 1797—Rebecca riots, and destruction of turnpike gates, 1843.

WALES, English princes of:

Edward, son of Edward I., April 19, 1184. See EDWARD II., k. of England.—His son, afterwards Edward III., does not receive the title.

Edward, *the Black prince*, son of Edw. III., 1343. See EDWARD, *the Black prince*.

Richard, son of Edw. *the Black prince*, Jan. 26, 1377. See RICHARD II., k. of England.

Henry, son of Henry IV., 1399. See HENRY V., k. of England. His son,

WALES, English princes of—*continued*.
afterwards Henry VI., does not receive the title.

Edward, son of Henry VI., 1454. See EDWARD, son of Henry VI.

Edward, son of Edward IV., 1471. See EDWARD V., k. of England.

Edward, son of Richard III., 1483. See EDWARD, son of Richard III.

Arthur, son of Henry VII., 1489. See ARTHUR, prince of Wales.

HENRY, son of Henry VII., Feb. 18, 1503. See HENRY VIII., k. of England.

Edward, son of Hen. VIII., Oct., 1537. See EDWARD VI., k. of England.

Henry Frederic, son of James I., May 30, 1610. See HENRY, prince.

Charles, son of James I., Nov. 4, 1616. See CHARLES I., k. of Great Britain.

Charles, son of Charles I., 1630. See CHARLES II., k. of Great Britain.

James Francis Edward, son of James II., created before his father's abdication, afterwards assumes the title. See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART.—Act passed for abjuring his pretended title, March 2, 1701.

George Augustus, son of George I., Sept. 22, 1714. See GEORGE II., k. of Great Britain.

Frederic Louis, son of George II., b. Jan. 20, 1704—arrives in England, Dec. 1729—marries Augusta, daughter of Frederic II., duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, April 17, 1736—variance with his father, Feb. 22, 1737—birth of his dau., Augusta, afterwards duchess of Brunswick, Aug. 11; desired to leave St. James's palace, and retires to Kew, Sept. 10; appoints Wm. Pitt a gentleman of his bedchamber, Feb. 21, 1738—birth of his son, George Wm. Fred., afterwards k. George III., June 4; of his son, Edw. Augustus, afterwards duke of York, March 14, 1739—of his dau., Eliza Caroline, June 10, 1740—of his son, William Henry, afterwards duke of Gloucester, Nov. 25, 1743—of his son, Henry Fred., afterwards duke of Cumberland, Nov. 7, 1745—of his dau., Louisa Anne, May 29, 1748—in conjunction with lord Bolingbroke, directs the parliamentary opposition to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 1748—birth of his son, Fred. Wm., May 30, 1750—of his dau., Caroline Matilda, afterwards qu. of Denmark, July 22, 1751—her father d. before her birth, March 20.

George Wm. Fred., son of Fred. Louis, April 20, 1761. See GEORGE III., k. of Great Britain.

George Aug. Fred., son of George III., Aug. 17, 1762. See GEORGE IV., k. of Great Britain.

Albert Edward, son of qu. Victoria, b.

Nov. 9, 1841—created prince of Wales, Dec. 4; White Lodge, Richmond park, made his residence, 1858—visits the princess Fred. William of Prussia, Oct.; appointed col. in the army, Nov. 9; presents colours to the 100th Regiment at Shorncliffe, Jan. 10th, 1859—travels on the continent.

WALHALLA, a temple for statues and other memorials of the great men of Germany, built by Louis Chas. Aug., k. of Bavaria, near Ratisbon, 1842.

WALI (Amru) of Toledo, orders a massacre of the inhabitants, 805.

WALI of Seville, defeats the caliph Yahye, who falls in the battle, 1025.

WALID I., caliph of Arabia, succeeds his father, Abdalmelik, 705—d. 715. For the extension of the Mohammedan empire in his time, see SARACENS, MUSA, and TABIK.

WALID II., caliph of Arabia, son of Yezid II., succeeds his uncle, Hashem, 743—slain by conspirators, 744.

WALKER, the rev. George, rector of Donaghmore in Tyrone, raises a regiment to support Wm. III., and defends Londonderry, 1689—falls in the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

WALKER, John, lexicographer, b. 1732—d. 1807.

WALKER, Thomas, of Manchester, tried for high treason, and acquitted, Apr. 2, 1794.

WALL, great, of China, built, B.C. 298—of Agricola, in Britain, A.D. 84—of Hadrian, 121—of Antoninus, 140—of Severus, 210. See BRITAIN.—The long, of Constantinople, 507—broken through by the Avars, 626. See CONSTANTINOPLE.—Of the Isthmus of Corinth, 1415—broken through by Amurath II., 1446. See CORINTH.—The long, of Athens, completed, B.C. 456—destroyed, 404—rebuilt, 336. See ATHENS, and PIRÆUS.

WALL, governor, causes the death of Benjamin Armstrong, in the island of Goree, by a severe flogging, 1782—brought to justice, and executed for murder, Jan. 28, 1803.

WALL, Charles Baring, b. 1794—M.P. for Salisbury; d. 1853.

WALL, Don Ricardo, foreign minister to Ferdinand VI. and Charles III. of Spain, 1755—1763.

WALLA, grandson of Charles Martel, minister of Bernard, k. of Italy, 812—removed by Louis I., 814—reappointed, 822—d. after being made abbot of Bobbio by Lothaire I., 836.

WALLACE, Thomas, member of the Board of Control, 1800—1804—again, 1807—1816—vice-president of the Board of Trade, 1818—1823—master of the Mint, 1823—1827—created lord Wallace, 1833—d. 1844. Title extinct.

WALLACE, sir Wm., gains the battle of Cambuskenneth, and expels the English from Scotland, 1297—penetrates with his victorious bands as far as Durham, but retires on the approach of Edw. I., who gains a victory at Falkirk, July 22, 1298—still continues the struggle, 1304—taken prisoner, and executed as a traitor, Aug. 23, 1305.

WALLACHIA, a province north of the Danube, adjoining Moldavia, occupied by, and named from, descendants of the Gallic (Keltic) subjects of Rome on the banks of that river; its people extend their possessions to the south, as far as Thessaly, over the lands laid waste in the wars of the emperor Basil II. against the Bulgarians, and form the province of Great Wallachia, 1018—unite with the Bulgarians, and establish the Wallachobulgarian kingdom, 1186. See **BULGARIANS**.—The northern province subject to Hungary, 1237—-independent under its own Voivode, Radul, 1290—again subject to Hungary, 1360—revolts, 1367—conquered, with Moldavia, by sultan Soliman II., 1526—shares afterwards the fate of that province. See **MOLDAVIA**, and **BUCHAREST**.—Proposal for the union of the two principalities made by the French minister to the Congress of Vienna, 1855—a convention signed at Paris, by the principal European States, gives the United principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia the privileges of self-government, under the suzerainty of the sultan, Aug. 20, 1858.

WALLENRODE, Conrad von, grand-master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1390—1394. See **KNIGHTS**, Teutonic.

WALLENSTEIN, Albert, count, b. 1563—commands the imperial army during a part of the Thirty Years' War, and gains a victory over count Mansfeld at Dessau, 1626—defeats the Protestants, commanded by the marquis of Baden; conquers Pomerania, Holstein, Schleswig, and penetrates into Jutland, 1627—conquers all the German Baltic provinces, and is invested by the emperor with the duchy of Mecklenburg, 1628—the provinces conquered by him are restored to the k. of Denmark, 1629—he is dismissed from his command, and his troops disbanded, 1630—the command given to him again, 1631—defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, at Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632—is assassinated at Egna, 1634.

WALLER, Edmund, the Poet, b. 1605—fined for being concerned in a plot to deliver London to Charles I., 1648—d. 1687.

WALLER, sir Wm., b. 1597—serves in the parliamentary army at Edgehill; takes Winchester and Chichester, 1642—defeats the royalists, under lord Herbert, near

Gloucester, March 23, 1643—is defeated at Lansdown, near Bath, July 5; and again, at Roundway Down, near Devizes, July 13, 1643—defeats lord Hopton at Cheriton Down, near Winchester, March 29, 1644—defeated at Cropredy Bridge, June 29; recovers Arundel Castle from Lord Hopton, 1644—the army requires his expulsion from the parliament, 1647—imprisoned by the Independents, 1648—again imprisoned, 1659—released, 1660—d. 1668.

WALLIA, elected k. of the Visigoths, 415—makes a treaty with the emperor Honorius, 416—attacks the Alani and Suevi in Spain, 417—relinquishes part of his conquests in Spain, and receives Aquitaine, in Gaul, 418—d. 419.

WALLICH, Dr., b. 1786—d. 1854.

WALLINGFORD, the empress Matilda escapes to, from Oxford, 1142—Joan, widow of Edward the Black Prince, d. at, 1385—Charles I. retreats to, after the second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.

WALLIS, the Austrian general, defeated by the Turks at Krotzka, July 22, 1739.

WALLIS and Cartaret sail to explore the Southern Ocean, July 26, 1768—Otaheite discovered (or revisited) by Wallis, 1767—he returns from his voyage, May 26, 1768.

WALLOONS; a name first given to the descendants of the ancient Gallic population of Flanders; afterwards applied to the refugees from that country who settle in England. See **FLANDERS** and **NETHERLANDS**.

WALLOP, Robert, one of the Council of State, 1659—imprisoned for life, 1661.

WALLOP, John, a lord of the treasury, 1717—created lord Wallop, viscount Lynton, June 11, 1720—earl of Portsmouth, June 11, 1743. See **PORTSMOUTH**, earl of.

WALPOLE, Robt., b. 1676—succeeds St John in the office of Secretary at War, 1708—resigns, 1710—is accused of having misappropriated the public money; expelled from the House of Commons, 1711—committed to the Tower, Jan. 17, 1712—first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, in conjunction with lord Townshend, leads the administration, Oct. 12, 1715—resigns, April 10, 1717—reconciles the k. and the prince of Wales, April 23, 1720—paymaster of the forces, makes a proposition for restoring the public credit, after the South Sea bubble, 1720—made lord treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer, Apr. 2, 1721—is supported by a large majority in parliament, 1726—his pacific policy, and that of cardinal Fleury, effect the signature of preliminaries between all the discordant States except Spain, 1727—he is

- left undisputed head of the ministry on the retirement of Townshend, 1730—proposes the Excise law to the Commons, March 14; abandons it, 1733—motions for removing him defeated in both Houses by large majorities, Feb. 13, 1741—is defeated, by a new House of Commons, on the question of the Westminster election, Dec. 4, 1741—on that of the Chippenham election, is left in a minority of sixteen, Feb. 2; is created earl of Orford, with a pension of £4000 a year, 8; resigns all his offices, 11; withdraws from public life, and spends his remaining years in retirement, 1742—still the private adviser of the k., 1743—d. March 13, 1745—his Houghton gallery of paintings sold by his grandson, George, to Katharine, empress of Russia, 1779.
- WALPOLE, Robert**, son of sir Robt., created lord Walpole, Jan. 18, 1723—succeeds his father as earl of Orford. See **ORFORD**, Robert, second earl of.
- WALPOLE, Horace**, third son of sir Robert, b. 1718. See **STRAWBERRY HILL**, and **ORFORD**, Horace, earl of.—Publishes his "Royal and Noble Authors" 1758—"Anecdotes of Painting," 1761—"Castle of Otranto," 1765—"Historic Doubts," 1768. The title extinct on his death, and the property descends to the earl of Cholmondeley, 1797.
- WALPOLE, Horace**, brother of sir Robert, cofferer to the household, 1730-1741—created baron Walpole of Wolterton, 1756.
- WALPOLE, Horace**, lord (the son), created earl of Orford, April 10, 1806.
- WALPOLE, Horace**, lord, ambassador in Russia, 1812.
- WALSH, B.**, expelled by the Commons for breach of trust, Jan. 18, 1812.
- WALSINGHAM** writes his English History, 1405.
- WALSINGHAM, sir Francis**, b. 1536—ambassador to France, 1570—secretary of State, 1572—ambassador at the Hague, 1578—in disgrace, 1580—ambassador, again, in France, 1581—to James VI. of Scotland, 1583—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1588—d. 1590.
- WALSINGHAM, sir Wm. de Grey**, chief justice of the Common Pleas, created lord, Oct. 17, 1780—d. 1781.
- WALSINGHAM, Thomas**, lord, a member of the Board of Trade, 1777—joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, 1784—joint post-master-general, 1787—chairman of the committee of the House of Lords—d. 1818.
- WALTER the Pennyless**, leads one of the first bands of crusaders, 1096. See **PEXERJO**, Walter de.
- WALTER, John**, of the "Times," b. 1738—obtains, with Henry Johnson, a patent for logographic printing, 1783—fined and imprisoned for libels on the dukes of York and Clarence, Feb. 30, 1790—pardoned, and liberated, March 9, 1791—d. 1812.
- WALTER, John**, son of the above, proprietor of the "Times," b. 1773—moves, in the House of Commons, for inquiry into the operation of the new Poor Law, Feb. 26, 1837—d. 1847.
- WALTREOF**, earl, in concert with Cospatrick, Edgar Etheling, and the Danes, burns York; on the approach of William the Conqueror, they retire to their fleet in the Humber, 1069—beheaded, 1076.
- WALTON, Brian**, b. 1600—publishes his Polyglot Bible, 1657—dean of St. Paul's and bp. of Chester, 1660—d. 1661.
- WALTON, Isaac**, author, of the Complete Angler, b. 1593—d. 1683.
- WALWORTH, Wm.**, lord mayor of London, kills Wat Tyler, 1381.
- WAMBA, k.** of the Visigoths in Spain, succeeds Recheswinthus, 672—represses the revolt of the Gascons and duke Paulus; takes Narbonne and Nismes, 674—in a naval battle, defeats the Saracens, who had attempted to invade Spain, 675—an attempt is made to poison him; he resigns, and retires into a monastery, 680.
- WANBURG**, now Wenborough, in Wiltshire, battle of, indecisive, between Ina, k. of Wessex, and Ceolred, k. of Mercia, 715.
- WANTAGE**, birth-place of Alfred the Great, Oct. 25, 849—the thousandth anniversary of the event commemorated at, Oct. 25, 1849.
- WAR-FLAG** of the Danes. See **RAVEN**.
- WAR.** See **SECRETARY OF STATE**.
- WAREGGER**, sea-robbers of the Baltic. See **RURIC**, and **RUSSIA**.
- WARANGI**, or Varangi, German guards of the emperors of the East, of uncertain origin (perhaps Thuringian emigrants, Warini and Angli), employed in the time of Constantine *Porphyrogenitus*, 950—by Alexius I. against Robert Guiscard, 1081—assist in defending Constantinople against the Crusaders, and on its fall are dispersed, 1204.
- WARBECK, Perkin**, son of a renegade Jew of Tournay, is taught by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, to personate Richard, duke of York, second son of Edw. IV.; appears in Ireland under that name, and is believed by many; invited to France by Charles VIII., and dismissed by him after the peace of Estaples, 1492—intrigues in his favour carried on in England, 1493—sir William Stanley and others executed for supporting him, 1494—falls in an attempt to land at Deal, July 8, 1495—unsuccessful in Ireland, repairs to Scotland, where

- James IV. gives him his kinswoman (lady Katharine Gordon) in marriage, 1496—invasades England, and is repulsed, 1496—makes a second attempt, lands in Cornwall, besieges Exeter in vain, abandons his troops at Taunton, and takes sanctuary, 1497—surrenders on promise of life, and is brought to London; escapes, but is recaptured, June, 1498—and sent to the Tower, after confessing his imposture; plots with the earl of Warwick to effect their escape; is tried, and executed, Nov. 23, 1498.
- WARBURTON, William, b. 1698—publishes his *Philosophical Inquiry into Miracles*, 1727—his *Divine Legation of Moses*, 1738—preacher at Lincoln's Inn; dean of Bristol; bp. of Gloucester, 1750—d. 1779.
- WARD, John, lord, created viscount Dudley and Ward, April 21, 1763. See DUDLEY and WARD.
- WARD, Mr., his motion on the Irish Church, and the appointment of a commission of inquiry, lead to the retirement of part of the ministry, May 27, 1834—his motion to endow Maynooth out of the revenues of the established Irish Church, rejected, April 24, 1845.
- WARD, R. Plummer, author of *Tremaine*, b. 1785—d. 1846.
- WARD, N. B., invents the Wardian case, 1829.
- WARDLE, Col., b. 1762—brings forward charges against the duke of York, respecting his office as commander-in-chief, Jan. 27, 1809—loses an action brought against him for furniture supplied to Mrs. Clarke, July 8. See CLARKE, Mary-Anne.—d. 1884.
- WARHAM taken by the Danes, 876—fresh bands of them arrive at, 877.
- WARELA, peace of, between Russia and Sweden, concluded, 1790.
- WARHAM, William, bp. of London, and lord chancellor, 1502—archbp. of Canterbury, 1504—resigns the chancellorship, 1515—declares the king's marriage with Katharine of Arragon unlawful, 1537—d. 1536.
- WARINI, a German people, 100—in connection with the Thuringi, have friendly relations with Theodoric, k. of Italy, 500—their laws, common also to the Angli, reduced to writing by order of Charlemagne, 780—found in the abbey of Fulda, and published, 1557.
- WARNEFRIED, Paul (Paulus Diaconus), his *History of the Lombards* closes, 744—employed and patronized by Desiderius, k. of Lombardy, 767—resides in the court of Arigians at Beneventum, where he writes his *History*, 782—becomes a monk at Monte Casino, 797—d. 801.
- WARNER, duke, an Italian *condottiere*, levies large contributions on Italy, and receives a sum to withdraw to Germany, 1343—again appears in Italy, and is taken into the service of Naples, 1349—takes pay of the Hungarians, 1349.
- WARREN, commodore sir Peter, takes Louisbourg, and is promoted to be admiral, 1745—with Anson defeats the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, May 8, 1747—d. 1752.
- WARREN, sir John Boriase, captures a French fleet, conveying troops to Ireland, Oct. 12, 1798—captures Limois and his squadron, March 13, 1806—d. 1832.
- WARREN, adm. sir Samuel, d. 1839.
- WARREN, adm. Frederic, b. 1776—d. 1848.
- WARREN, William de, created earl of Surrey, 1068.
- WARREN, John, earl, objects to the Provisions of Oxford, 1258—joins prince Edward to support Hen. III., 1263—escapes to France from the battle of Lewes, 1264—defeats the Scotch, and takes Dunbar; made gov. of Scotland, 1296—defeated by Wallace at Cambuskenneth, 1297—d. 1304.
- WARSAW, a town of little importance, giving its name to a small duchy, part of Masovia, not comprehended in Poland till 1526—made the seat of government instead of Cracow by Sigismund III., 1589—Diet of, asserts the right of resisting royal encroachments, 1609—John Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg, invested at, with the inheritance of Prussia, 1611—treaty of, between John Sobiesky and the emperor, Leopold I., against the Turks, 1683—taken by Chas. XII. of Sweden, 1702—Diet of, deposes Fred. Aug., and elects Stanislas Leszinsky, 1703—surprised by Fred. Aug., and abandoned by him on the approach of the Swedes, 1704—Diet of, refuse all concessions to the Dissidents, 1766—Katharine of Russia interferes for them, and concludes a treaty in their favour, 1768—the Russian garrison expelled by the citizens, and the Prussians compelled to raise the siege, 1794—taken by Suvarof. See PRAGA.—Allotted to Prussia in the final partition of Poland, 1796—Napoleon I. enthusiastically received by the people; instead of restoring the kingdom of Poland, forms a duchy of Warsaw, and gives it to Fred. Aug. I., k. of Saxony, 1806—capital of the Russian kingdom of Poland, 1815—the grand duke Constantine driven from, by the insurgent Poles, Nov. 29, 1830—taken by the Russians, and the rising crushed, Sept. 7, 1831. See PRAGA and POLAND.—Nicholas, emperor of Russia, meets Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, at, May 22, 1849—again, Oct. 1850—and Fred. Wm. IV. of Prussia, May 17, 1851.

- WARTBURG.** See **LUTHER, Martin**.—Meeting of German students on the, Oct. 18, 1817.
- WARTON, Dr. Joseph, b. 1722**—translator of Virgil; d. 1800.
- WARTON, Rev. Thos., b. 1728**—publishes his *History of English poetry*, 1774—1781—appointed poet laureate, 1786—d. 1790.
- WARWICK, fortified by Ethelfled, 914**—castle built, 1072—Piers Gaveston beheaded at, July 1, 1312.
- WARWICK, Henry de Neuburg, first earl of, 1077**—the title passes, through females, into the Beauchamp family.
- WARWICK, Guy Beauchamp, earl of, joins the confederacy against Gaveston, takes him prisoner, and beheads him, 1312.**
- WARWICK, Thomas Beauchamp, earl of, joins the duke of Gloucester's party against Richard II., 1386**—banished by the k. to the isle of Man, 1397—released, 1399—d. 1401.
- WARWICK, Richard, earl of.** See **BEAUCHAMP, Richard.**
- WARWICK, Henry de Beauchamp created duke of, by Hen. VI., 1444**—and k. of the Isle of Wight, 1445—d. 1449. Titles extinct.
- WARWICK, Richard Neville, eldest son of Richard, earl of Salisbury, created earl of, 1449.** See **NEVILLE, Richard.** Title forfeited, 1471.
- WARWICK, George, duke of Clarence, created earl of, 1472.** See **CLARENCE, Geo., duke of.**
- WARWICK, Edward, earl of son of the duke of Clarence, confined by Richard III. at Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire, 1483**—removed to the Tower of London by Hen. VII., 1486—personated by Lambert Simnel, 1486—plots with Perkin Warbeck to escape; is beheaded, the last male of the Plantagenets, Nov. 28, 1499.
- WARWICK, John Dudley created earl of, 1547.** See **DUDLEY, John.** Title forfeited, 1553.
- WARWICK, Ambrose Dudley son of John, created earl of, Dec. 28, 1561**—commands the auxiliary force sent by qu. Elizabeth to Havre de Grace, 1562—capitulates and returns to England, bringing the plague among his troops, 1563—master of the Ordnance, 1560—1569—d. Feb. 21, 1590. Title extinct.
- WARWICK, Robert, lord Rich, created earl of, Aug. 6, 1618—d. 1618.**
- WARWICK, Robert, Earl of (the son), appointed adm. of the fleet by the parliament, 1642**—commissioner in Ireland, 1647—carries the sword of state before Cromwell; his grandson marries Cromwell's youngest daughter, 1657—d. 1658—the title extinct, 1759.
- WARWICK, Francis Grenville, earl Brooke,** created earl of, Nov. 21, 1759—from which time the two earldoms remain united.
- WASHINGTON, city of, founded, as the seat of the American government, 1791**—first meeting of the American congress there, 1800. See **COLUMBIA.**—Captured by the English; the public buildings and ships of war destroyed, Aug. 24, 1814—great fires at, Dec. 15, 1836, and Dec. 24, 1851.
- WASHINGTON, George, b. Feb. 11, 1732**—colonel of the provincial militia; is made prisoner by the French, on the Ohio, July 26, 1754—delegate from Virginia to the American Congress, 1774—appointed general-in-chief of their forces, June 16, 1775—captures a body of Hessians in New Jersey, Dec. 25, 1776—defeated at Brandywine, Sept. 26, 1777—retreats from Stony Point, May 30, 1779—obliges lord Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 29, 1781—disbands his army, appeases their discontent, and retires to his seat of Mount Vernon, in Virginia, 1783—at the head of a commission to frame a constitution, 1787—elected first president of the United States, April 14, 1789—re-elected, 1793—announces his intention of retiring into private life, 1796—is recalled from his retirement to organize means of defence on an expected rupture with France, 1798—d. at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799.
- WATCHET, in Somersetshire, plundered by the Danes, 988.**
- WATER-CLOCK.** See **CLEPSYDRA.**
- WATER-COURSES, of Rome, surveyed and repaired by order of Augustus, B.C. 5.**
- WATERFORD taken by the first English adventurers, 1169**—Henry II. lands at, 1171—James II. embarks at, for France, after the battle of the Boyne, July 2, 1690—surrenders to gen. Kirke, July 25.
- WATERGEUSEN.** See **GEUSEN.**—The name under which the revolted Netherlanders are organized by Wm., prince of Orange, into a systematic plan of operations; they take the Briel and Flushing, and are joined by most of the towns in Holland and Zealand, 1572.
- WATERLOOF, the Caffre camp at, destroyed, Oct. 16, 1851.**
- WATERLAND, Daniel, b. 1687**—controverts Dr. Samuel Clarke's Arian theology, 1712—d. 1740.
- WATERLOO, occupied by a French army under marshal Villeroy, 1696**—battle of, and final overthrow of Napoleon by the duke of Wellington, June 18, 1815.
- WATERLOO-BRIDGE.** See **BRIDGE.**
- WATSON, adm. Charles, sent with a squadron to the East Indies, Jan. 22, 1754**—with Clive destroys the stronghold of the pirate Angria, and proceeds up the Ganges to recover Calcutta, 1756—re-

- takes it, Jan. 1, 1757 — d. Aug. 16, 1757.
- WATSON, capt., with a naval force, assists capt. Richard Maitland to take Surat, Feb. 19, 1759.
- WATSON, Dr. Thomas, bp. of St. David's, 1687—deprived for simony, 1699.
- WATSON, Dr. Richard, b. 1737—Regius prof. of Divinity at Cambridge, publishes his Apology for Christianity, in reply to Gibbon, 1776—appointed bp. of Llandaff during the Rockingham administration, June 11, 1782—supports Fox on the Regency question, 1788—writes a pamphlet against French principles, 1798. See WAKEFIELD, Gilbert. —d. 1816.
- WATSON, Dr. Robert, author of the History of Philip II. of Spain, b. 1730—d. 1781.
- WATSON, sen., one of the Spa-fields rioters, tried for high treason, but acquitted, after a seven days' trial, June 9-16, 1817.
- WATSON, jun., escapes to America, Dec. 1816.
- WATSON, Mr., and other Irish magistrates dismissed for forming Orange Lodges, July 31, 1845.
- WATT, James, b. 1766—makes his first improvement of the steam-engine, 1764—obtains his first patent, 1769—in partnership with Boulton, founds his establishment at Soho, near Birmingham, and makes further improvement in the steam-engine, 1774—introduces gas-lights, 1798—d. 1819—subscription for a monument of national gratitude to, 1824—statue of, by Chantrey, placed in Westminster Abbey, in the British Museum, and Greenock, 1832.
- WATT, James, son of the above, b. 1768—d. 1848.
- WATT, Dr. Robert, b. 1777—d. 1819.
- WATTEAU, artist, b. 1684—d. 1721.
- WATTIGNIES, battle of; the prince of Coburg defeated by Jourdan, Oct. 15, 1793.
- WATTS, Dr. Isaac, b. 1673—d. 1748.
- WAVERLEY. See SCOTT, Walter.
- WAVE, Blücher is driven back to, by Napoleon, June 16, 1815.
- WAWRE, battle of; the Russian gen., Rosen, surprised and defeated by the Polish insurgents, March 31, 1831.
- WAYNE, American gen., recovers Stony Point from the British, July 15, 1779.
- WAYNFLETE, William of, first provost of Eton College, bp. of Winchester, 1447—lord Chancellor; founds Magdalen College, Oxford, 1456—d. 1487.
- WEAD, the last chieftain of the Picts, slain in battle by Kenneth M'Alpine, the Scot, 842.
- WEAVERS. See BRITISH MANUFACTURES,
- SILK. SPITALFIELDS, LANCASHIRE, and COMBINATION.
- WEBB, gen. John Richmond, repulses an attack made by the French on his convoy at Wynendale, Sept. 28, 1708.
- WEBER, Veit, writes his German war songs about 1476.
- WEBER, Karl M. von, b. 1786—comes to London, 1825—d. 1836.
- WEBSTER, sir Godfrey, recovers £8000 damages from lord Holland in an action for crim. con. Feb. 27, 1797.
- WEBSTER, Benjamin, manager of the Haymarket Theatre, 1837-1853—of the Adelphi, 1844—rebuilt the Adelphi, 1858.
- WEBSTER, Daniel, U.S. minister, b. 1782—d. 1852.
- WEBSTER, John, dramatist, fl. 1623.
- WEBSTER, Noah, American lexicographer, b. 1758—d. 1843.
- WEDDERBURN, Alexander, b. 1733—made solicitor-gen., Jan. 23, 1771—attorney-gen., June 18, 1778—created lord Loughborough, and chief-justice of the Common Pleas, June 14, 1780. See LOUGHBOROUGH, Alexander, lord.
- WEDGWOOD, Josiah, b. 1731—obtains a patent for his porcelain ware, 1762—produces his imitations of Etruscan vases, 1787—d. 1785.
- "WEEKLY MEMORIALS," the earliest specimen of an English Review, supposed to be written by Daniel Defoe, 1689.
- WEEKLY REGISTER. See COBBETT, Wm.
- WEIGHTS and MEASURES, standards of, provided in England, 1187—examination of, by justices, ordered by Act of Parliament, 1794—new system of, established in France, May 8, 1790. See TALLEYRAND, PÉRIGORD.—Imperial standard established, 1824.
- WEIMAR. See SAXONY, and Saxe WEIMAR.—Disorderly movements at, 1880.
- WEINBERG, battle of; Conrad III., the emperor, defeats Duke Guelf, 1140.
- WEISHAUPT founds the Society of Illuminati at Ingolstadt, 1776—expelled from his professor's chair, 1785.
- WEISSENBURG, in Transylvania, battle of, Matthias Corvinus defeats the Turks, 1479. See STUHLWEISSENBURG.
- WEISSENBURG, in Alsace, lines of, forced by Wurmser, Oct. 18, 1798—recovered by the French, Dec. 27.
- WEITZAU, Ludolph König von, grand master of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1341-1345. See KNIGHTS, Teutonic.
- WELAND, heads a body of Danes from the Somme, who land at Southampton, and ravage Winchester; repulsed, 880.
- WELAU, treaty of, by which Poland recognizes the independence of Prussia, 1657.
- WELPO. See LUPO, duke of Spoletto.

WELLES, sir Robert, raises a rebellion against Edw. IV., and is defeated at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, March 18, 1470.

WELLESLEY, Richard Colley, created baron Mornington in Ireland, June 26, 1746—and earl, 1760.

WELLESLEY, Richard Colley, the son, b. 1760. See MORNINGTON.—Created baron Wellesley in England, Oct. 20, 1797—arrives at Calcutta as gov.-gen. of India, May 17, 1798. See INDIA.—Created marquis Wellesley in Ireland, Dec. 2, 1799—returns to England, 1806—accused of misgovernment by Mr. Paull, Apr. 24, 1806—receives the thanks of parliament, March 9, 1806—ambassador to Spain; foreign secretary, 1809—resigns, 1812—lord-lieut. of Ireland, Dec. 29, 1821—insulted by an Orange faction at the Dublin theatre, Dec. 14, 1822—returns, 1828—lord steward of the household, 1830—again lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1833—lord chamberlain, 1835—d. 1842—marquisate extinct.

WELLESLEY, Arthur, son of the first lord Mornington, b. 1769—sent to India, has the command of an army in the Mahratta war, and commences his military career, 1803—takes Poona and Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12; gains the victory of Assaye, Sept. 23; defeats Scindiah, and the rajah of Berar at Argaum, Nov.; and at Gawulguhr, Dec. 18; and compels them to make peace, Dec. 30—returns to England; is appointed Irish secretary, April 8, 1807—lands with an army in Portugal, and defeats Junot at Vimiera, Aug. 21, 1808—takes the command of the British army at Lisbon, April 22, 1809—gains the battle of Talavera against the French marshal, Victor, July 28; but is forced, by the advance of three fresh armies, to fall back on Portugal; created viscount Wellington, Sept. 4; repulses Massena at Busaco, Sept. 27; occupies the lines of Torres Vedras, Oct. 10, 1810—pursues Massena, and defeats him at Fuentes d'Onore, May 6; takes Almeida, 10, 1811—storms Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19; created an earl, Feb. 28; takes Badajoz by storm, April 6; totally defeats Marmont at Salamanca, July 22; enters Madrid, Aug. 12; is created a marquis, Aug. 18; not being able to take Burgos, he falls back on Freynada; the Cortes appoint him generalissimo of the Spanish armies, 1812—advances again, and drives the French from Madrid; defeats them totally at Vittoria, June 21; made field-marshal, 21; besieges Pampeluna, July 24; St. Sebastian stormed, Aug. 31; its castle taken, Sept. 8; the British army enters France, Oct. 8; his head

quarters at St. Jean de Luz, Nov. 10, 1813—defeats Soult at the battle of Orthes, Feb. 27; again defeats him at the battle of Toulouse, April 10; created duke of Wellington, May 3, with an annuity of £18,000, and a grant of £300,000, to purchase an estate, 1814—takes the command of the army in the Netherlands, April 5; Ney attacks him at Quatre Bras, and is repulsed; he falls back to keep up communications with Blucher, 17; destroys the army of Napoleon at Waterloo, 18; invests Paris, which is surrendered, July 8; commands the allied force of 150,000 men, which holds seventeen French fortresses for five years; plenipotentiary at the congress of Vienna, 1815.

Strathfieldsaye purchased for him, 1817—attends the conference at Aix la Chapelle, 1818—master-gen. of the Ordnance, 1819—ambassador to the conference of Vienna, 1821—at Verona, declines to interfere in the Spanish question, 1822—appointed commander-in-chief, Jan. 22; resigns, on the appointment of Canning to be prime minister, April 30, 1827—lord warden of the Cinque Ports; becomes prime minister, Jan. 25; presides at a meeting which originates King's College, London, June 21, 1828—intimates to Dr. Curtis his anxiety for a settlement of the Catholic question; decides to grant Catholic emancipation, 1829—duel with the earl of Winchelsea, March 21; produces great excitement by the assertion, that the House of Commons needed no reform, Nov. 2; resigns, Nov. 16, 1830—is insulted in Fenchurch street, June, 1832—chosen chancellor of Oxford, Jan. 29; installed, June 10; supports the new Poor Law, July, 1834—on the dissolution of the Melbourne ministry transacts all official business, Nov.; appointed foreign secretary, Dec. 10; resigns, 1835—on his motion, the Lords again defeat the Irish Municipal Bill, May 5, 1837—again commander-in-chief, 1842—his equestrian statue placed in front of the Royal Exchange, 1844—another, on the arch at the entrance of the Green park, Sept. 29, 1846—consulted by the qu. on the formation of a cabinet, Feb. 28, 1851—d. Sept. 14, 1852—the qu. directs his interment in St. Paul's, and a public funeral, Oct. 7; statues and monuments voted, Oct. 27; funeral services at Vienna, Sept. 30, and at Madrid, Oct. 7; public funeral, Nov. 18.

WELLESLEY, Henry, b. 1775—secretary of the treasury, 1808—ambassador to Spain, 1810—to Austria, 1823—created lord Cowley, 1823—ambassador to France, 1835—again, 1841—d. 1847.

- WELLESLEY, Dr. Gerald Valerian, b. 1776**—*d.* 1843.
- WELLESLEY POLE, William**, another brother, secretary for Ireland, 1800—1812—master of the mint, 1814—1823—created lord Maryborough, Aug. 11, 1821—succeeds as earl of Mornington on the death of marquis Wellesley, 1842—*d.* 1845.
- WELLESLEY POLE, Mr.**, son of lord Maryborough, marries the rich heiress, Miss Tilney Long, 1812—refused the custody of his children by lord Chancellor Eldon, Feb. 1, 1827—becomes lord Maryborough, 1845—*d.* 1847.
- WELLINGTON, duke of.** See **WELLESLEY, Arthur.**
- WELLINGTON, Arthur, duke of, b. 1807**—succeeds his father, 1852—master of the horse, 1853—resigns, 1858.
- WELLINGTON COLUMN** at Dublin, commenced, 1817—another, at York, completed, April 10, 1834.
- WELLINGTON COLLEGE**, near Farnborough, founded, 1853—opened by Q. Victoria, Jan. 29, 1859.
- WELLS, bishopric of**, founded, 905—united to Bath, 1068.
- WELSH.** See **WALES.**
- WEM**, a town in Shropshire, nearly destroyed by fire, Oct. 8, 1676.
- WEMBURY**, or Wiegandbeorh, near Plymouth, battle of; the Danes defeated by Ethelwulf, 851.
- WENCESLAS, emperor of Germany, son of Chas. IV., b. 1261**—elected k. of the Romans, 1276—succeeds his father on the thrones of Germany and Bohemia, 1278—league of the Free Cities to maintain their privileges; Bavaria, Wirttemberg, and other princes, coalesce against them, 1281—marriage of his sister, Anne, to Richard II. of England, 1282—he endeavours to reform the dissolute habits of the priesthood, and is hated by them; makes also a vain effort for internal peace, 1283—the army of the cities defeated by the princes at Döffingen, 1288—Wenceslas issues a new coinage, and declares all debts due to Jews to be invalid, 1290—puts John of Nepomucene to death, 1293—the Bohemian nobles revolt, and imprison, but soon liberate him, 1294—gives the title of duke of Milan, and count of Padua, to John Galeazzo Visconti, 1298—endeavours to terminate the schism of the Church, 1298—is deprived of the German crown, 1400. See **WENCESLAS VI., k. of Bohemia.**
- WENCESLAS I., duke of Bohemia, 916**—936. See **BOHEMIA.**
- WENCESLAS II., duke of Bohemia, 1191**—1193.
- WENCESLAS III., k. of Bohemia, 1230**—1253.
- WENCESLAS IV., k. of Bohemia, 1278**—1305. See **BOHEMIA.**
- WENCESLAS V., k. of Bohemia, 1305**—1306. See **BOHEMIA.**
- WENCESLAS VI. (called also IV.), k. of Bohemia.** See **WENCESLAS**, emperor of Germany.—Deposed in Germany; retains his Bohemian crown, 1400—*d.* 1419. See **BOHEMIA.**
- WENCESLAS, k. of Poland, 1300**—1305. See **WENCESLAS IV., k. of Bohemia.**
- WENCESLAS, son of Wenceslas IV., invited by the Hungarians to oppose Chas. Robert, the papal nominee, 1301**—gives up the enterprise, 1304.—See **WENCESLAS V.**
- WENDEN, or Wends, a main division of the Slavonians.** See **VANDALS** and **VENEDI.**—Occupy Bohemia, 550. See **BOHEMIA.**—Some emigrate into Carinthia, 612—others, named Obotrites, settle in Northern Germany, 680. See **OBOTRITES.**—Conquered by Gero, margrave of Lusatia, 960—revolt, 982—overcome again, 996—invade Jutland, and are defeated by Magnus, the Good, k. of Norway, 1045—governed by Gottschalk, under the suzerainty of Saxony, 1047—murder him, and resist the introduction of Christianity, 1056—his son, Henry, regains authority over them, 1105—makes war on Denmark, 1113—defeated by Canute Laward, 1115—*d.* 1128—the Wenden submit to Canute IV., k. of Denmark, 1128—a barbarous remnant of them found in Lüneburg, 1306.
- WENSLEYDALE, lord, title given for life to sir James Parke (a judge of the King's Bench, 1828—baron of the Exchequer, 1834), Jan. 16, 1856**—vote of the House of Lords objecting to life peerages, Feb. 7: the title made hereditary, July 23, 1857.
- WENTWORTH, Thomas, created lord Wentworth, 1522**—lord chamberlain, 1550—*d.* 1551.
- WENTWORTH, sir Thomas**, an officer in the army against Scotland, conducts to London the prisoners taken in the battle of Solway, 1542—serves in France, 1544—afterwards lord; made commander of Calais, 1557—surrenders it to the duke of Guise, 1558—*d.* 1590.
- WENTWORTH, Paul, a Puritan**, distinguishes himself by his opposition to the Church in the House of Commons, 1566.
- WENTWORTH, Peter**, imprisoned for a speech in the House of Commons, urging qu. Elizabeth to settle the succession, 1576—prepares a petition and Bill for that purpose, and is again committed to the Tower, 1583.
- WENTWORTH, Thomas, lord, created earl of Cleveland by Charles I., 1626**—taken

- prisoner at the battle of Newbury, 1644—*d.* 1687.
- WENTWORTH**, sir Thomas, imprisoned by Charles I., for refusing to subscribe to a loan, 1627—opposes his arbitrary measures in the House of Commons; made lord and viscount Wentworth, and lord president of the North, 1628—deserts the popular for the court party, 1630—lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1633—earl of Strafford, 1640. See **STRAFFORD**, earls of.
- WENTWORTH**, gen. Thomas, succeeds lord Cathcart in the command of the forces in the West Indies; falls in an attack on Carthage, and in other operations, through misunderstanding with admiral Vernon, 1741—recalled, 1742.
- WEEFRITH**, bp. of Worcester, 872—employed by Alfred to translate the Dialogues of Gregory into Anglo-Saxon, 892.
- WERNER**, Abraham Gottlob, *b.* 1750—*d.* 1817.
- WERNER**, Von Orselen, grand-master of the Teutonic Order, 1824—1830. See **KNIGHTS**, Teutonic.
- WERNER**, See **GUARNARIUS**.
- WERTH**, Johann Von, imperial general, defeated and taken prisoner by Bernhard of Weimar, at Rheinfeld, 1638—defeated by Banner, 1640—gains a victory over the French at Dutlingen, 1649.
- WERTINGEN**, battle of; a division of the Austrian army beaten by Napoleon I., Oct. 9, 1806.
- WESIL**, taken by Frederic Henry, the stat-holder, 1628.
- WESSE**, the ancient Visurgis, first approached by a Roman army under Drusus, *b.c.* 11—the French, under D'Estrées, allowed to pass unopposed by the duke of Cumberland, July 14, *A.D.* 1757—campaigns of Prince Ferdinand, on its banks, 1759 and 1760. See **BRUNSWICK WOLFFENBUTTEL**, Ferdinand, prince of.—Closed against English ships, and blockaded by them, 1803.
- WESLEY**, John, *b.* 1703—in conjunction with George Whitfield, originates Methodism, 1731—forms his first society in London, 1738—*d.* 1791.
- WESLEY**, Samuel, organist, *b.* 1768—*d.* 1837.
- WESSLE**, John, professor of theology at Groningen, *d.* 1499.
- WESSEX**, or kingdom of the West Saxons, founded by Cerdic, 519.
- KINGS OF WESSEX.**
- See the events during their reigns under their respective names.
- Cerdic, 519—534.
- Cynric, 534—560.
- Ceawlin, 560—593.
- Ceotric, 593—597.
- Ceolwulf, 597—611.

- Cynegils, 611—643.
- Kenwalk, 643—672.
- Sexburga, Queen, 672—674.
- Escwin, 674—676.
- Kentwin, 676—685.
- Cædwalla, 685—688.
- Ina, Ine, or Inl, 688—723.
- The people of Wessex are styled *Engliscmon* in the code of laws given by Ina, 687.
- Ethelard, 723—741.
- The people, at this time, together with those of Kent and Sussex, have the common name of *Suth Engles*.
- Cuthred, 741—754.
- Sigebert, 754—755.
- Cynewulf, 755—784.
- Bertric, 784—800.
- Egbert, 800.
- Absorbs the other States of the Heptarchy, and becomes the Kingdom of England, 828.
- WEST**, Benjamin, *b.* 1738—president of the Royal Academy, 1792—exhibits his large painting of Jesus before Pontius Pilate, 1814—*d.* 1830.
- WESTALL**, Wm., *R.A.*, *d.* 1850.
- WEST AUSTRALIA**, a British colony, first formed, 1828—the chief town, Perth, founded, 1829—the present legislature composed of the governor and a council of ten, named by the Crown; population, 13,601 in 1858.
- WËST**, Church of the, Latin or Roman Church; the supremacy of Rome first claimed by Victor I., 196—monastic system brought in by Athanasius, 341—commencement of dissension with that of the East, 345—for the progress of this quarrel, see **EASTERN**, or Greek Church.—Pelagianism introduced, 409—Uniformity prescribed by Innocent I., 416—the supremacy of the bp. of Rome disputed by those of Africa, 418—established by Leo I., 446—authoritatively exercised by Hilary, 465—Odoacer claims the right of interfering in the election of bishops, 483—Theodoric decides in favour of Symmachus as bp. of Rome, 498—Arianism, widely diffused by the Gothic conquerors, is strenuously opposed by the prelates, who, in council, declare the bp. of Rome to be amenable to no human authority, 503—Athalric exacts fees for confirming the election of bps., 531—Vigilius appointed by Belisarius, 537—the church adheres to the "Three Chapters," in opposition to Justinian I., 551—the worship of images begins to prevail, 606—the emperor Phocas decrees Bonifacius III. to be primate of the whole church, who assumes the title of Pope, 607—celibacy of the clergy ordained, 649—the title of pope constantly used from the time of

Eugenius I., 655—the services of the church performed in Latin, 663—the worship of images established, in opposition to the iconoclast edicts of the emperor Leo III., 730—authority over temporal princes exerted by pope Zachary, 741—ecclesiastics begin to disown the jurisdiction of a civil magistrate, 756—the power of the church greatly extended by Gregory IV., through the dissensions of temporal princes and the “Forged Decretals,” 837—final breach with the Eastern church, 867—the right of consenting to the consecration of a pope relinquished by Charles the Bald, 875—resumed by Otho I., 960—he deposes John XII., 963—absolute dominion over temporal princes claimed by pope Gregory VII.; the struggle between him and the emperor Henry IV. commences, 1075—this dominion promoted during the Crusades, and carried to its greatest height by Innocent III., 1211—the doctrine of Transubstantiation declared to be an article of faith, 1215—short reunion of the two churches, 1274—for this, and subsequent attempts of the same kind, see EASTERN CHURCH.—Exemption from taxes claimed by ecclesiastics; resisted by Edw. I. in England, and Philip IV. in France, 1296—Boniface VIII., in a Bull, asserts the sovereign and unlimited power of the pope to be a necessary article of faith; such pretensions begin to be disregarded, 1302—the removal of the papal residence to Avignon weakens the church, 1309—its dignity and power are still more degraded by the Great Schism of the West, 1378—1455. See POPES.—Its corruptions and superstitious are detected by the growing intelligence of the age, and the abuse of Indulgences provokes active opposition, 1500. See REFORMATION, and for subsequent events refer to the names of the popes.

WEST, Empire of the; the Roman empire first divided by Diocletian, and the West governed by Maximian, 296—306. See events under his name, and those of his successors.

Maximian, 296—306.

Constantius, *Chlorus*, 305—306.

Constantine I. and Maxentius, 306—312.

Constantine *alone*, 312—323. Reunited to the Eastern.

Constantine II. and Constans, 327—340.

Constans *alone*, 340—350. Reunited to the Eastern.

Valentinian I., 364—375.

Gratian and Valentinian II., 375—388.

Valentinian II. *alone*, 388—392.

Usurpation of Eugenius; reunited to the Eastern by Theodosius I., 392—final division between his sons, 395.

Honorius, 395—422.

Honorius, with Constantius III., 422—423.

Usurpation of John Primicerius, 423—425.

Valentinian III., 425—455.

Maximus, 455.

Avitus, 455—457.

Majorian, 457—461.

Severus, 461—465.

Ricimer (without the title), 465—472.

Anthemius, 467—472.

Olybrius, 472.

Glycerius, 473.

Julius Nepos, 474.

Romulus (called Augustulus), 475.

The Empire of the West overthrown, and kingdom of Italy founded by Odoacer, 475. See ITALY.

WESTERAS, Dioc. of, establishes religious liberty in Sweden, 1527—declares the throne hereditary in the family of Gustavus Vasa, and Protestantism the religion of the land, 1544.

WESTERN, Charles Challis, M.P. for Essex, introduces his alteration of the corn laws, June 20, 1804—created baron Western, Jan. 14, 1833—d. 1844. Title extinct.

WESTERN ISLE. See IRELAND.

WEST INDIES, the name by which the newly-discovered countries in America were generally known, subsequently restricted to the islands in the Gulf of Florida, for which, see their names.—The Spanish settlements attacked by Drake and Frobisher, 1585—the British islands submit to the Stamp Act, Nov. 1, 1765. See SUGAR-CANE, and SLAVE-TRADE.

WESTMACOTT, Richard, sculpts the statues of C. J. Fox, in Bloomsbury Square, 1816—of Achilles, in Hyde Park, 1822—of Canning, in Palace Yard, 1832.

WESTMINSTER, called by the Saxons Thorney Island; receives its present name after the building of its abbey, 1065—Edward I. and his queen are crowned at, Aug. 19, 1274—Henry IV. d. at, 1413—coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Edw. IV., at, May, 1465—Edward, son of Edw. IV. of England, b. in the Sanctuary at, Nov. 1, 1470—Henry VIII. and Katharine of Aragon crowned at, June 24, 1509—tumult of the apprentices in, Dec. 28, 1641—hotly contested election in, Dec. 8, 1749—causes violent debates in parliament, 1751. See MURRAY, Alexander.—Petitions for a dissolution of parliament, Aug. 29, 1769—presents a remonstrance to the k. on the case of Wilkes, Mar. 14, 1770—meeting at, for reduction of the public expenditure, Feb. 2, 1780—condemnatory of the government policy in respect to America, 1781—election con-

- test of forty days between Fox and Wray, April and May, 1784—Dr. Wiseman created, by the pope, cardinal archbp. of, Sept. 30, 1850.
- WESTMINSTER ABBEY**, dedicated by its founder, Edward *the Confessor*, Dec. 28, 1065—given to Vitalis, abbot of Bernay, by Wm. I., 1076—rebuilt by Henry III., 1220—the rebuilding completed, 1245—additions completed by Edward I., 1285—the coronation stone of Scone placed there, 1296—chapel of Henry VII. built, 1503—made a collegiate church by qu. Eliz., 1560—commemoration of Handel, May 26-28, 1784—fire in, July 9, 1803—Wm. Pitt and C. J. Fox interred in, 1808—repaired by the architect Wyatt, 1809—statue of James Watt, by Chantrey, placed in, 1832—evening services in, commenced, 1858.
- WESTMINSTER**, bishopric of, founded, 1541—reunited to London, 1560.
- WESTMINSTER BRIDGE**, opened, Nov. 17, 1750.
- WESTMINSTER HALL**, built, 1097—a parliament held in, May 3, 1263. See **LOEDS**, House of.—Repaired by Richard II., 1397—flooded, 1736—trial of Warren Hastings in, 1788-1796—coronation banquet in, discontinued, 1831.
- WESTMINSTER REVIEW**, first number of the, published, 1824—new series commenced, Jan. 1852.
- WESTMINSTER SCHOOL**, founded by queen Elizabeth, 1560.
- WESTMINSTER**, Robert, earl Grosvenor, b. 1767—created marquis of, Sept. 7, 1831—d. 1845.
- WESTMINSTER**, Richard, marquis of, lord steward of the household, 1850—resigns, 1852.
- WESTMORELAND** granted, with Cumberland, as a fief to Malcolm I., k. of Scotland, by Edward I. of England, 945—resumed by Henry III., 1237.
- WESTMORELAND**, Ralph Neville created earl of, by Richard II., 1397.
- WESTMORELAND**, Henry Neville, earl of, lord lieutenant of the Northern Counties, 1558—d. 1563.
- WESTMORELAND**, Charles Neville, earl of, raises an insurrection against qu. Eliz., and escapes into the Netherlands, 1569—his title forfeited, 1570—d. 1584.
- WESTMORELAND**, Francis Fane created earl of, 1624—fined for encroaching on the royal forests, 1636.
- WESTMORELAND**, Thomas, earl of, first commissioner of Trade and Plantations, 1719—1735.
- WESTMORELAND**, John, earl of, lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1790-1795—lord privy seal, 1798-1806—again, 1807-1827—d. 1841.
- WESTMORELAND**, John, earl of, b. 1784—while lord Burghersh, ambassador to Tuscany; succeeds his father, and goes ambassador to Prussia, 1841.
- WESTPHALIA**, the Western division of the duchy of Saxony, 880. See **SAXONY**.—On the fall of Henry *the Lion*, divided into many small States, chiefly ecclesiastical, annexed to the sees of Cologne, Bremen, Halberstadt, and Munster, 1180—made a circle of the empire by Maximilian I., 1500—peace of, or treaty of Munster, closes the Thirty Years' War, and forms the basis for the settlement of Europe, 1648. See **MUNSTER**.—Alliance of the States for mutual defence, 1671—kingdom of, including Hanover and Hesse Cassel, formed by Napoleon I. for his brother, Jerome, 1807—overthrown by the liberation of Germany, after the battle of Leipsic, 1813.
- WESTPHALIA**, duchy of, part of the territories of the elector of Cologne, 1180—secularized and allotted to the grand duke of Hesse Darmstadt, 1803—exchanged by him, with the k. of Prussia, for other lands, 1814.
- WETHERELL**, sir Charles, defends Watson and the Spa-fields rioters, arraigned for treason, 1817—solicitor-general, 1824—attorney-general, 1826—resigns, 1827—reappointed, 1828—dismissed for opposing Catholic emancipation, 1829—vehemently opposes the Reform Bill; goes to Bristol to hold sessions as recorder, when riots occur, Oct. 29, 1831—d. 1846.
- WETSTEIN**, Johann Jacob, editor of Greek Testament, b. 1693—d. 1754.
- WETZHAUSEN**, Martin Truchsess von, grand-master of the Teutonic Knights, 1477—1489.
- WETZLAR**, imperial chamber of, established by the Diet of Worms, 1496.
- WEXFORD**, taken by the first English adventurers in Ireland, 1169—by the Irish rebels, May 24, 1798—recovered by gen. Lake, June 21.
- WEYMOUTH**, Margaret of Anjou and her son, prince Edward, land at, April 14, 1471—Phillip, and Joanna of Castile, on their way to assume the government of Castile, are driven, by a storm, into the harbour of, 1506—visit of George III., July 16, 1789—naval fête given to him at, Sept. 29, 1804.
- WHALEBONE**, first used in England, 1593.
- WHALE-FISHERY**, pursued by English ships at Cape Breton, 1591—at Spitzbergen, 1598—encouraged by Act of parliament, 1749.
- WHALES**, several, driven on the coasts of Essex and Kent by a violent hurricane, Feb. 24, 1762.
- WHARNCLIFFE**, lord, b. 1778. See **STUART WORTLEY**, Jas. Archibald.—Lord privy seal, 1884—resigns. 1885—lord president of the council, 1841—d. 1844.

WHARNCLIFFE, lord, b. 1800—d. 1855.

WHARTON, sir Thomas, warden of the Marches, 1542—created lord Wharton, 1546—invasades Scotland with the earl of Lenox, 1549—governor of Berwick, 1557.

WHARTON, Thomas, lord, sent to the Tower by Chas. II. with Shaftesbury, for asserting the parliament to be illegal, 1677—joins the prince of Orange at the Hague, 1688—comptroller of the household, 1689—created earl of Wharton, 1706—lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1709—resigns, 1710—lord privy seal, 1714—made marquis, Jan. 1, 1715—d. April 12.

WHARTON, Thomas, marquis of, created a duke, Jan. 20, 1718—attainted for treason, 1728—d. 1781.

WHATELY, Richard, b. 1780—principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford; archbp. of Dublin, 1881.

WHEATSTONE, professor, constructs the first electric telegraph, on the London and Blackwall railway, 1837.

WHEELER, general, defeats Ram-Singh at Baree Doab, Jan. 16, 1848.

WHEELS OF WAGONS, ordered to be four inches broad, Oct. 10, 1682.

WHIGS, a Scotch term for low, seditious fanatics, used by the courtiers of Charles II. to ridicule their adversaries, becomes the designation of the political party, whose objects are to maintain the constitutional restraints on kingly power, and uphold civil and religious liberty, about 1678. See **TORIES**.—Endeavour to exclude the duke of York from the throne, 1680—are depressed by the new charters given to corporations, 1682—their two champions, Russell and Sidney, sacrificed, 1683—invite the prince of Orange to assist in stopping the arbitrary course of James II., and are mainly instrumental in effecting the Revolution of 1688—obtain the royal and parliamentary sanction to the Declaration of Rights, 1689—outvoted in the new House of Commons, 1690—regain their influence after another election, 1695—protect the liberty of the press, and reduce the army, 1696—prepare the settlement of the crown on the house of Hanover, 1701—obtain the favour of queen Anne, through the duke and duchess of Marlborough, 1706—are undermined at court by Harley and Mrs. Masham, and lose ground with the people by persecuting Sacheverel, 1709—dismissed from office, 1710.

Restored by George I., 1714—govern the country till the accession of George III., 1760—disliked and displaced by him, they maintain an ardent struggle for power, in the course of which they originate the important measures which have since been carried into

effect; successfully resist general warrants, 1764—oppose the attempt to tax the colonies, 1767–71—advocate the abolition of the Slave-trade, 1772—condemn the coercive proceedings against the colonies, and oppose the American war, 1775—originate the demand for parliamentary reform, 1776–80—the disasters of the American war force George III. to take them into office; they acknowledge the independence of the U.S. and make peace, 1782—ruined by personal jealousies, by the coalition of Fox and North, and by the India Bill; dismissed by the king, 1783—advocate the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, 1787—assert the prince of Wales's hereditary right to the regency, 1788—approve and encourage the first steps of the French Revolution, 1789—many are alarmed by its progress; quarrel of Fox and Burke, 1791—condemn interference in the internal concerns of other States, and oppose the war against France, 1793—the alarmists join the Tories, 1794—Fox and the remaining leaders withdraw from fruitless exertions in parliament, 1797—return, and support the peace with France, 1801—advocate Catholic emancipation, and co-operate with Wm. Pitt against the Addington cabinet, 1806.

Reunion with the seceders; called to office; form the "Talents" ministry; commence negotiations for peace, which are broken off by the death of Fox, 1806—carry the Abolition of the Slave-trade; introduce a Bill for allowing Roman Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy; dismissed by the k., 1807—refuse office on the terms proposed by the prince regent, 1812—advocate economy and reform, 1817—urge a mitigation of the criminal laws; oppose the arbitrary measures of the Liverpool and Castle-reagh administration; condemn the Manchester massacre, 1819—support qu. Caroline, 1820—concur in Mr. Huskisson's free trade policy, 1824—support the Canning and Goderich ministries, 1827—carry the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, 1828—assist the duke of Wellington and sir R. Peel to carry Catholic Emancipation, 1829.

Called to office, under lord Grey, by Wm. IV., 1830—retrench the public expenditure and take off many taxes, 1831—carry parliamentary reform, 1832—the abolition of slavery, and the opening of the trade with China, 1833—on the retirement of earl Grey, dismissed by the k., 1834—restored by votes of the House of Commons; carry municipal reform for Great Britain, 1835—propose the

WHIGS—continued.

abolition of church-rates, and regulation of Irish tithes, which the opposition of the Lords compels them to abandon, 1837—advocate the free importation of corn, 1838—introduce the penny postage, 1839—after a long struggle with the Lords, carry a municipal Reform for Ireland, 1840—resign, 1841—assist sir R. Peel to carry the repeal of the corn laws; return to office, 1846—propose the removal of Jewish disabilities and repeal of the Navigation Act, 1847—carry a new Navigation law, 1849—resign, 1852—join in a coalition ministry with lord Aberdeen, 1853—this broken up, they form a government under lord Palmerston, 1855—weakened by personal jealousies and internal discord, they retire from office; but their principles of government remain so closely interwoven in the political system of Great Britain, and have carried the country to so high a point of prosperity and power, that they cannot be departed from, and are adopted by their adversaries; they assist the earl of Derby to carry his measure for admitting Jews to sit in parliament, and their plan for the government of India is carried out by him, 1858.

WHIGH, general sir W. S., b. 1787—raises the siege of Mooltan, Sept. 15, 1848—it surrenders to him, except the citadel, Jan. 2, 1849—d. 1853.

WHISTON, Wm., b. 1667—professor of mathematics at Cambridge; expelled for Arian opinions, 1712—d. 1752.

WHITAKER, Edward, b. 1750.

WHITAKER, Dr. John, b. 1735—publishes his History of Manchester, 1771—his Vindication of Mary, qu. of Scots, 1787—d. 1808.

WHITAKER, Dr. T. D., b. 1758—d. 1821.

WHITBREAD, Samuel, b. 1720—d. 1796.

WHITBREAD, Samuel, the son, b. 1758—falls in his motion for inquiry into the conduct of the Birmingham magistrates, 1792—brings forward charges against lord Melville, April 6, 1805—proposes measures for popular education, and the amendment of the Poor Laws, 1807—chairman of the Committee of the new Drury Lane Theatre, 1812—d. by his own hand, July 6, 1815.

WHITBY, called by the Saxons Streaneshalch (Strand's Hook, *Sinus Fari*, Bede, *Littoris Angulus*, Somner), monastery of, built by Hilda, the abbess, 657—a synod held at, to fix the proper time for celebrating Easter, 664.

WHITE, gen., takes Demerara, April 22, 1796.

WHITE, the Rev. Blanco, b. 1774—d. 1841.

WHITE, Henry Kirke, b. 1785—d. 1806.

WHITE, Luke, M.P., d. 1824.

WHITE, sir Thomas, lord mayor of London, 1552-53—founds the college of St. John the Baptist, Oxford, 1557.

WHITE BOYS, in Ireland; outrages of the, Aug., 1775—insurrection Act passed to suppress their renewed outrages, Feb. 11, 1822.

WHITEFIELD. See WHITFIELD.

WHITEFORD, Caleb, b. 1784—d. 1810.

WHITE FRIARS. See CARMELITE ORDER.—Found a monastery in London, 1245.

WHITEHALL, originally built by Hubert de Burg, regent of England, 1213-32—becomes the London residence of the abp. of York, and called York Place, taken from Wolsey by Hen. VIII., 1530—qu. Elizabeth brought there from Richmond after her death, 1603—new buildings commenced by Inigo Jones, 1607—completed, 1619—Charles I. executed before, Jan. 30, 1649—given to Oliver Cromwell, 1651—he d. there, Sep. 8, 1658—made the residence of the court; Charles II. d. at, Feb. 6, 1685—Mary Beatrice escapes from. See MARY BEATRICE.—Her husband, James II., sets out from, to embark for France, Dec. 10, 1688—the prince and princess of Orange give their assent at, to the Declaration of Rights, Feb. 12, 1689—and as k. and qu. receive the Scotch deputations, May 11; fires at, April 9, 1691, and Jan. 5, 1698—the hall converted into a chapel by Geo. I., and the twenty-four monthly preachers appointed, 1724—the exterior repaired, 1831.

WHITEHAVEN, attacked by Paul Jones, 1778.

WHITEHEAD, Paul, b. 1712—d. 1774.

WHITEHEAD, William, b. 1715—succeeds Colley Cibber as poet laureate, 1757—d. 1785.

WHITE HUNS. See NEPHTHALITES.

WHITELADIES, Chas. II., a fugitive, finds shelter at, after the battle of Worcester, 1651.

WHITELOCKE, Bulstrode, b. 1605—chairman of the Committee to impeach lord Strafford, 1641—holds a conference with Chas. I., 1644—one of the keepers of the Great Seal, 1649—offers the crown to Cromwell, 1657—member of the council of State, and Committee of Safety, 1659—writes his "Memorial of English Affairs;" d. 1676.

WHITELOCKE, gen. John, defeated at Buenos Ayres, July 5, 1807—dismissed the service, March 30, 1808.

WHITEMAN, Edmund, burnt at Burton-on-Trent for Arianism, 1614.

WHITE PENITENTS. See BIANCHI.

WHITE PLAINS, battle of; the Americans defeated by sir Wm. Howe, Oct. 29, 1776.

WHITE ROSE, the emblem of the Yorkists, 1455.

WHITE RUSSIA, Andrew, son of George Dolgorucki, becomes prince of, 1157.

WHITFIELD, George, b. 1714—in conjunction with John Wesley, originates Methodism, 1731—chaplain to the countess of Huntingdon, 1748—d. 1770.

WHITGIFT, John, has a controversy with Cartwright respecting the liturgy, in which his opponent is silenced by order of qu. Elizabeth, 1570—bp. of Worcester, 1577—archbp. of Canterbury; acts strenuously against the Puritans, 1583—d. 1604.

WHITTINGTON, sir Richard, lord mayor of London, 1318-19—a second time, 1406-6—third time, 1418-19.

WHITWORTH, Charles, lord, an Irish peer, b. 1764—ambassador to Russia, 1788—negotiates peace with Denmark, 1801—ambassador at Paris, 1802—insulted by Bonaparte, March 13, 1803—leaves Paris, May 12—made an English viscount, and lord lieut. of Ireland, 1813—created an earl, 1815—returns to England, 1817—d. 1825. Title extinct.

WHITWORTH, Mr., is sent to Moscow to apologize for the arrest of the Russian ambassador, and appease the czar's anger, Feb. 16, 1710.

WIBBA, k. of Mercia, son of Cridda, deprived of his inheritance by Ceolric, k. of Wessex, 598—recovers the throne, 597—d. 615.

WIBBANDUNE (supposed to be Wimbledon), battle of; Ceawlin, k. of Wessex, defeats Ethelbert of Kent, 583.

WIBLINGEN, a castle, belonging to Conrad III., from which his partisans take the name of Ghibelins, 1138.

WICKLIFFE, John, b. 1324—fellow of Merton College, Oxford, publishes his "Last Age of the Church," 1356—controversy with the Mendicants at Oxford, 1360—appointed warden of Canterbury Hall by its founder, abp. Simon Langham, 1366—dismissed, 1366—denies the pope's right to tribute from England, 1371—receives the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Oxford, 1372—is appointed one of the seven ambassadors to represent to the pope the grievances of England, 1374—appointed parish priest of Lutterworth, and prebendary of Westbury; charges of heresy against him are sent to Rome, 1376—condemned by a papal Bull: escapes imprisonment through the protection of the duke of Lancaster, 1378—his disciples form themselves into a society of itinerant preachers (Lollards), 1379—he commences his English translation of the Scriptures, 1380—the chancellor of Oxford prohibits his preaching; against tran-

substantiation, 1381—his doctrines are condemned as heretical by Courtenay, archbp. of Canterbury; he is compelled to retire from Oxford to Lutterworth; qu. Anne, and her mother-in-law, Joan, widow of the Black Prince, save him from punishment, 1382—he d. at Lutterworth, Dec. 30, 1384.

WICKLIFFE's doctrines cause great agitation in England; their favourers appeal to parliament, 1386—condemned by a council at London, 1386—carried from Oxford by Jerome of Prague, and preached in Bohemia by him and John Huss, 1403—condemned by a council at Rome, 1413.

WICTRED, k. of Kent, son of Egbert, succeeds his brother, Eadric, 689—pays the wergild to Ina, k. of Wessex, for the murder of Mul; holds a council at Baccenælde (Beckenham), 694—d. April 23, 725.

WIDDIN, taken by prince Louis of Baden, 1699—recovered by the Turks, 1690—threatened by the Austrians, 1790—revolt of the pacha Paswan Oglou, 1792.

WIDDINGTON, sir Wm., created lord Widdington, 1643—defeated at Horncastle by Fairfax and Cromwell, 1643—killed in Lancashire, Aug. 25, 1651.

WIDDINGTON, lord, joins the rebellion, and is taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715—attainted, and title forfeited, 1716—released from the Tower by the Act of Grace, 1717.

WIDDINGTON, sir Thos., one of the keepers of the Great Seal, 1649—Speaker of the House of Commons, 1656.

WIDMER, an Ostrogothic chieftain, invades Italy, is paid by Glycerius to retire, and joins the Visigoths in Gaul, 473.

WIEGANSBORN. See **WENBURY**.

WIELAND, Christopher Martin, b. 1733—visited at Weimar by Napoleon, 1806—d. 1813. See **SOTHERBY**, Wm.

WIKSLOCH, battle of: count Mansfeld defeats Tilly, 1622.

WIGHARD, appointed archbp. of Canterbury, 664—goes to Rome to be consecrated, and d. there of the plague, 667.

WIGHT, the isle of, conquered by Cerdic, 530—by Wulphere, k. of Mercia, and given to Ethelwald, k. of Sussex; Eappa preaches Christianity there, 661—conquered by Cædwalla, k. of Wessex, 686—Alfred defeats the Danes near, 897—Henry de Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, crowned k. of, by Henry VI., 1449—the French fleet repulsed near, 1545—Chas. I. escapes to, and is imprisoned in Carisbrooke castle, 1647. See **OARBOSS HOUSE**.

WIGHTWICK, Richard, founds Pembroke College, Oxford, 1624.

- WIGLAF**, or **Withlaf**, k. of Mercia, expelled by Egbert, 825—allowed to retain the title on paying tribute, 828—d. 838.
- WIGMORE**, a castle on the borders of Wales, to which Richard, duke of York, retires, 1452.
- WILBERFORCE**, William, b. 1759—M.P. for Hull; seconds the address to the k., Feb. 17, 1788—elected for Yorkshire, 1784—he moves a pacific amendment to the address; supported by Mr. Banks, negatived by a majority of 174, 1794—his motion for the abolition of the slave trade, negatived by a majority of four, 1798—his slave trade Bill read a third time in the Commons, June 28; thrown out by the Lords, 1804. See **SLAVE TRADE**.—Supports the impeachment of lord Melville, 1805—gives up the representation of Yorkshire, and takes a seat for Bramber, 1812—retires from parliament, Feb. 5, 1824—d. 1833.
- WILBERFORCE**, Samuel, b. 1805—bp. of Oxford, and chancellor of the Order of the Garter, 1845.
- WILBERD**, an Anglo-Saxon missionary, preaches in Germany, 690—appointed bp. of Utrecht, under the name of Clemens, by Pepin, 686—d. 739.
- WILD**, Jonathan, the notorious robber, executed, 1725.
- "**WILD GALLANT**." See **DRYDEN**.
- WILDE**, Thomas, b. 1782—one of the counsel for qu. Caroline, 1820—attends her funeral at Brunswick, 1821—made a sergeant, 1824—solicitor-gen., 1829—attorney-gen., 1841—chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1846—refuses the rule in the Gorham case, applied for by sir F. Kelly, May 27, 1850—lord chancellor, with the title of lord Truro, July 14. See **TRURO**, lord.
- WILFRID**, abbot of Rhyppum (Ripon), ordained bp. of Lindisfarne, 665.
- WILFRID**, made archbp. of York, 669—expelled by Egfrid, k. of Northumberland; retires to Rome, and obtains from pope Agatho an order for his restoration, which is resisted by Egfrid, 678—returns to England, and completes the conversion of the South Saxons, 681—restored by Alfrid, k. of Northumberland, 686—again expelled, 691—Alfrid resists the papal mandate to restore him, 704—restored by Osred, 705—d. at Undalum (Oundle), 709.
- WILFRID II.**, archbp. of York, 721—succeeded by Egbert, 734.
- WILKESKA**, the salt-works of, formed by Boleslas V., k. of Poland, 1237.
- WILKES**, John, b. 1727—commences the "North Briton" in opposition to the ministry of Lord Bute, 1762—arrested for No. 45, April 30, 1763—the colonelcy of the Buckinghamshire militia taken from him, May 4; released under the Habeas Corpus Act, May 6; obtains £1000 damages for the seizure of his papers under a general warrant, Dec. 6; withdraws to France, Dec. 24—expelled the House of Commons, Jan. 20, 1764—elected M.P. for Middlesex, March 23, 1768—committed to the King's Bench prison; his outlawry reversed, June 8; he is fined and imprisoned again for republishing his libel, June 18; expelled the House of Commons, Feb. 2, 1769—re-elected for Middlesex, Feb. 16; declared incapable of taking his seat, 17; again returned, April 13; obtains a verdict of £4000 against lord Halifax, Nov. 10—remonstrances presented in his favour to the k. from the city of London, and other places, March 14, 1770—joint address of the Lords and Commons in deprecation of these remonstrances, March 23; he is discharged, April 17: his debts and expenses paid by the Society of the Bill of Rights, and elected an alderman of London, Apr. 24; chosen sheriff, July 1, 1771—silver cup presented to him by the common council, Jan. 22, 1772—allowed to take his seat for Middlesex, Nov. 29, 1774—as lord mayor presents the city address to the k. for the removal of his ministers, and a change of policy towards America, April 10, 1775—loses his election for chamberlain of London, 1776—his motion for a reform in parliament negatived, March 20; elected chamberlain of London, Nov. 23, 1779—procures the erasure of the resolutions regarding the Middlesex election from the Journals of the House of Commons, May 6, 1782—retires from the representation of Middlesex, 1790—d. 1797.
- WILKIE**, David, b. 1795—d. 1841.
- WILKINS**, sir Charles, b. 1751—d. 1834.
- WILKINS**, Wm., R.A., b. 1777—d. 1839.
- WILLA**, qu. of Berenger II., surrenders to Otho, and is sent a prisoner to Bamberg, 964—takes the veil after the death of her husband, 966.
- WILLACH**, the emperor Chas. V. escapes to, when surprised by the elector Maurice at Inspruck, 1552.
- WILLIAM I.**, the Conqueror, k. of England, son of Robert, *le Diabie*, duke of Normandy, b. 1027—becomes duke of Normandy on the death of his father, 1035—some of his subjects engaged by Alfred the Etheling to attack England, are defeated by Godwin, 1036—he and his people are regarded with favour by Edw. the Confessor, 1043—many of them having been promoted to high offices excite the jealousy of the English, and are expelled; William visits Edward: on his return to Normandy, Ingulph ac-

companies him as secretary, 1052—marries Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, 1069—builds the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, 1064—lands in England at Pevensey, Sep. 29; gains the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14; crowned, Dec. 26, 1066—founds Battle Abbey, and visits Normandy, 1067—defeats Edgar Etheling and his Scotch allies; introduces the curfew bell, 1068—seizes Maine on the death of count Hubert; York burnt in his absence by the Danes, Edgar Etheling, and earls Waltheof and Cospatic; he arrives with his army in the winter, on which they be-take themselves to their fleet in the Humber, 1069—surrounds the rebel earls, Edwin and Morcar, with his fleet in the Isle of Ely, and takes them prisoners, 1071—invades Scotland; Malcolm III. submits to him, 1072—Edgar Etheling submits, 1074—Raiph Guader fails in his attempted rebellion, 1075—invades Brittany, and besieges Dol, defeated by Philip of France; gives the abbey of Westminster to Vitalis, abbot of Bernay, 1076—makes peace with Philip, 1077—his son, Robert, rebels in Normandy; William is wounded at the siege of Gerberoi; the New Forest planted, 1079—the Domesday survey of England commenced, 1080—he makes war on the Welsh, 1061—arrests his brother, Odo, bp. of Bayeux, and earl of Kent, and seizes his wealth, 1082—imposes a tax of six shillings on every hide of land, 1083—the Domesday book completed; he visits various parts of his kingdom, and goes over to Normandy, 1086—invades France, and soon after d. at Rouen, 1087—his statue raised at Falaise, Oct. 28, 1851.

WILLIAM II., Rufus, k. of England, third son of Wm. I., b. 1057—supplants his elder brother, Robert, and takes the throne on his father's death, 1087—his uncle, Odo, rebels in favour of Robert, is taken with his partisans in Rochester castle, and sent to Normandy, 1088—Maine revolts; William keeps Canterbury and other sees vacant several years, and appropriates the revenues, 1089—invades Normandy, and takes St. Valery, 1090—makes peace with his brother, Robert, 1091—fortifies Carlisle, 1092—alarmed by a fit of illness, he nominates bishops to the vacant sees; appoints Anselm to Canterbury; invasion of Malcolm *Cannore* repulsed, 1093—war renewed in Normandy, 1094—advances money to his brother, Robert, for the crusade, who pledges Normandy to him as security, 1096—expels Anselm from Canterbury in defiance of the papal legate, 1097—conquers Maine, 1098—

killed by an arrow shot by sir Walter Tyrrel whilst hunting in the New Forest, 1100.

WILLIAM III., k. of Great Britain; William Henry, of Nassau and Orange, posthumous son of the statholder, Wm. II., b. Nov. 14 (N.S.), 1650—elected statholder, 1672. See **UNITED PROVINCES**.—Marries the princess Mary, eldest dau. of James, duke of York, 1677. See **WILLIAM III., statholder**.—Invited by the people of England, lands at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688—arrives at Exeter, and is joined by many lords and gentlemen with a large military force, 8—arrives at Windsor, and receives a deputation from the common council and citizens of London, Dec. 14—is congratulated in St. James's palace by all the heads of the nation, 20—authorized to administer the government till the meeting of a national convention, 26.

1689. The convention meets, Jan. 22—gives the joint sovereignty to Wm. III. and Mary II., Feb. 12—they assent to the Declaration of Rights, and are proclaimed, 13. See **COMMONS, House of**; **LOARDS, House of**; and **PARLIAMENT**.—A new privy council formed, and new judges appointed; nine bishops, many of the inferior clergy, and some high tory lords object to the limitations on the royal prerogative, and refuse to take the oath of allegiance, March 1—the late k. lands in Ireland, 12—the attainder of lord Wm. Russell reversed, 16—coronation, Apr. 11—deputation from the Scotch convention presented to the k. and qu. at Whitehall, May 11—Great Britain joins the league of Augsburg, 12—battle of Killycrankie, and submission of the Jacobite Highlanders, 26—episcopacy abolished in Scotland, July 22—defence of Londonderry, 30—alliance with the United Provinces, Aug. 28—the non-juring bishops suspended, Oct. 13—the Bill of Rights passed, and papists excluded from the throne, Dec. 16.

1690. A French army lands in Ireland, March 14—origin of the national debt, and funding system, 20—Marlborough sent with an army to join the Dutch; the municipal rights of London restored, May 20—Wm. sets out for Ireland, June 4—lands at Carrickfergus, 14—the combined fleets commanded by lord Torrington defeated by the French off Beachy Head, June 30—James defeated in the battle of the Boyne, July 1—returns to France, 4—Wm. takes Drogheda; enters Dublin, 6—besieges Limerick, Aug. 8—commits lord Torrington to the Tower, 9—raises the siege of Limerick, 30—returns to England, Sept. 10—Marlborough arrives in Ireland, 21

WILLIAM III., k. of Gt. Britain—*continued*.—takes Cork, 28—lord Torrington dismissed the service, Dec. 18—English factory at Calcutta established.

1691. The k. sets out for Holland, Jan. 16—congress at the Hague, 26—the non-juring prelates deprived, Feb. 1—Wm. joins the army in the Netherlands, Mar. 12—returns to England, Apr. 13—goes again to Holland, May 1—defeat of the Irish and French at Aughrim by gen. Ginkel, July 22—surrender of Limerick, and cessation of hostilities in Ireland, Oct. 3—Wm. returns to Kensington, 19.

1692. Threat of invasion by Louis XIV.; plot to assassinate the k.; massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, Feb.—discord between the qu. and her sister; Marlborough dismissed; Wm. embarks for Holland, March 5—victory of adm. Russell over the French fleet at La Hogue, frustrates the project of invasion, May 18—Wm. defeated at Steenkerke, July 24—Grandval executed for the assassination plot, Aug. 4—Marlborough committed to the Tower; the k. lands at Yarmouth, Oct. 18; Marlborough released, Nov. 17.

1693. Young convicted of having forged the paper which caused Marlborough's arrest, Feb. 7—the k. embarks for Holland, March 31—adm. Rooke defeated by Tourville, off Cape St. Vincent, May 18—Wm. loses the battle of Landen, July 29 (u.s.)—Benbow bombards St. Malo, Sept. 19—the k. returns, and changes many of his ministers, Oct. 30—French overtures for peace rejected.

1694. Origin of the Bank of England, Apr. 25—the k. embarks for Holland, May 6—Brest unsuccessfully attacked, June 8—Dieppe bombarded, July 12—Havre de Grace, 16—Dunkirk, 26—adm. Russell drives the French from the siege of Barcelona; the k. returns to England, Nov. 2—death of the qu. Dec. 28.

1695. Wm. III. alone; reconciled to the princess Anne, March 5—appoints lord justices, and embarks for Holland, May 12—adm. Russell, on the coast of Provence, assists the land operations of the duke of Savoy, July 9; Wm. takes Namur, Sept. 2—returns to England, Oct. 10.

1696. Another plot to assassinate the k. discovered, Feb. 14—national association for his defence, 25—another projected invasion baffled by adm. Russell, March 2—Wm. embarks for Holland, May 6—returns after an inactive campaign, Oct. 6—sir John Fenwick, one of the conspirators, condemned, Nov. 9—destruction of the French magazines at Givet; Louis makes fresh overtures for

peace; ambassadors arrive from Venice, and acknowledge Wm.

1697. Sir John Fenwick beheaded, Jan. 28—the k. goes to Holland, Apr. 26—negotiations at Brussels, July 26—interview with the czar, Peter I., at Utrecht, Sept.—peace of Ryswick signed, 11—ratified by Wm. at Loo, 15—proclaimed in London, Oct. 19—triumphal entry of Wm., Nov. 13.

1698. Peter visits England, Jan. 11—Wm. goes to Holland, July 20—treaty with France and the United Provinces, for the partition of the Spanish monarchy, Aug. 9—returns, Dec. 9—is obliged to dismiss his Dutch guards.

1699. Requests the Commons to retain them, March 18—refused, 24—embarks for Holland, June 2—returns, Oct. 18.

1700. Goes to Holland, July 5—death of the duke of Gloucester, son of the princess Anne, July 29—second partition treaty; an English fleet assists Chas. XII. of Sweden to invade Denmark, Aug. 4—the k. returns, Oct. 18.

1701. The Partition Treaty condemned, and lord Somers impeached for having advised it, May 14—the Act of Settlement for the Hanoverian succession passed, Jan. 12—lord Somers acquitted, 17—the k. sails for Holland, July 1—James II. d., Sept. 16—his son acknowledged by Louis XIV. as k. of England; national indignation; the French ambassador ordered to leave London, and the earl of Manchester recalled from Paris; the Grand Alliance formed against France; the "Spanish succession war" begins; Wm. returns to England, Nov. 5—his patriotic speech answered by loyal addresses from both Houses of parliament, Dec. 30.

1702. Wm. III. thrown from his horse, breaks his collar bone, Feb. 21—d. March 8—interred in Westminster Abbey, Apr. 12.

WILLIAM IV., k. of Great Britain. See CLARENCE, Wm. Hen., duke of.—Succeeds his brother, Geo. IV., June 26, 1830—a new parliament called, July 24—Brougham elected for Yorkshire, Aug. 5—recognition of Louis Philip, k. of the French, by the British government; the k. opens the parliament, Nov. 2—great excitement for Reform; the intended visit of the k. and qu. to the city of London at the lord mayor's feast postponed, 9—resignation of the Wellington ministry, 16—replaced by that of lord Grey, 22—incendiary fires and other outrages in many counties.

1831. Eight hundred prisoners tried by special commissions; order restored; meeting of the Birmingham political Union, Feb. 1. See COMMONS, HOUSE

WILLIAM IV., k. of Gt. Britain—continued.
of; LORDS, House of, and PARLIAMENT.

—The Reform Bill brought in, March 1. See REFORM BILL.—Fatal conflict on a seizure for tithes at Newtown Barry, in Ireland, June 12—opening of London bridge by the k. and qu., Aug. 1—coronation, Sept. 8—popular ferment against anti-reformists; riots at Bristol, Oct. 29—cholera at Sunderland, Nov. 4.

1832. Trial of the Bristol rioters, Jan. 2—cholera at Rotherhithe, Feb. 13—resignation of ministers, May 9—they resume office, 18—royal assent to the Reform Bill, Jan. 7.

1833. The k. opens the first reformed parliament, Feb. 5—disturbed state of Ireland; thanksgiving for departure of the cholera, Apr. 14—reform of the Irish church; abolition of slavery, Aug. 28—municipal corporations visited by royal commissioners, Sept.

1834. Discontent in Canada, Feb. 18—riots at Oldham, Apr. 15—quadruple treaty of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, 22—voluntary dissolution of the Birmingham Union, May 10—resignation of part of the ministry on the Irish church question, 27—the qu. visits Germany, July 5—earl Grey retires, 9—lord Melbourne prime minister, 17—the emancipation of the negroes celebrated in England by many festivities, Aug. 1—amendment of the Poor Laws, 15—the Chinese suspend commercial intercourse with the British at Canton, and fire on two ships of war; demolition of the fort, and restoration of the trade; the houses of parliament in Westminster destroyed by an accidental fire, Oct. 16—Central Criminal Court opened, Nov. 1—dissolution of the Melbourne ministry, 15—sir R. Peel called from Italy to form an administration; the duke of Wellington, in the meantime, transacts all public business; death of the duke of Gloucester, 30—public meetings deprecate a tory ministry; sir R. Peel returns, Dec. 9—first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer, 10—parliament dissolved, 30.

1835. Royal Commission to inquire into the revenues of dioceses in England and Wales, Feb. 3—election of Mr. Abercrombie to be Speaker, 9—resignation of sir R. Peel and his colleagues, Apr. 8—the Melbourne ministry restored, with the omission of lord Brougham, 18—Reform Association and Carlton Club formed; Foreign Enlistment Act suspended in favour of Spain; British auxiliary legion enrolled, June 9—inquiry respecting Orange Lodges in the army; Municipal Reform Act comes into operation, Nov. 25.

1836. This year occupied by parliamentary proceedings, for which see COMMONS, LORDS, and PARLIAMENT.—A British squadron, under lord John Hay, acts against the Carlists on the northern coast of Spain; sir Francis Head, gov. of Upper Canada, dissolves the house of Assembly, May 28—lord Gosford dissolves that of Lower Canada, Sept. 22—municipal elections on the day appointed by the Act, Nov. 1—speculation in railways; some banks suspend payment; symptoms of a coming panic.

1837. Panic in London; discounts refused; ruin of houses trading with the U.S.; Lord Denman questions the extent of the privilege of parliament in publishing Reports, Feb. 6—meeting held to erect monuments to Muir, and the other Scotch patriots, prosecuted in 1793, Feb. 29—royal Commission to inquire into the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, May 4—agitation of Oastler and others against the New Poor Law, *ib.*—distress of the operatives in Birmingham and other towns caused by the London panic, 30—Wm. IV. *d.* at Windsor, June 20—is interred there, July 8.

WILLIAM, of Holland, k. of Germany, succeeds Florence IV. as count of Holland, 1234—appointed by the ecclesiastical electors k. of the Romans, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, but gains no authority against the emperor, Fred. II., 1247—on the death of Fred., is still successfully opposed by Conrad IV., 1250—after Conrad's death, is acknowledged by all the German princes, 1254—perishes while attempting to cross the ice near Medemblik, 1256. See HOLLAND.

WILLIAM I., k. of the Netherlands; William Frederic, prince of Orange, son of the statholder, Wm. V., *b.* 1772—marries Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, dau. of Fred. Wm. II., k. of Prussia; escapes with his father to England on the French invasion, 1795—inherits his father's claim to the statholderate, 1806—his States restored to him, 1813—the southern provinces added by the congress of Vienna, and he is made k. of the Netherlands, 1814. See NETHERLANDS.—On the revolt of the Southern provinces, restricts his authority to the northern, and takes the title of William I., k. of Holland, Oct. 20, 1830—his sons invade Belgium, and are repulsed, Aug. 1, 1831—he retains Antwerp, which is besieged by a British fleet and French army, and surrenders, Dec. 23, 1832—preliminaries of peace with Belgium signed; new difficulties arise respecting Maastricht, and the division of Luxemburg, 1833—all differences finally adjusted, 1839—

- Wm. I. resigns his crown to his son, Oct. 7, 1840—*d.* Dec. 12, 1843.
- WILLIAM II., k. of Holland, William George Frederic, son of Wm. I., *b.* Dec. 6, 1792—proposed as a husband to the princess Charlotte of Wales, and refused by her, 1814—marries Anna Paulowna, sister of Alexander I. of Russia, 1815—succeeds to the throne on his father's resignation, Oct. 7, 1840—responsibility of ministers declared a constitutional principle, 10—appoints a committee to revise the constitution, March 7, 1848—*d.* March 17, 1849.
- WILLIAM III., k. of Holland, William Alexander Paul Frederic Louis, son of Wm. II., *b.* Feb. 19, 1817—marries Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of Wm., k. of Wirtemberg, June 18, 1839—succeeds his father, March 7, 1849—concurs with the other branches of the legislature, in opposition to the Separatists, to declare national education open to all, without distinction of sects, 1857.
- WILLIAM I., *the Bad*, k. of Sicily, succeeds his father, Roger I., 1154—he recovers Bari and other towns; concludes a treaty of peace with pope Adrian IV., 1156—his nobles conspire against him; Maio, the adm., his favourite, is assassinated, 1160—surprised, and made prisoner by the conspirators, released by the people of Palermo; death of his son Roger, 1161—*d.* 1166.
- WILLIAM I., *the Good*, k. of Sicily, son of Wm. I., *b.* 1153—succeeds his father under the regency of his mother, Margaret, with a council of state, 1166—marries Joan, daughter of Henry II., k. of England, 1176—a truce of fifteen years concluded with the emperor, Fred. I., 1177—sends a fleet to assist the Christians in Palestine, 1178—makes war on the Eastern empire; takes Durazzo and Thessalonica, 1185—gives his daughter and heiress, Constance, in marriage to Henry, son of the emperor, Fred. I., 1186—abandons his conquests, 1187—*d.* 1189.
- WILLIAM III., k. of Sicily and Naples, son of Tancred, proclaimed, but soon overpowered by Henry VI., 1194.
- WILLIAM *the Lion*, k. of Scotland, son of Malcolm IV., *b.* 1142—succeeds, 1165—invades England, 1173—defeated at Alnwick and made prisoner, 1174—regains his liberty by relinquishing his fiefs in England, and acknowledging the suzerainty of Henry II. over Scotland, 1175—is absolved from this by Richard I. for 10,000 marks, 1190—*d.* 1214.
- WILLIAM, k. of Wirtemberg, Wm. Fred. Charles, son of Fred. I., *b.* Sept. 27, 1781—marries Katharine, duchess of Oldenburg, Jan. 24, 1816—succeeds his father, Oct. 30, 1816—offers a constitution, which is not accepted by the assembly of his States, 1817—abolishes serfdom, 1818—gives his people a representative government, 1819—conciliates his Roman Catholic subjects by a concordat with pope Pius IX., 1857.
- WILLIAM of Nassau, succeeds his cousin, René, as prince of Orange, 1544—encourages the people of the Netherlands to resist the introduction of the Inquisition, 1559—escapes from the duke of Alva into Germany, 1567—enters Brabant with an army, and is repulsed, 1568—combines the revolted Netherlands into a systematic plan of operation, under the name of Watergeusen, 1572—appointed statholder of Holland and Zealand, 1575—acts as lieutenant to the archduke Matthias, 1577—takes Amsterdam, 1578—counsels the union of Utrecht, 1579—Philip II. of Spain offers a reward for his assassination, 1580—appointed statholder of the Seven United Provinces, 1581—is assassinated, at Delft, by Balthazar Gerard, July 10 (June 30), 1584.
- WILLIAM II., prince of Orange, son of Fred. Henry, marries Mary, daughter of Chas. I., 1642—on his father's death is elected statholder, 1647—falls in an attempt to seize Amsterdam and obtain absolute power; *d.* 1650.
- WILLIAM III., statholder. See Wm. III., k. of Great Britain, and UNITED PROVINCES.—De Witt and Cromwell agree that he shall not be appointed statholder, 1654—the Provinces, reduced to the last extremity by the French invasion, elect him to the office, 1672—having saved Holland by opening the sluices, he recovers Naarden, and joins Montecucoli, the imperial general; they take Bonn, and by threatening the rear of Louis's army, compel him to abandon his conquests, 1673—fights the undecided battle of Senef with Condé, 1674—is defeated by the duke of Orleans and marshal Luxembourg at Mount Cassel, April 11, 1677—surprises Luxembourg, and defeats him at St. Denys, near Mons, Aug. 14, 1678—visits London, July 23, 1681—originates the league of Augsburg, to resist Louis XIV., 1686—invited to England, publishes a manifesto drawn up by Dr. Gilbert Burnet, 1688. See Wm. III., k. of Great Britain.
- WILLIAM IV., statholder; Wm. Charles Henry, prince of Orange Nassau Dies, *b.* 1711—succeeds John Wm. as hereditary statholder of Friesland, 1711—elected the same of Groningen, 1718—and of Dutch Gelderland, 1722—contracted to Anne, princess royal, daughter of Geo. II., arrives in London; the marriage deferred by his illness, Nov. 7, 1738—so

- lemnized," March 15, 1734—Act passed for his naturalization, 21; departs for Holland, April 22; elected hereditary stattholder of the United Provinces, May 2, 1747—concludes the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle with France, 1748—*d.* Oct. 22, 1751.
- WILLIAM V.**, stattholder, son of Wm. IV., *b.* 1748—succeeds his father, with his mother governing as regent, 1751—declared of age, takes the government on himself, 1766. See UNITED PROVINCES.—Marries Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, sister of Fred. Wm. II., *k.* of Prussia, 1767—expelled by the Anti-Orange party, brought back by a Prussian army, supported by a British fleet, 1787—driven out by the French republican army, arrives in London, Jan. 26, 1795—*d.* 1806.
- WILLIAM VI.**, last stattholder, inherits the title, 1806. See Wm. I., *k.* of the Netherlands.
- WILLIAM I.**, count of Holland, 1203—1223.
- WILLIAM II.**, count of Holland. See Wm. of Holland, *k.* of Germany.
- WILLIAM III.**, count of Holland, 1304—1337.
- WILLIAM IV.**, count of Holland, 1337—1345.
- WILLIAM V.**, count of Holland, 1356—1389. See HOLLAND.
- WILLIAM VI.**, count of Holland, 1404—1417. See JACQUELINE.
- WILLIAM I.**, prince of Orange, 1544—1584. See Wm. of Nassau.
- WILLIAM II.**, prince of Orange, 1647—1660. See Wm. II., stattholder.
- WILLIAM III.**, prince of Orange, 1660—1702. See Wm. III., *k.* of Great Britain.
- WILLIAM IV.**, prince of Orange, 1702—1711. See JOHN Wm.
- WILLIAM V.**, prince of Orange, 1711—1751. See Wm. IV., stattholder.
- WILLIAM VI.**, prince of Orange, 1751—1806. See Wm. V., stattholder.
- WILLIAM VII.**, prince of Orange, 1806—1815. See Wm. I., *k.* of the Netherlands.
- WILLIAM NICHOLAS ALEX. FRED.**, prince of Orange, son of William III., *k.* of Holland, *b.* Sept. 4, 1840.
- WILLIAM**, son of Henry I. of England, *b.* 1101—receives the oath of allegiance from the chief men of Normandy, 1115—marries Matilda, daughter of Fulk, count of Anjou, 1119—is drowned, off Bardeur, on his way to England, Nov. 26, 1120.
- WILLIAM**, son of the princess Anne and prince George of Denmark, *b.* July 27, 1689—created duke of Gloucester; *d.* July 29, 1700.
- WILLIAM de Champlitte**, prince of Achaia, in the Morea, 1206—1210.
- WILLIAM II.**, prince of Achaia, 1246—1277. See VILLEHARDOUN, Wm. de.
- WILLIAM**, duke of Apulia, son of Roger I., *b.* 1067—succeeds, 1111—marries a dau. of the prince of Capua; *d.* at Salerno, leaving no posterity, July 20, 1127.
- WILLIAM**, duke of Aquitaine, conducts a large body of Crusaders to the East, 1101.
- WILLIAM I.**, duke of Athens, second son of Guy de la Roche I., succeeds his brother, John, 1275—regent of Achaia, 1280—*d.* 1290.
- WILLIAM II.**, duke of Athens, son of Fred. II., *k.* of Sicily, succeeds his brother, Manfred, 1280—*d.* 1288.
- WILLIAM I.**, duke of Bavaria, 1508—1550.
- WILLIAM II.**, duke of Bavaria, 1579—1596.
- WILLIAM**, duke of Brunswick, second son of Ernest I., in the division of his father's States, takes Zell and Luneburg, and founds the Hanover line, 1546—*d.* 1592.
- WILLIAM**, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel (Augustus Louis Wm. Maximilian), son of Fred. Wm., *b.* April 26, 1806—is called to the government in place of his brother Charles, Sept. 7, 1830.
- WILLIAM I.**, duke of Naxos. See SANUDO, William.
- WILLIAM II.**, duke of Naxos, youngest son of Francis Crispo I., 1455—1458.
- WILLIAM I.**, *Longuepée*, duke of Normandy, son of Rollo, succeeds his father, 927—assassinated by Louis IV., *k.* of France, in the hope of conquering Normandy, 943.
- WILLIAM II.**, duke of Normandy. See Wm. I., *k.* of England.
- WILLIAM**, *Cito*, count of Flanders, son of Robert II., duke of Normandy, claims his inheritance, and is supported by Louis VI., of France, 1124—foregoes his claim, and receives Flanders, 1127—killed at the siege of Alost, 1123.
- WILLIAM I.**, marquis of Montferrat, 995—1060.
- WILLIAM II.**, marquis of Montferrat, 1100—1126.
- WILLIAM III.**, marquis of Montferrat, 1140—1188.
- WILLIAM IV.**, marquis of Montferrat, 1207—conducts an expedition to recover the kingdom of Thessalonica for his brother, Demetrius; *d.* soon after landing, 1225.
- WILLIAM V.**, marquis of Montferrat, 1264—1292. See MONTFERRAT.
- WILLIAM VI.**, marquis of Montferrat, 1464—1483. See MONTFERRAT.
- WILLIAM VII.**, marquis of Montferrat, 1493—1518.
- WILLIAM**, earl of Douglas, murdered by James II. of Scotland, in Stirling Castle, 1452.
- WILLIAM**, earl of Pembroke. See PEMBROKE, Wm. Marshal, earl of.
- WILLIAM**, count of Provence, expels the Saracens from Fraxinet, 972.
- WILLIAM**, lord Russell. See RUSSELL.

- WILLIAM the Norman, appointed bp. of London instead of Sparhawke, 1052 — obtains privileges for the city from Wm. I., 1071—d. 1075.
- WILLIAM, bp. of Valence. See VALENCE, Wm., bp. of.
- WILLIAM, archdeacon of Durham, founds University College, Oxford, 1232.
- WILLIAM LOUIS, duke of Wirtemberg, 1674—d. 1677.
- WILLIAM of Auvergne, d. 1249.
- WILLIAM the Carpenter, leads one of the first bands of Crusaders, 1096.
- WILLIAM of Curbell, prior of St. Osyth, in Essex, appointed archbp. of Canterbury by Henry I., pays a large sum to pope Callistus II. for consecration, 1123.
- WILLIAM de Hauteville (Bras de Fer), leader of the Normans in Italy, 1038—d. 1046.
- WILLIAM of Malmesbury, the historian, d. 1143.
- WILLIAM of Tyre, writes his History, 1187.
- WILLIAM of Wykeham. See WYKEHAM.
- WILLIAM, Fort. See FORT WILLIAM.
- WILLIAMS, accused of the murder of the Marr and Williamson families, hangs himself in prison, 1811.
- WILLIAMS, Wm. Speaker of the House of Commons, 1680—1685.
- WILLIAMS, Helen Maria, b. 1758—publishes her "Politics of France," 1796—d. 1827.
- WILLIAMS, Dr. John, made a privy councillor, 1619—dean of Westminster, 1620—bp. of Lincoln, 1621—introduces Laud to Jas. I.; and obtains for him the bishopric of St. David's, 1621—lord keeper, 1621-1625—favours the popular party; prosecuted, at the instigation of Laud in the Star Chamber; fined and imprisoned, 1637—made archbp. of York, 1641—d. 1650.
- WILLIAMS, Dr., founder of the Red Cross Street Library, b. 1644—d. 1716.
- WILLIAMS, gen. Wm. Fenwick, after a vigorous defence, surrenders Kars to the Russians, Nov. 28, 1855—created a baronet, with a pension, 1856.
- WILLIAMS, Mr. John, one of qu. Caroline's counsel, addresses the House of Lords in her defence, Oct. 5, 1820—exposes the abuses of the court of Chancery to the House of Commons, May 31, 1825—made a baron of the Exchequer and removed to the King's Bench, 1834—d. 1846.
- WILLIAMSON FAMILY murdered, Dec. 19, 1811. See WILLIAMS.
- WILLIS, Dr., relieves the mental malady of George III., 1789—attends the qu. of Portugal without success, 1792—d. 1807.
- WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, Robert de Willoughby, lord, summoned to parliament, Aug. 12, 1492. The title passes into the Verney family, 1696—Robert John Verney, the present baron, b. 1809.
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Robt. Willoughby created lord, July 26, 1813.
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Wm., lord, leaves no son; his daughter is the second wife of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, about 1534—after his death, marries Richard Bertie, about 1546—d. 1580.
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Peregrine Bertie, son of the above, created lord by qu. Eliz., 1580—ambassador to Denmark, 1592—commands the English forces in the Netherlands, 1587—and the auxiliaries sent to Henry IV. of France, 1589—sent to Venice, 1595—gov. of Berwick, 1598—d. June 25, 1601.
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Robert Bertie, lord, obtains the office of hereditary lord great chamberlain, in right of his mother, the sister of Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, and is created earl of Lindsey, 1626. See LINDSEY, Robert, earl of.
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Montague, lord, taken prisoner at Edgehill, 1642. See LINDSEY, Montague, earl of.
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Robert, lord, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1688—1697.
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell, lady, afterwards lady Gwydir, inherits the great chamberlainship jointly with her sister, Georgiana, countess of Cholmondeley, 1780—d. 1828.
- WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Peter Robert, lord, b. 1782—inherits his mother's dignities, 1828.
- WILLOUGHBY of Parham, Wm., lord, created by Edw. VI., Feb. 17, 1547—serves with the earl of Essex against the insurrection in the Northern counties, 1569—d. 1574.
- WILLOUGHBY of Parham, Charles, lord, son of Wm., d. 1603.
- WILLOUGHBY of Parham, Francis, lord, commands a part of the parliamentary army, and takes Gainsborough, 1643—governor of Barbadoes; holds the island for Charles II.; is reduced by sir George Ayscough, 1651—d. 1666. Title extinct, 1779.
- WILLOUGHBY, sir Hugh, sails from Gravesend on his voyage of discovery in the Arctic seas, May 18, 1553—parts from his companion, Wm. Chancellor, and is found afterwards by some Russian fishermen frozen to death, with all his crew, in a harbour of Lapland.
- WILLS, sir Charles, defeats a body of Jacobites at Preston, 1715—d. 1746.
- WILMINGTON, Spencer (Speaker of the House of Commons, 1714—1727), created baron, Jan. 11, 1728—earl, May 14, 1730—lord president of the council, Dec. 31, 1730—succeeds sir Robert Walpole as first lord of the treasury, Feb. 16, 1743—d. July 26, 1743. Title extinct. Ke-

- vived for the marquis of Northampton, 1812.
- WILMOT, sir J. Eardley, a judge of the King's Bench, 1756 — narrowly escapes being killed by the roof of the court falling in which he was sitting at Worcester, 1756 — chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1766 — retires, 1771.
- WILMOT, sir John Eardley, b. 1783 — d. 1847.
- WILMOT. See ROCHESTER, earls of.
- WILNA, Diet of, in Poland; Livonia ceded to Poland, 1561 — Protestants admitted to all dignities and offices, 1563 — truce of, between Russia and Poland, 1656 — occupied by Napoleon I. on his march to Moscow, June 28, 1812 — the wreck of his army return to, in great distress, Dec.
- WILSON, sir Robert Thomas, promoted to be major-general, 1818 — dismissed from the army, by the king's command, for his attendance on the queen's funeral, Feb. 20; he is indemnified for his loss by a public subscription of £10,000, 1821 — restored afterwards to his rank, a gen. of the army, 1841 — gov. of Gibraltar, 1843 — d. 1849.
- WILSON, professor, b. 1785 — d. 1854.
- WILSON, Mr., elected M.P. for London, 1818.
- WILSON, Mrs. Cornwall B., b. 1797 — d. 1846.
- WILSON, Richard, artist, b. 1714 — d. 1782.
- WILTON, battle of; the Danes defeated by k. Alfred, 871 — plundered by them, 1008.
- WILTON, Thomas Egerton, created earl of, 1801 — d. 1814.
- WILTON, Thomas Egerton, earl of, b. 1799 — lord steward of the household, Jan. 5, 1835 — resigns, April 23.
- WILTSHIRE, William le Scrope, created earl of, 1397 — beheaded and attainted, 1399.
- WILTSHIRE, James Butler, earl of, 1449 — beheaded and attainted, 1461.
- WILTSHIRE, John Stafford, earl of, 1470 — d. 1473.
- WILTSHIRE, Edward Stafford, earl of, 1478 — d. 1490.
- WILTSHIRE, Henry Stafford, earl of, 1509 — d. 1523.
- WILTSHIRE, Thomas Boleyn, created earl of, Dec. 8, 1529 — sent to Rome to treat for the king's divorce, refuses to kiss the pope's toe, 1530 — d. 1550. Title extinct, through the attainder of his son, Geo., viscount Rochford: revived. See WINCHESTER, marquiss of.
- WILZA, k. of the Obotrites, killed in battle by the Saxons; Charlemagne avenges his death, 795.
- WIMBLEDON, battle of, 588. See WIRBANDUNE.
- WIMBLEDON, Edw. Cecil created viscount, 1626 — d. 1638. Title extinct.
- WIMBURN, the monastery of, founded by Cuthburga, sister of Ina, k. of Wessex, 718.
- WIMPFEN, battle of; George, duke of Baden, commanding an army raised for the recovery of the Palatinate, defeated by Tilly, 1622.
- WIMPFEN, Austriad field-marshal, b. 1760 — d. 1854.
- WINCHESTER, an ancient British town, the Venta Belgarum of the Romans, where they employ a *gynæceum* or female factory, about 390 — called by the Saxons Wintancestir, and made the capital of Wessex by Cerdic, 530 — Birinus, sent from Rome by pope Honorius I., founds the bishopric, 634 — the first cathedral built by Kenwalch, 648 — Cynewulf buried there, 784. See WITENAGEMOT. — Ravaged by the Danes, 869 — general residence of Alfred, 879-901 — the cathedral repaired and consecrated by Edward the Elder, 908 — richly endowed by Canute, 1026 — treaty of, 1153. See HENRY II., k. of England. — Statute of, 1234. See STATUTE. — Cathedral completed and college founded by Wm. of Wykeham, 1378 — Philip II. of Spain is married to Mary, qu. of England, at, by bishop Gardiner, July 26, 1554.
- WINCHESTER, Saler de Quincy created earl of, 1207 — d. 1230.
- WINCHESTER, William, marquiss of. See PAULET, Wm.; and St. JOHN, baron Wm. — Lord high treasurer to Edw. VI., 1551 — to qu. Mary, 1553 — to qu. Eliz., 1558 — after having held the office for 21 years, d. æt. 97, leaving 108 descendants, 1572.
- WINCHESTER, Charles Paulet, marquiss of, created duke of Bolton, April 9, 1699. The dukedom extinct on the death of Henry, the sixth duke, 1794; the marquissate descends.
- WINCHESTER, Charles Ingoldsby Paulet, marquiss of, groom of the stole, 1812-1837 — d. 1843.
- WINCHESTER, John Paulet, the present marquiss of, and premier marquiss of England, b. 1801 — inherits the title, 1843.
- WINCHILSEA, Elizabeth, widow of sir Moyle Finch, created countess of, July 12, 1628 — d. 1633.
- WINCHILSEA, Thomas Finch, earl of, inherits the title from his mother, 1633.
- WINCHILSEA, earl of; the title united to that of Nottingham by David Finch, 1729. See NOTTINGHAM, Daniel Finch, earl of.
- WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, Geo., d. groom of the stole, 1804-1812 — duel with the duke of Wellington, March 21, 1839.
- WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, earl of, b. 1815.
- WINGELMANN, Johan J., b. 1718 — pub

publishes his *History of Ancient Art*, 1764—d. 1768.

WINDEBANK, sir Francis, appointed secretary of State by Charles I., June 15, 1632—accused by the parliament, but escapes to France, 1640, and d. there soon after.

WINDEBANK, Thomas, son of sir Francis, attends Charles I. to Scotland, 1639—shot, for having surrendered Blechnington to Cromwell, 1645.

WINDHAM, Wm., b. 1750—M.P. for Norwich, 1784—secedes with Burke from the Whig party, 1792—secretary at war, 1794—resigns, 1801—leads the opposition to the peace of Amiens, loses his seat at the general election, but is returned for St. Mawes, 1802—rejoins the Whigs, and is secretary of state for war and colonies in the "Talents" ministry, Feb. 24, 1806—proposes a new system for the army, April 8; dismissed by the k., with his colleagues, March 25, 1807—d. from injuries received while endeavouring to save Mr. North's library from a fire, 1810.

WINDISCHGATZ, prince, takes the command against the insurgents in Austria, and unites with Jellachich, bombards Vienna, Oct. 28; which surrenders, 30, 1848.

WINDMILLS, said to have been introduced in the West by the crusaders, but probably invented at an earlier date, in the Netherlands; used in Normandy, 1106—in Holland, for sawing timber, 1638—one constructed in London, for that purpose, prohibited by Charles I., 1634.

WINDSON, Old, two miles distant from the present town, an early residence of the Anglo-Saxon and first Norman monarchs; William the Conqueror holds his court there, at Whitsuntide, 1071—and a synod, 1073—last court of Henry I., at Christmas, 1106.

WINDSON, New, the castle erected as a fortress by William I.; Robert, earl of Northumberland, confined in it, 1095—enlarged and improved by Henry I., who holds his first court there, at Christmas, 1110—is married there to Adelaide of Louvain, 1121—holds his court at Christmas, when David I., k. of Scotland, and all the English nobility, swear fealty to his daughter, Matilda, 1127—court held by Henry II., at Easter, when he entertains William, k. of Scotland, and his brother, David, 1170—seized by prince John, in the absence of his brother, Richard I., 1198—when k., holds his court there at Christmas, 1212—shuts himself up there till after his accord with the barons at Runnymede, 1215—a tournament held in the park, by Edward I., 1278—Edward III. d. there, Nov. 12, 1313—institutes the order of the Garter, 1349—first employs William of Wykeham to improve the castle, 1356—

John II., k. of France, and David II. of Scotland, prisoners there, 1357—the counties assessed to send workmen for the building, 1380—improvements completed, 1376—James I. of Scotland passes much of his captivity there, and writes poetry, 1406–1423—Edw. IV. interred at, 1483—Phillip and Joanna of Spain are entertained at, by Henry VII., 1506—the emperor Charles V. received by Henry VIII., and they ratify the treaty of Bruges, 1522—Henry, earl of Surrey, writes many of his poems while imprisoned there, about 1533—qu. Jane Seymour interred at, 1537; and Hen. VIII., 1547—garrisoned by the parliament; unsuccessfully attacked by prince Rupert, 1642—the earl of Essex winters at, 1643—Charles I. is brought to, from Hurst Castle, by colonel Harrison, 1648—removed from, to St. James's, Jan. 15, 1649—interred there, Feb. 8—the castle repaired by Charles II., 1662—the papal nuncio received by James II., July 3, 1687—William, prince of Orange, arrives at, Dec. 14, 1688—neglected till the accession of George III., who makes it his favourite residence, 1760—gives a royal fête at, Feb. 25, 1806—is attended there during the last access of his malady, 1810—a vault opened at, by the prince regent, in which the remains of Henry VIII. and Charles I. are found, Apr. 28, 1813—funeral of the princess Charlotte of Wales, Nov. 19, 1817—George III. d. at, Jan. 29, 1830—interred, Feb. 17—Mr. Wyatt (sir Jeffry Wyatville) employed by George IV. to repair and improve the castle, 1824—the work completed, at the cost of nearly a million, Dec. 9, 1828—George IV. d. there, June 26, 1830—interred, July 15—William IV. d. June 20, 1837—interred, July 8—favourite residence of qu. Victoria, to which she returns from Belvoir castle, Dec. 7, 1843—receives there the visit of the emperor Nicholas, June, 1844—and of Louis Philippe, k. of the French, Oct. 7—the castle injured by fire, March 19, 1853—visit of the emperor and empress of the French, April, 1855.

WINDSON FOREST, a fire in, Apr. 17, 1785—surveyed, and found to contain 59,000 acres, 1789—encroachments on, shewn in a parliamentary report, 1809. See **POPE**, Alexander.

WINE. See **VINES**.—The duty on foreign, imported into Great Britain, amounts,

in 1846, to	£1,891,305	4	0
in 1847, to	1,892,242	16	6
in 1848, to	1,704,337	4	2
in 1849, to	1,732,293	7	4
in 1850, to	1,767,515	16	4
in 1851, to	1,821,122	16	11
in 1852, to	1,776,246	13	0
in 1853, to	1,783,729	5	4

WINTA, at the mouth of the Oder, destroyed; the people and trade are removed to Julin, now Wollin, 805.

WINI, bp. of Winchester, 660—expelled, and removed to London, 666—d. 675.

WINIFRED. See BONIFACE.

WINSON, Frederic Albert, b. 1762. See GAS-LIGHTS.—d. 1830.

WINTER, severe. See FROST.

"WINTER." See THOMSON, James.

WINTER, marquis of Istria. See VENICE, 939.

WINTER, Thomas, concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, 1605.

WINTER, De, Dutch adm., defeated and taken prisoner by adm. Duncan, at Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797.

WINTERBOTHAM, a dissenting minister, imprisoned and fined for two sermons, Nov. 27, 1793.

WINTOUN, lord, a Scotch Jacobite, taken prisoner in the rebellion of 1715, escapes from the Tower, Aug. 2, 1716.

WINWIDFIELD, near Leeds, battle of; Penda, k. of Mercia, and Ethelhere of East Anglia, defeated and slain by Oswy, k. of Northumberland, 655.

WIPFESTLEET, battle of; victory of Hengist over the Britons, 465.

WIPPO, secretary of Conrad II., emperor of Germany, writes a Life of him, 1037.

WIRTEMBERG, part of the great duchy of Swabia. See SWABIA.—On the fall of the Hohenstaufen family, becomes an independent county, 1267—count Eberhard refuses to do homage to the emperor, Henry VII., at the Diet of Spire, 1309—a long war between his successors and the Swabian free cities, concluded by a treaty of peace, 1389—count Eberhard VI. succeeds, 1457—extends the rights of the cities; founds the university of Tübingen, 1477—receives the title of duke from the emperor Maximilian I., at the Diet of Worms, July 21, 1495.

DUKES OF WIRTEMBERG.

Eberhard I., 1495—1496.

Eberhard II., 1496—1498.

Ulrich, 1498—1550. See ULRICH.

Christopher, *the Pious*, 1550—1568.

Louis (III.), 1568—1593.

Frederic I., 1593—1608.

John Frederic, 1608—joins the Protestant League of the elector Palatine, Fred. IV., 1608—supports the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War, 1618—negotiates at Colmar for the restoration of the Palatinate, 1637—d. 1638.

Eberhard III., 1638—1674.

William Louis, 1674—1677.

Eberhard Louis, 1677—serves under Wm. III. in Ireland, 1690—taken prisoner by the French in Germany, 1692—released, 1695—with Marlborough in Flanders, 1704—at Ramillies, 1706—at

Oudenarde, 1708—at Arisux, 1711—d. 1733.

Charles Alexander, 1733—1737.

Charles Eugene, 1737—1738.

Louis Eugene, 1738—joins the empire in war against France, 1738—d. 1795.

Frederic Eugene, 1795—makes peace with France, 1796—d. 1797.

Frederic II., 1797. See FREDERIC II., duke of Wirttemberg.—Made k. 1805.

KINGS OF WIRTEMBERG.

Frederic I., 1805—1816.

William, 1816. See WILLIAM, k. of Wirttemberg.

WIRBADEN. See MATTIACE AQUA.—Made the residence of the dukes of Nassau Usingen by William George, 1830.

WISBY, taken by the Teutonic knights, 1397. See GOTHLAND, Isle of.—Erik, k. of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, retires to, 1437. See ERIC VII., k. of Denmark.

WISCONSIN joins the American Union, 1846.

WISSEMAN, the present cardinal, b. 1802—created by the pope cardinal archbp. of Westminster, Sept. 30, 1850—replies to lord John Russell's letter to the bp. of Durham by a manifesto, Nov. 30.

WISHART, George, a Scottish reformer, burnt, 1546.

WISMAR, Treaty of, between France and Sweden, March 30, 1636—acquired by Sweden at the peace of Westphalia, 1648.

WISNIEWSKI, Michael, elected k. of Poland, 1696—purchases peace by ceding Kamienieck, Podolia, and the Ukraine to the Turks and Cossacks, 1672—he d. Nov. 10, 1673.

WISSEHRAD, battle of; the emperor, Sigismund, is defeated by the Hussites, July 14, 1420.

WITCHORRAFT, statutes against, repealed, March 5, 1736.

WITENAGEMOT, a meeting of the Wise (called also Miceal gemot, or Great meeting), an assembly of prelates and officers of State, convened from time to time by the Anglo-Saxon monarchs, to deliberate and advise on public affairs, the first general, of all England, held by Egbert, at Winchester, 800—held at Oxford by Canute, to settle the tribute and enact laws, 1018—another at Cirencester, 1020.

WITPSEK, occupied by the French in their invasion of Russia, is taken from them by gen. Wittgenstein, Nov. 7, 1812.

WITGAR, and his brother, STUFFA, nephews of Cerdic, arrive with three ships at Charmouth, and assist in establishing the kingdom of Wessex, 514.

WITAM, probably the Ythancaester, where Sigebert, k. of Essex, builds a

- church, 659—fortified by Edw. the Elder, 918.
- WITHERS, Dr., convicted of a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, July 14, 1789.
- WITKLAF. See WIGLAF.
- WITKIND, a leader of the Saxons, 779—785. See SAXONS.
- WITKIND, abbot of Corvey, writes his History, 969.
- WITKA, k. of the Visigoths, 701—renders himself unpopular by his vices, 702—succeeded by Roderic, "the last of the Goths," 711.
- WITOLD, an independent Lithuanian prince, maintains a harassing warfare against the Teutonic knights, 1391—is appointed by Ladislas II. (Jagellon) grand-duke of Lithuania, 1392—called also Alexander I. See LITHUANIA.—The crown of Bohemia is offered to him by the Hussites, 1422—d. 1432.
- WITT, John de, b. 1625—commands the Dutch fleet with De Ruyter, and is defeated by Blake, Oct. 23, 1652—grand pensionary of Holland, presides over the administration of the United Provinces, 1658—in his treaty with Cromwell stipulates that the prince of Orange shall not be appointed statholder, 1654—present in a battle with the English; invents chain-shot, 1666—his hostility to William of Orange causes disunion in the Provinces, 1667—negotiates the Triple Alliance against France, Jan. 18, 1668—massacred by the populace, 1672.
- WITT, Cornelius de, elder brother of John, massacred with him, 1672.
- WITTELBAACH, the count of, assassinates Philip, emperor of Germany, at Bamberg, 1306.
- WITTENBERG, university of, founded by Fred. III., elector of Saxony, 1502. See LUTHER, Martin, and MELANTHON, Philip.
- WITTERIC assassinates Liuva, and usurps the Visigothic throne, 608—slain, 610.
- WITTOENSTEIN, prince, b. 1770—fifty-six years Prussian minister, d. 1851.
- WITTOENSTEIN, Russian gen., defeats Oudinot, July 30, 1812—checks the advance of the French on the Dina, Aug.; recovers Polozk, Oct. 20, and Witepsk, Nov. 7.
- WITTSTOCK, battle of; the Swedish gen. Banner, defeats the imperialists, and restores the ascendancy of the Protestants in Germany, Oct. 4, 1636.
- WLADIMIR, or Wolodimir, I., great prince of Russia, son of Swatoslas I., inherits Novogorod, 972—banished by his brother, Jaropolk, 979—obtains the aid of the sea-kings, returns, defeats, and slays Jaropolk, and becomes sole prince of Russia, 980—conquers Cherson, is converted to Christianity, and marries Anna, daughter of the Greek emperor, Romanus II., at Cherson, 988—d. 1015.
- WLADIMIR II., duke of Russia, *Moskovichus*, son of Wsewoled I., b. 1052—succeeds Swatopolk II., 1113—d. 1125.
- WLADIMIR III., son of Mstislav II., great prince of Kiow, 1172—1173.
- WLADIMIR IV., great prince of Kiow, son of Ruric II., succeeds Mstislav III., 1224—expelled by Batou, khan of the Golden Horde, 1238.
- WLADIMIR, prince of Halitsch, succeeds his father, Jaroslaw, and is expelled by his people, 1188—restored by Casimir II., k. of Poland, 1190—d. 1195.
- WLADIMIR, or Wolodimir, principality. See SUZDAL.—The people rebel against the Golden Horde, and are interceded for by Alexander Newski, 1363.
- WLADISLAV, k. of Hungary. See LADISLAV.
- WODEHOUSE, lord, sir John Wodehouse created, 1797.
- WODEHOUSE, John, lord, his son, d. 1846.
- WODEHOUSE, John, third lord, b. 1836—ambassador to Russia, 1856—recalled, 1858.
- WODNESFELD, in Staffordshire, battle of; the Danes of Northumberland defeated, by Edward the Elder, 911.
- WOLCOT, Dr. John (Peter Pindar), b. 1738—d. 1819.
- WOLF, F. A., b. 1757—publishes his *Prolegomena* on Homer, 1796—d. 1824.
- WOLFE, the Rev. C., d. 1838.
- WOLFE, Jas., b. 1726—as brigadier general, distinguishes himself at the taking of Louisbourg, 1758—commands the expedition against Quebec; defeats the French on the heights of Abraham, and falls in the hour of victory, Sept. 13, 1759.
- WOLGA, imperfectly known to the ancients as the Rha, and made by them the eastern limit of Sarmatia; called the Thamar by the Armenians, and the Edel by the Tartars; supposed to have received its present name from the Bulgarians, whose original seat was at Bolghara in its neighbourhood. See BULGARIANS.—The Mongols retire beyond it, after having defeated the Russians on the Kalka, 1224—the plain of Kipzak on its banks occupied by the Golden Horde, 1235. See GOLDEN HORDE.
- WOLLASTON, Dr. William, b. 1766—eminent as a chemist, is elected foreign associate of the French Institute, 1828—d. 1828.
- WOLLIN. See JULIN and WINETA.
- WLODIMER. See WLADIMIR.
- WLODOMIR, or Wladimir the Great, grand prince of Russia, 980. See WLADIMIR I.
- WOLSELEY, sir Charles, elected legislative attorney and representative of Bir-

- Wingham, July 12, 1819—proclamation against such election, July 30; indicted at Chester, July 15—tried there, and sentenced to imprisonment, April 11, 1820—*d.* 1846.
- WOLSEY**, Thomas, *b.* at Ipswich, 1471—employed by Henry VII., 1508—introduced at court; dean of Lincoln, and almoner to the *k.*, 1510—promotes war with France, 1512—as secretary, goes thither with the *k.*, 1513—administrator of the see of Tournay, bp. of Lincoln, and archbp. of York, 1514—created cardinal, papal legate, and lord chancellor, 1515—receives a pension from Francis I. for giving up Tournay, and is at the summit of his greatness; the proceedings of his legatine court excite popular discontent, and are checked by the *k.*, 1518—his favour sought by the emperor, Charles V., and Francis I., 1519—aspires to the papacy, 1520—concludes a treaty with the emperor, 1521—is disappointed of the papacy, 1522—favours Francis against the emperor, 1523—suggests to the *k.* doubts of the legality of his marriage with Katharine of Aragon, 1525—suppresses several small monasteries by his legatine power, and endows Cardinal's College (now Christ Church), Oxford, and a school at Ipswich; presents Hampton Court to the *k.*, 1525—his embassy to France, July 11 to Sept. 16, 1527—commissioned with cardinal Campeggio to try the question of the king's marriage, 1528—they hold their court, May 23, 1529—falls into disgrace, and his wealth sequestered, Oct. 9; the Commons impeach him; *d.* at Leicester Abbey, Nov. 29, 1530.
- WOLSTONCRAFT**, Mary, *b.* 1759—marries Wm. Godwin, and *d.* the same year, when giving birth to a daughter (afterwards Mrs. Shelley), 1797.
- WOLVES' HEADS**, a tribute of 300, exacted from the Welsh, 963. See **WALES**.
- WOOD**, Antony *b.*, fined for some passages in his "*Athenæ Oxoniensis*," and expelled the University, 1693—*d.* 1695.
- WOOD**, Matthew, lord mayor of London, 1815–1816—again, 1816–1817—suppresses the Spa-fields riot, Dec. 2, 1816—elected M.P. for London, 1818—adviser of *qu.* Caroline, 1820—*d.* 1843.
- WOOD**, sir Charles, chancellor of the Exchequer in the Russell ministry, 1846—resigns, 1852—president of the Board of Control in the Aberdeen ministry, 1853—first lord of the Admiralty in lord Palmerston's, 1855—resigns, 1858.
- WOOD**'s copper coinage causes agitation in Ireland, 1723—assayed, by sir Isaac Newton, and the outcry against it declared to be groundless, July 24, 1724.
- WOOD PAVEMENT** tried in London, 1841.
- WOODBURN**, Samuel, *b.* 1736—*d.* 1853.
- WOODFALL**, H. S., tried for printing Junius's Letters, June 18, 1770—the verdict against him declared not legal, Nov. 20.
- WOODFALL**, William, *b.* 1745—*d.* 1808.
- WOODSTOCK**, an early palace of the kings of Wessex; Alfred pursues his studies in this favourite retreat, 888—fair Rosamond concealed there by Hen. II., 1173—*Edw. the Black Prince*, *b.* there, June 15, 1330—Elizabeth sent there by her sister Mary, May 15, 1554—presented to the duke of Marlborough by the nation; the mansion built by *qu.* Anne; designed by sir John Vanbrugh, 1705.
- WOODVILLE**, Elizabeth. See **ELIZABETH WOODVILLE**.
- WOODVILLE**, sir Richard, marries Jacqueline of Luxemburg, 1436. See **JAQUELINE** of Luxemburg.—Created lord Rivers, 1448. See **RIVERS**, Richard, lord.
- WOODVILLE**, Antony. See **RIVERS**, Antony, earl.
- WOODWARD**, Dr. John, founder of the Woodwardian professorship of natural philosophy at Cambridge, *d.* 1728.
- WOOL**, the chief article of early commerce in England, ordered in the laws of Ina not to be shorn before Midsummer, 696—bought by the Flemings, and manufactured. See **FLANDEES** and **BRITISH MANUFACTURES**.—A duty of half a mark on every sack exported, granted by parliament to *Edw. I.*, 1275—arbitrarily levied by him, and resisted by parliament, 1297—the exportation prohibited, 1337—again permitted and taxed, 1362—Act for punishing exporters, 4 *Geo. I.* c. 11, 1718—exportation allowed, 1824—large importations begin from Australia, 1839.
- WOOLLE**, Thomas Jonathan, tried for seditious writings, but acquitted, June 6, 1817—convicted of conspiracy, with major Cartwright and others, to elect a legislative attorney, Aug. 4, 1820.
- WOOLLETT**, William, the engraver, *b.* 1735—*d.* 1785.
- WOOLSTON**, Rev. Thomas, *b.* 1669—prosecuted for his "*Discourse on Miracles*," 1723—sentenced, Nov. 28, 1729—*d.* 1733.
- WOOLWICH**, the royal dock-yard in which the "*Henry Grace de Dieu*" is built by Hen. VIII., 1512—arsenal commenced, 1720—the military academy instituted, June 25, 1741—fires at, May 20, 1802—June 30, 1806—and July 8, 1813—explosions of gunpowder, Jan. 20, 1813—and June 18, 1814—*qu.* Victoria embarks at, for Scotland, 1844—and for a tour in Germany, Aug. 9, 1845.
- WORCESTER**, the Brannogenium of the Romans, and Wigornocaster of the Saxons, made a bishopric by Ethelred

- k. of Mercia, 679—plundered and burnt by order of Hardacanute, 1041—a parliament held at, by Edward I., when about to invade Wales, 1281—battles of; prince Rupert defeats a detachment of the parliament forces, Sep. 23, 1642—Chas. II. totally routed by Cromwell, Sep. 3, 1651—riot at, to prevent the spinning of wool by machinery, Dec. 1, 1787.
- WORCESTER COLLEGE, Oxford, incorporated, 1744.
- WORCESTER, John Tiptoft, or Tibetot, created earl of, 1449—a lover of learning; joins the Yorkists; is taken by the Lancastrians, attainted, and beheaded, 1470.
- WORCESTER, Edward, earl of, son of John, the title restored by Edw. IV., 1471—*d.* 1485. Title extinct.
- WORCESTER, Charles Somerset (lord chamberlain to Hen. VII. and VIII.), created earl of, 1514—ambassador to Chas. V., 1517—proxy for the princess Mary at her betrothal to the dauphin at Paris, 1518—negotiates in France, 1521—*d.*
- WORCESTER, William, earl of, proxy for qu. Elizabeth at the baptism of the French princess, 1578.
- WORCESTER, Edward, earl of, master of the horse, 1602—lord privy seal, 1616—*d.* 1628.
- WORCESTER, Henry, earl of, created marquis, 1642—holds out against the parliament in Raglan castle; *d.* 1648.
- WORCESTER, Edward, marquis of, surrenders to Fairfax, Aug. 19, 1646—writes his "Century of Inventions," 1668—*d.* 1687.
- WORCESTER, Henry, marquis of, lord president of Wales, 1672—privy councillor of Chas. II., 1679—the Commons address the k. to remove him, 1680—created duke of Beaufort, Dec. 3, 1682.
- WORCESTERSHIRE ravaged by order of Hardacanute, for having resisted the exactions of his servants, 1041.
- WORD, Wynkyn de, prints his Polycricon, 1485.
- WORDSWORTH, William, *b.* 1770—succeeds R. Southey as poet-laureate, 1843—*d.* Apr. 23, 1850—his widow *d.* 1859.
- WORKHOUSES. See GILBERT'S ACT.
- WORKING CLASSES, large numbers of, out of employment, 1836. See BRITISH MANUFACTURES.
- WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, London, founded by professor Maurice, 1854.
- WORKINGTON, in Cumberland, Mary, qu. of Scots, lands at, May 16, 1568.
- WORKMEN and WORKSHOPS. See FRENCH REVOLUTION, March to July, 1848.
- WORMS (Borbetomagus, Gormetia and Vormacia), a city of ancient Gaul, on the Rhine, plundered by the Allemanni, 854—by Attila, 451—Charlemagne has a palace at, 806—Diet of, elects Leo IX., pope, 1049—another, held by Hen. IV., emperor of Germany, deposes pope Gregory VII., 1076—another, 1122. See DIETS.—The agreement made at, is confirmed by a general council held in the Lateran, 1123—Fred. II., emperor of Germany, marries Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, at, 1235—battle near, 1298. See ROSENTHAL.—Diet of, 1496. See DIETS.—Another, before which Luther appears, Apr. 4, 1521. See LUTHER, Martin.—Burnt by the French, 1689—taken by the French republican gen., Custine, 1792.
- WORM, poisoned by Eadburga, 800. See EADBURGA.
- WORMSHIP OF IMAGES. See IMAGE WORSHIP.
- WORMSTEAD, in Norfolk, the Flemings introduce the art of spinning wool at, and give the yarn the name of Wormstead, 1132.
- WORTLEY, lady Emmeline Stuart, *b.* 1806—*d.* 1866.
- WORTLEY, Stuart. See STUART WORTLEY.
- WORTLEY MONTAGUE. See MONTAGUE.
- WOTTON, Dr. Nicholas, dean of Canterbury and York, privy councillor to qu. Elizabeth, 1558—commissioner in the Netherlands, 1568—*d.* 1567.
- WOTTON, Edward, nephew of Nicholas, ambassador to Scotland, 1565—comptroller of the household, 1600—created lord Wotton, 1608.
- WOTTON, sir Henry, *b.* 1568—ambassador in Germany, 1620—*d.* 1639.
- WOUVERMAN, Philip, *b.* 1620—*d.* 1668.
- WRANGEL, Charles Gustavus, Swedish gen., succeeds Torstenson in the command in Germany, 1645—co-operates with Turenne, 1646—they take Egra, 1647—gain the battle of Sommershausen against Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, 1648.
- WRATISLAW I., duke of Bohemia, 907—816.
- WRATISLAW II., duke of Bohemia, 1061—1092.
- WRECK, the plunder of, forbidden by a law of Hen. II., about 1160. The dates of all remarkable shipwrecks may be found in this Index, under the names of the vessels lost, or distinguished sufferers.
- WREN, sir Christopher, *b.* 1632—builds the theatre at Oxford, 1669—begins the building of the Monument, 1671. See MONUMENT.—Commences the rebuilding of St. Paul's, 1675. See PAUL'S, St.—President of the Royal Society, 1680—displaced from his office of clerk of the works, 1710—*d.* 1723.
- WSRWOLOD I., great prince of Russia, son

- of Jaroslav I., succeeds Isaslav I., 1078—defeats the Turks, 1080—d. 1093.
- WSEWOLOD II., great prince of Russia, succeeds Jaropolk II., 1136—d. 1147.
- WSEWOLOD III., great prince of Kiow, 1211-1214.
- WULFOTH rebels against Ethelred II., 1009.
- WULFOALD, mayor of the palace in Austrasia, brings Dagobert II. back from Ireland, and places him on the throne, 674.
- WULFRED, archbp. of Canterbury, 808—suspended by Cenwulf, k. of Mercia, 807—goes to Rome, and pleads his cause before pope Leo III., who orders him to be restored to his see, 812—Cenwulf refuses to obey the papal mandate, but at last allows him to return to his archbishopric, 813—d. 839.
- WULFHELM, bp. of Wells, 915—archbp. of Canterbury, 925—d. 934.
- WULFSTAN, archbp. of York, 941—supports Anlaf, son of Sihtric, in Northumberland, 942—imprisoned by Edred, at Jedburgh, 952—released from prison, and made bp. of Dorchester, 954—d. 957.
- WULFSTAN II., bp. of Worcester, 1002—archbp. of York, 1003—d. 1023.
- WULFSTAN, bp. of London, 996-1044.
- WULFHERE, k. of Mercia, son of Penda, succeeds his brother, Peada, 657—takes the Isle of Wight and gives it to Ethelwalch, k. of Sussex, 661—defeated at Beadan-head by Eadwin, k. of Wessex, 675—d. 675.
- WURMSER, Austrian general, forces the lines of Weissenburg, Oct. 13, 1793—recovers Mannheim, Oct. 11, 1795—shuts himself up in Mantua, Sept. 19, 1796—capitulates, Feb. 2, 1797.
- WURTOBERG, battle of; one of a series of conflicts without decisive results, between the allies and Napoleon I., May 21, 1813.
- WURTEMBERG. See WIRTEMBERG.
- WURSBURG, the bp. of, opposes the design of the emperor Henry II. to found a bishopric at Bamberg, 1006—besieged by Guelph IV., duke of Bavaria, 1086—the Catholic princes of Germany confederate at, and place Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, at their head, 1609—battle of; the archduke Charles defeats the French, under Jourdan, Sept. 3, 1796—given to Bavaria, 1806—made a grand duchy by Napoleon I., 1806—enlarged by him, 1810—reverts to Bavaria, 1815.
- WYATT, sir Thomas, the poet, b. 1508—rebels against Queen Mary, 1554—is executed, April 11, 1554.
- WYATT, James, the architect, b. 1742—d. 1813.
- WYATT, R. J., sculptor, d. 1850.
- WYATVILLE, sir Jeffrey, as Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt, commences the repairs and im-

- provements of Windsor Castle, 1824—receives his title on completing them, Dec. 9, 1828.
- WYCHERLY, William, b. 1640—d. 1716.
- WYE, tubular bridge over the, at Chesham. See BRIDGE.
- WYKEHAM, William of, chaplain to Edw. III. and clerk of the works; commences the improvement of Windsor Castle, 1256—lord chancellor and bp. of Winchester, 1367—founds the college and completes the cathedral of Winchester, 1378—founds New College, Oxford, and completes the castle at Windsor, 1375—made chancellor by Richard II., 1382—d. 1405.
- WYKES, Thomas, writes English Chronicles, 1242.
- WYNDHAM, sir William, b. 1687—chancellor of the exchequer, 1718—removed by Geo. I., 1714—violent opponent of sir R. Walpole; d. 1740.
- WYNFORD, lord, sir William Draper Best, (a Judge of the King's Bench, 1818). See BEST, sir Wm. Draper.—Resigns, and is created lord, 1839—d. 1845.
- WYNKYND DE WORDE. See WORDE.
- WYNN, Charles Watkin Williams, president of the Board of Control, 1823—resigns, 1828—secretary at war, 1830—chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1834—d. 1850.
- WYNNER, sir William, Judge of the Prerogative Court, 1788—member of the Board of Trade, 1790.
- WYNTARD HOUSE, the seat of the marquiss of Londonderry, burnt, Feb. 19, 1841.
- WYOMING destroyed by the American loyalists, 1778.
- WYON, W., R.A., medal-die engraver, b. 1795—d. 1851.
- WYVILL, Christopher, the patriarch of reform, b. 1739—d. 1822.

X

- XAMN, Abdallah Aben, the poet, patronized by Abderahman II., caliph of Spain, 836.
- XANTHIPPIUS, father of Pericles, Athenian archon, in conjunction with Leotychydes, the Spartan, defeats the Persian fleet at Mycale, B.C. 479.
- XANTHIPPIUS, the Lacedæmonian, commands the Greek allies of the Carthaginians, B.C. 255—takes Regulus prisoner, 255.
- XANTHUS, a town of Lycia, taken and destroyed by the Persians under Harpagus, in the reign of Cyrus; afterwards rebuilt, and taken by M. Brutus, B.C. 42.
- XATIVA, surrenders to James I., king of Aragon, 1246.

XAVIER, Francis, the Jesuit, invited by John III. of Portugal to undertake missions in his colonies, 1541—arrives in India, 1542—goes to Japan, 1549—d. 1552.

XENAGNETUS, Athenian archon, B.C. 401.

XENOCLES, Olympic victor, B.C. 744.

XENOCLES gains the first prize for tragedy, against Euripides, B.C. 415.

XENOCRATES, *b.* B.C. 397—succeeds Speusippus in the chair of Plato, 339—*d.* and is succeeded by Polemo, 315.

XENOPHANES of Colophon, phil., *b.* B.C. 617—*d.* 517.

XENOPHANES, Olympic victor, B.C. 252.

XENOPHON, Olympic victor, B.C. 464.

XENOPHON, an Athenian, son of Gryllus; the time of his birth not known; his life saved at the battle of Delium by Socrates, B.C. 424—invited to accompany the 10,000 Greeks who go to assist the younger Cyrus; after the battle of Cunaxa, takes the command and conducts the retreat, 401—they reach Thrace, and serve for two months under Seuthes, 400—teaches the doctrines of Socrates, 374—*d.* 359.

XERES, battle of; Roderic defeated and slain by the Saracen, Tarik, and the Visigothian kingdom overthrown, July 19—26, 711—conquered by Alfonso X., k. of Castile, 1254—revolts, and is reduced by him, 1263.

XERXES I., k. of Persia, second son of Darius Hystaspes, succeeds his father, B.C. 485—prepares an immense sea and land force to invade Greece, commences his march, and winters at Sardis, 481—leaves his army to Mardonius, 480. See **GREECE**.—Traitorous correspondence of Pausanias with him, 467—assassinated by Artabanus, 465.

XERXES II., k. of Persia, son of Artaxerxes, after a reign of two months, murdered by his brother, Sogdianus, B.C. 425.

XERXES, k. of Assyria. See **BALEUS**.

XIMENA, Fort, lost by Muhammad Aben Ismail, 1454—battle of; the French gen., Regnier, defeated by the Spaniards, under Ballasteros, Sept. 10, 1811.

XIMENES, *b.* 1437—archbp. of Toledo, created a cardinal and minister to Ferdinand of Spain, 1507—makes a campaign in Africa, and takes Oran, 1509—founds the universities of Alcala de Henares and Santiago de Compostella, 1510—prints the Complutensian Polyglot, 1512—*d.* at Roas, on his way to meet the new k. Charles, and is buried in the church of St. Ildefonso at Alcala de Henares, 1517.

XIMENES, Roderic, archbp. of Toledo and historian of Spain, *d.* while returning from the council of Lyons, 1245.

XIPHILIN, John VIII., patriarch of Constantinople, 1063—deceived by the empress Eudocia to sanction her marriage with Romanus Diogenes, 1068—*d.* 1075.

Y

YACOUR, Ebn Seis, *the Brasier*, supplants the Taherites in Persia, and founds the Soffarian dynasty, 872.

YAHIA, a Saracen commander in Spain, 726.

YAHYE, son of Ali, claims the kingdom of Cordova, 1018—brings a large body of Moors from Africa, and expels his uncle, Alcasim, 1019—agrees to share the kingdom with him, 1020—imprisons him, 1021—deposed, 1022—recalled to the caliphate, 1024—falls in battle against the Wall of Seville, 1025.

YAHYE, Ben Hakem, the traveller, *fl.* 826.

YANDABU, treaty of, which closes the first Burmese war, Jan. 26, 1826.

YARBOROUGH, Charles Anderson Pelham created lord, 1794—*d.* 1824.

YARBOROUGH, Charles Anderson Pelham, lord, created an earl, 1837—*d.* 1846.

YARBOROUGH, Charles Anderson Worsley—Anderson Pelham, present earl. *b.* 1809.

YARMOUTH, Great, in Norfolk, Wm. III. lands at, on his return from Holland, Oct. 18, 1692—Nelson's pillar erected, 1817—railway from Norwich opened, May 1, 1844—fall of a suspension bridge at, May 2, 1845—the freemen disfranchised, 11 & 12 Vic. c. 24, 1848.

YARMOUTH, sir Robert Paston created viscount, 1673—earl, 1679—*d.* 1682.

YARMOUTH, Wm., earl of, 1682—a non-juror, 1691—*d.* 1732. Title extinct.

YARMOUTH, Amelia Sophia de Walmoden created countess of, for life, by Geo. II., 1740—*d.* 1765.

YARMOUTH, Francis Seymour Conway created earl of, and marquis of Hertford, 1793. See **HERTFORD**, marquis of.

YARMOUTH, Francis, earl of, son of the marquiss of Hertford, brings from Paris the dispatches which close the negotiations for peace, Oct. 6, 1806—vice-chamberlain to the prince regent, 1812—succeeds as marquiss of Hertford, 1822.

YATES, Anna Maria, the actress, *b.* 1728—*d.* 1787.

YATHREB. See **MEDINA**.

YCANHO. See **BOSTON**, in Lincolnshire.

YELLOW FEVER, first known at Philadelphia, in North America, 1699—in the West India Islands, 1732—at Philadelphia again, 1762—at New York, 1791—in Spain, 1803—at Gibraltar, 1804 and 1814—at Cadiz, 1819.

- YELVERTON**, Christopher, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1597.
- YELVERTON**, Henry, solicitor-general, 1613—attorney-general, 1616—convicted of malversation, 1631—a judge of the Common Pleas, 1636.
- YEMBO**, a station of the Wahabys, against which an expedition is sent by Mehmet Ali, 1811.
- YEMEN**, or Arabia Felix. See ARABIA.—Conquered by Choeroses I., k. of Persia, about 539—by Saladin, 1178—by the Ottomans, 1538—towns of, plundered by Abou Notka, leader of the Wahabys, 1804.
- YERMOLOV**, a favourite of the empress Katharine of Russia, endeavours to alienate her from Potemkin, 1785—is sent on his travels, 1786.
- YERMUK**, or Hieromax, battle of. See HERACLIUS.
- YEZDEJERD I.**, k. of Persia, succeeds his father, Varanes IV., 399—conquers Armenia, 412—*d.* 430.
- YEZDEJERD II.**, k. of Persia, son of Varanes V., succeeds, 440—*d.* 458.
- YEZDEJERD III.**, k. of Persia, son of Cesra, *b.* 617—elected by the Persians, 632—his era commences June 17, 632, 3624 days after the Hegira—defeated by the Mohammedans at Cadesia, 636—again, at Jaloulah; retires to Ferganah, 637—at Nehavend, 642—takes refuge among the Turks, and is murdered by them; the Persian empire overthrown, 651.
- YEZID I.**, son of Moawiyah, *b.* 644—sent to besiege Constantinople; fails, and retires, 668—appointed his father's successor, 675—opposed by Hosein, son of Ali, and others, 676—succeeds his father, but Mecca and Medina refuse to acknowledge him, 680—his lieutenant, Moslem, takes Medina, 681—*d.* 683.
- YEZID II.**, caliph, son of Abdalmelic, succeeds his cousin, Omar II., 720—prohibits images in Christian churches, 722—*d.* 724.
- YEZID III.**, caliph, son of Walid II., *d.* of the plague, after a reign of five months, 744.
- YOLANDE**, sister of Baldwin I. and Henry, Latin emperors of the East, governs in the name of her absent husband, Peter de Courtenay, 1216—*d.* at Constantinople, 1219. See COURCEY, Peter de.
- YOLANDE**, daughter of John de Brienne, affianced to the emperor Frederic II. of Germany, 1228—he marries her at Brindisi, and claims the kingdom of Jerusalem, in virtue of her right inherited from her mother, 1235—she *d.* in giving birth to her son, Conrad, 1238.
- YONGE**, De, prosecuted for selling guineas for more than their value; lord Ellenborough's judgment delivered, July 4, 1811.
- YORCK**, the Prussian general, abandons the retreating French, and joins the Russians, Dec. 31, 1812.
- YORK**, Eboracum, the northern capital of Roman Britain, where the emperor Sept. Severus, on his return from the Caledonian war, *d.* Feb. 4, 211—where also Constantius Chlorus *d.*, and his son, Constantine, is proclaimed emperor by the army, 306—the first Northumbrian bishopric, 625—first minster of wood built by Edwin, k. of Northumberland, 627—erected of stone, 635—burnt, 741—taken by the Danes, 867—they are allowed to return there, from Nottingham, 868—recovered from them by Ethelfred, 918—some traders from, plundered by the men of Thanet, 968—burnt in the rebellion of Edgar Etheling, 1066—the minster destroyed by fire, 1127—the rebuilding commenced, 1171—the south transept, 1227—the north transept, 1250—the nave, 1291—Edward II. retires to, and protests against the ordinances of the commissioners, 1311—Edw. III. married at, to Philippa of Hainault, 1328—the western towers of the minster built, 1330—1342—taken by the Lancastrians after the battle of Wakefield, 1460—conference at, respecting Mary, qu. of Scots, Oct. 4, 1568—Charles I. goes to, Aug. 29; and holds a council of peers, Sept. 24, 1640—arrives again, and attempts to levy tonnage and poundage by proclamation, March 19, 1642—besieged by the parliamentary army, Apr. 20, 1644—relieved by prince Rupert, July 1; surrenders to lord Fairfax, 16; occupied by Fairfax, in co-operation with Monk, 1659—mansion house built, 1728—great county meeting at, to petition for economy in the public expenditure, Dec. 20, 1779—fourteen rioters executed at, Jan. 10, 1813—the minster set on fire by John Martin, a lunatic; £35,000 raised by a public subscription in the county to repair the damage, 1829—damaged again by fire, May 20, 1840—banquet at, to prince Albert and the lord mayor of London, Oct. 25, 1850.
- YORK**, in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, April 27, 1813—recovered from them in the same year. Now called Toronto. See TORONTO.
- YORK**, New. See NEW YORK.
- YORK** and Lancaster, wars of. See CIVIL WARS in England; HENRY VI., k. of England; YORK, Richard, duke of; and EDWARD IV., k. of England.—Union of the houses. See HENRY VII., k. of England.
- YORK**, Wm., earl of Albemarle, created earl of, 1188. Title extinct, 1179.
- YORK**, Otho (son of Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswick, and Maud, daughter of

- Henry II., k. of England**, created earl of, by Richard I., 1190. See **OTHIV.**, emperor of Germany. Title extinct, 1318.
- YORK, Edmund Plantagenet**, son of Edw. III., created duke of, Aug. 6, 1385. See **EDMUND**, earl of Cambridge.
- YORK, Edward Plantagenet**, duke of, 1406—killed at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.
- YORK, Richard**, duke of, son of Richard, earl of Cambridge (second son of Edmund, duke of York), inherits the title on the death of his uncle Edward, slain at Agincourt, 1415—also the prior claim to the crown, derived by his mother, Anne Mortimer, from her mother, Philippa, only daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence. See **CLARENCE**, Lionel, duke of.—Succeeds the duke of Bedford as regent of France, 1435—resigns to the earl of Warwick, and resumes the office on his death, 1440—recalled, 1446—lord lieutenant of Ireland, suppresses a rebellion there, 1449—returns to England, 1451—his right to the throne excites public attention; he raises an army; has an interview with Henry VI., and retires to his castle at Wigmor, 1452—is willing to wait for an amicable adjustment of his claim, which the birth of prince Edward prevents, 1453—appointed protector, 1454—his office annulled, and the civil war begins, 1455. For the events of the war, see **HENRY VI., k. of England**.—The duke of York slain at the battle of Wakefield, and his head placed over the gates of York, Dec. 24, 1460.
- YORK, Edward**, duke of, son of Richard. See **EDWARD IV., k. of England**.
- YORK, Richard**, duke of. See **RICHARD**, duke of York, son of Edw. IV.
- YORK, Henry Tudor**, second son of Henry VII., created duke of, Nov. 1, 1491. See **HENRY VIII., k. of England**.
- YORK, Charles Stuart**, second son of Jas. I., created duke of, Jan. 8, 1604. See **CHARLES I., k. of Great Britain**.
- YORK, James Stuart**, second son of Chas. I., created duke of, Jan. 27, 1643. See **JAMES II., k. of Great Britain**.
- YORK and Albany, Ernest Augustus**, brother of George I., created duke of, June 29, 1716—d. 1728.
- YORK and Albany, Edward Augustus**, son of Fred. Louis, prince of Wales, b. Mar. 14, 1728—created duke of, Apr. 1, 1760—d. at Monaco, Sept. 17, 1767.
- YORK and Albany, Frederic**, second son of George III., b. Aug. 16, 1763—created duke of, Nov. 27, 1784—made bp. of Osnaburg and a colonel in the army, 1790—fights a duel with colonel Lennox, May 26, 1799—a printer convicted of a libel on him, Nov. 23—the publisher of the "Times" fined for another, Feb. 8, 1790—marries Frederica Charlotte Ulrica, crown princess of Prussia, Sept. 29, 1791—commands the British forces in Flanders, and attends a military council at Antwerp, to settle the plan of the campaign, April 8, 1798—assists in taking Valenciennes, May 23; defeated at Dunkirk, Sept. 7; is reinforced by Lord Moira, July 8, 1794—defeated at Bois le Duc, Sept. 14; and at Bortel, 17; retreats over the Meuse, 21; and takes post at Rhenen, behind the Waal, where he loses many men from fatigue and disease, 1794—returns to England; appointed field-marshal, Feb. 10; commander-in-chief, April 5, 1798—takes the command of the British army in Holland, Sept. 13, 1799—is defeated near Alkmaar, Sept. 19 and Oct. 6; re-embarks, Oct. 20—charges brought against him by col. Wardle, Jan. 27, 1800—resigns his office of commander-in-chief, March 24; again commander-in-chief, June, 1811—letter to him from the prince regent, proposing a fusion of parties, Feb.—, 1812—receives the care of the king's person, with an allowance of £10,000 a year, 1819—makes a speech in the House of Lords against the Catholic claims, April 25, 1825—falls ill, Dec. 27, 1826—d. Jan. 3, 1827.
- YORK, Cardinal (Henry Benedict Stuart)**, son of Jas. Francis Edward, b. 1729—d. 1807—a monument erected to him at Rome by the prince regent, Feb. 13, 1816.
- YORK, Frederica Charlotte Ulrica**, duchess of, daughter of Fred. Wm. II., k. of Prussia, b. May 7, 1767—marries Fred., duke of York, Sept. 29, 1791—d. at Ostlands, Aug. 6, 1820.
- YORKE, sir Philip**, solicitor general, 1720—attorney general, 1724—Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1728—created lord Hardwicke. See **HARDWICKE**, Philip Yorke, lord.
- YORKE, sir Joseph**, ambassador at the Hague, 1768—created lord Dover, 1768—d. 1792.
- YORKE, Charles**, attorney general, 1762—resigns, 1763—again appointed, 1765—created lord Morden and lord chancellor, Jan. 17, 1770—commits suicide, Jan. 30.
- YORKE, sir Charles**, secretary at war, 1801—home secretary, 1808—resigns, 1804—first lord of the admiralty, 1810—1812.
- YORKE, Henry Redhead**, d. 1814.
- YORKE, sir Joseph Sidney**, drowned, 1820.
- YORKSHIRE, Henry of Lancaster** lands in, at Ravenspur, 1299—insurrection in, against Edw. IV. 1469—he lands in, at Ravenspur, on his return from Flanders, March 14, 1471—insurrection in, occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries, 1536—another insurrection in,

1541—qu. Henrietta Maria lands in, with money and ammunition for Charles I., Feb. 23, 1643—great county meeting, 1779. See YORK.—Election contest between Milton and Lascelles; the county raises £265,000 to pay Mr. Wilberforce's expenses, 1800—freetholders petition for reform, Jan. 22, 1832.

YORKTOWN, Lord Cornwallis surrenders to Washington at, Oct. 29, 1781.

YOUNG, Robert, convicted of forging papers against the earl of Marlborough and others, Feb. 7, 1693.

YOUNG, Arthur, b. 1741—d. 1820.

YOUNG, Edward, D.D., b. 1681—d. 1765.

YOUNG, Thomas, Dr., b. 1773—publishes his discoveries in hieroglyphical literature and Egyptian antiquities, 1823—d. 1839.

YPRES, recovered by the Spaniards from the revolted Netherlanders, 1649—captured by the British and French combined forces, 1658.

YRIARTE, Thomas de, Spanish poet, b. 1750—d. 1791.

YTHAMCHESTER. See WITHAM.

YUSUF, commander of the Saracens in Spain, 746—restores order among them, divides the country into six provinces, and constructs public works, 747—endeavours to make himself independent, 750—carries on a civil war with Samail Ben Amru, and other generals, 753—defeated by Abdurahman Ben Moawiyah at Musara, 755—defeated, and agrees to a treaty of peace, which he soon breaks, 756—still persists in rebellion, 757—defeated and slain at Loxa, 758—his sons surprise Toledo and Seville, which is soon recovered by Abdurahman; the eldest falls in battle; the two younger are made prisoners, 759—one son is set at liberty by Hixem Ben Adra, but replaced in prison, 760.

YUSUF, Almostansir, son of Mohamad, a minor, succeeds in Spain, 1213—d. without leaving issue, which occasions the civil war of the Alfitna, 1223.

YUSUF, 'Abu Jakub, k. of the Almohades in Africa and Spain, 1163—defeated by Alfonso, k. of Portugal, and dies of his wounds, 1184.

YUSUF, chief of the Almoravides, invited by the Mohammedans of Spain to assist them, 1086—returns to Africa, 1087—recalled into Spain by the Mohammedan princes; their jealousies and discord render his assistance useless, 1088—he is compelled to re-embark for Africa by Alfonso VI. of Castile, 1089—he returns to Spain, attacks the Mohammedan princes, and conquers Grenada, 1090—conquers Seville and Almeria; sends Muhamad Almostamad a prisoner to Africa, and becomes supreme ruler in

Mohammedan Spain, 1091—conquers Badajoz, and puts to death k. Almetuakel, 1098—his son Ali is recognized as heir to the throne of Spain and Africa, 1103—d. in Africa, 1105.

YUSEF, Ben Ismail, Moorish k. of Granada, succeeds his brother, Muhamad IV, 1333—makes a truce for ten years with Alfonso XI., 1343—is stabbed by a madman in a mosque, 1354.

YUSEF II., Ben Muhamed, Moorish k. of Granada, 1391—1396.

YUSEF III., Ben Yusef, Moorish k. of Granada, 1408—d. 1423.

YUZEF, Ben Taffin, raises the power of the Almoravides in Africa, 1070.

Z

ZAB, a river of Assyria. See NAGOUR.—Battle of the; the caliph, Merwan II., defeated by the Abbassides, 749.

ZABDAS, bp. of Jerusalem, 298.

ZACHARIA, the Genoese family of, obtain possession of the island of Chios, 1361—are expelled by Andronicus III., emperor of the East, 1329.

ZACHARIAH, k. of Israel, B.C. 771—770. See ISRAEL.

ZACHARIAH, Jewish high priest, B.C. 850.

ZACHARIAH, the prophet, B.C. 519.

ZACHARIAS, bp. of Jerusalem, 609—639.

ZACHARY, pope, elected, 741—assists Luitprand against his rebellious vassals, the duke of Benevento and Spoletto, and peace is restored to Italy, 741—interview with Luitprand at Turin, 742—prevails on him to abandon his designs on Ravenna, 743—forbids the traffic in slaves, 748—induces Rachis to withdraw from Perugia, 749—d. 752.

ZACOSTA, Raymond, grand master of Rhodes, defends Lesbos against the Turks, 1462.

ZACOTECAS, mines of, discovered, 1532.

ZADOK, Jewish high priest, B.C. 1014.

ZAGATAI, the khan of, becomes independent on the death of Kublai, 1294.

ZAGRAS, battle of; Charles Martel routed and driven out of Hungary by Andrew III., 1292. See CHARLES MARTEL, son of Charles II., k. of Naples.

ZAHER, Al, caliph. See AL ZAHER.

"ZAIER." See VOLTAIRE.

ZALACCA, battle of; Alfonso VI., k. of Castile, is defeated by the Almoravides, 1086.

ZALEUCUS gives laws to the Locri, B.C. 680.

ZALUSKI, bp. of Kiow, imprisoned by the Russian gen., Repnin, 1767.

ZAMA, in Africa, battle of; Hannibal totally defeated by Scipio, B.C. 202.

ZAMA. See **ALSAMA**.

ZAKASPHES, k. of Persia, expels Cabades, and takes the throne, 497—driven out by the Nephthalites, and Cabades restored, 501.

ZAMBRAZI, Tibaldello di, by treachery makes Faenza subject to the Bolognese, 1280—slain in the siege of Tivoli by the Guelfs, 1282.

ZAMORA, the ancient Senticia, on the Douro, made a frontier fortress of Leon by Alfonso I., 751—besieged by Almondhir, who is driven away by Alfonso III., 878—battle of; an irregular force of Saracens defeated by him, 900—rebellion of his son, Garcias, suppressed at, 907—captured by Abderahman (according to Arabian writers), 938—recovered by Ramiro II., 939—taken by Almanzor, 961—recovered by Alfonso V., 1010—Sancho II., k. of Castile, assassinated at, 1072—Sancho IV. murdered at, 1076—taken by Alfonso V., k. of Portugal, 1474—recovered by Ferdinand of Castile, 1476.

ZAMORIN, sovereign of Calicut, instigated by the Venetians to make war on the Portuguese, 1504.

ZAMPIERI, Domenichino, b. 1581—d. 1641.

ZANZIBAR, discovered by Albuquerque, 1503.

ZAPOLYA, John von, b. 1490—vaivode of Transylvania, chosen by some magnates k. of Hungary, 1526—obliged to retire, first into Poland, and then among the Turks, 1537—supported by Soliman II., is crowned at Buda, 1529—d. 1540.

ZAPOLYA, John Sigismund, son of John, only eleven days old at his father's death, is supported by the Turks, 1540—receives Transylvania from them, 1541—which is granted to him as a fief by the emperor, Maximilian II., 1570—d. without heirs, 1571.

ZARA, the Roman colony of Jadera, founded by Augustus. For its subsequent history, see **DALMATIA**.

ZATHUS, or **ZEATHUS**. See **LAZI**.

ZAVADOFSKY, a favourite of Katharine II., empress of Russia, and tool of Potemkin, 1776.

ZEA BERMUDEZ becomes minister in Spain, Oct. 6, 1832—succeeded by Martinez de la Rosa, 1834.

ZEALAND, the principal island of Denmark. See **COPENHAGEN**; the several sovereigns of **DENMARK**; and **CHARLES X. and XII.**, kings of Sweden.

ZEALAND, a province of the Netherlands, consisting chiefly of islands, joins the revolt against Spain, 1572. See **WATERGEUSEN**.—Appoints William, prince of Orange, statholder, 1575—one of the

Seven United Provinces, 1581. See **UNITED PROVINCES**.—Threatened by the French, 1747. See **WALCHEREN**.—United to France, May 15, 1810—part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1815—of Holland, 1830.

ZEBINUS, bp. of Antioch, 229-238.

ZEDERIAH, k. of Judah, B.C. 598-587. See **JUDAH**.

ZEDLER'S Lexicon, the first complete Encyclopædia, commencement of the publication of, 1730.

ZEID, the grandson of Muhamad, is treacherously murdered, with his army, by Omar Ben Hafsun, 866.

ZEIR, Ben Atia, revolts in Fez, 996—defeated by Abdelmelic, 997—he retires among the Moors, 998—slain in battle with a Moorish tribe, 1000.

ZEIZ, on the Elster, battle of; Rudolf, duke of Swabia, in his struggle for the crown of Germany, defeated by Hen. IV., and slain in battle by Godfrey de Bouillon, Oct. 15, 1080.

ZELA, in Pontus, now Ziel, battle of; Julius Cæsar defeats Pharnaces, B.C. 47. See **PHARNACES II.**

ZELL made a separate duchy, 1546—united to Hanover, 1682—qu. Caroline Matilda of Denmark d. there, Mar. 10, 1776.

ZEMARCHUS, sent by the emperor, Justin II., to the Turks of Mount Atai, 569.

ZENGHI, Atabek of Mosul, defeats Baldwin II., k. of Jerusalem, 1127—storms Edessa, 1144—assassinated, 1145.

ZENO, emperor of the East, b. 426—a gen., and son-in-law of Leo I., commands in Thrace; consul of Rome, 469—on the death of Leo and his grandson, is placed on the throne, 474—rebellion of Basiliscus. See **BASILISCUS**.—Consul II.; escapes into Isauria, 475—is besieged there by troops from C.P., under Illus and Trachondas, 476—conducted back by them, and restored to the throne, 477—employs Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, against another body of Goths, 478. See **THEODORIC**, son of Theodimir.—Marcian revolts against him, is defeated, and taken prisoner; consul III., 479—deposes John Talaia, bp. of Alexandria; appoints Peter Mongus, and endeavours by his Henoticon to unite all sects, 482—invites Theodoric to C.P., and confers dignities on him, 483—rebellion of Leontius and Illus, 484—they defeat Longinus, 485—are taken prisoners, and put to death, 488—Zeno punishes cruelly all who are suspected of having favoured the rebellion, 490—d. April 9, 491.

ZENO, of Elea, pupil of Parmenides, B.C. 503—instructs Pericles, 464—invents logic, 455—still living, 435.

ZENO, of Citium, the stoic, b. between B.C. 357-352—fl., 299—one of the heads of

- the four schools of Athens, 278—*d.*, according to Eusebius, 263—according to Diogenes Laertius, 259.
- ZENO, of Tarsus, succeeds Chrysippus in the stoic chair, *b.c.* 207.
- ZENO, of Rhodes, the historian, *fl.*, *b.c.* 198.
- ZENO, the Epicurean, teaches at Athens, *b.c.* 79.
- ZENO, of Laodicea, an orator, *b.c.* 40.
- ZENO, of Apamea, phil., father of Polemo, *k.* of Pontus, *b.c.* 39.
- ZENO, Fl., consul of Rome, 448.
- ZENO, Carlo, Venetian admiral, restores the maritime ascendancy of the republic, 1881—defeats the emperor Manuel, near Modon, 1403.
- ZENO, Ranieri, doge of Venice, 1253—1268.
- ZENOBI, wife of Odenathus, rules with him at Palmyra, 263. See **ODENATHUS**.—On his death takes the government on herself, and is reckoned one of the Thirty Tyrants, 267—rules in Egypt in the name of Claudius II., 269—attacked by the emperor Aurelian; retires into Palmyra, 272—taken prisoner, 273—led in Aurelian's triumph at Rome, is afterwards kindly treated, and passes her life in peace and affluence, 274.
- ZENODOTUS of Ephesus, the critic, *fl.*, *b.c.* 271.
- ZENOPHILUS, consul of Rome, 383.
- ZENTA, battle of; prince Eugene of Savoy defeats the Turks, Sept. 11, *n.s.* 1697.
- ZEPHANIAH prophecies, *b.c.* 637.
- ZEPHYRINUS, *bp.* of Rome, 197—217.
- ZERAH, *k.* of Cush, defeated by Asa, *b.c.* 942. See **JUDAH**.
- ZETLAND, Lawrence, lord Dundas, created earl of, 1838—*d.* 1839.
- ZETLAND, Thomas, present earl of, *b.* 1795—succeeds, 1839.
- ZEUXIDAMUS, Proclidan *k.* of Lacedaemon, *b.c.* 718—688.
- ZEUXIPPUS, *k.* of Sicyon, *b.c.* 1160 (1182 *C.*)
- ZEUXIPPUS settles a second colony of Megarians at Byzantium, *b.c.* 628.
- ZEUXIS, the painter, *fl.*, *b.c.* 397.
- ZIANI, Pietro, doge of Venice, 1205—1229.
- ZIANI, Sebastiano, doge of Venice, 1173—1179.
- ZIEGENHAIN, advance of prince Ferdinand to, June 24, 1780.
- ZIELAS, *k.* of Bithynia, *b.c.* 251—223. See **BITHYNIA**.
- ZIGETH, in Hungary, taken by the Turks, 1583.
- ZIMMERMANN, J. G., *b.* 1723—*d.* 1795.
- ZIMRI, *k.* of Israel seven days, *b.c.* 930.
- ZINGIS-KHAN. See **DACHINGIS-KHAN**.
- ZINZENDORF, count, afterwards Austrian chancellor, *b.* 1670—*d.* 1740.
- ZINZENDORF, count, *b.* 1700—takes the Moravian Brethren under his protection, 1722—*d.* 1760. See **MORAVIAN BRETHREN**.
- ZISKA, *b.* 1860—leader of the Husaites, 1417—*d.* 1434. See **HUSAITES**.
- ZIYAD, half-brother of Moawiyah I., appointed his lieutenant in Persia, India, and the East, 634—*d.* 672.
- ZIZIM (or Deschem), son of Mahomet II., contends with Bajazet II. for the succession, and failing, takes refuge in Egypt, 1481—retires to Rhodes, and thence to France, 1482—at his own desire is conveyed to Civita Vecchia, 1483—received by pope Innocent VIII., Mar. 14, 1489—his brother, and Kaitbai, sultan of Egypt, send ambassadors to Rome concerning him, 1490—placed by pope Alexander VI. in the castle of St. Angelo, 1494—delivered to Chas. VIII., *k.* of France; *d.* of a slow poison previously administered, 1495.
- ZOBIR, supports Moawiyah I. against Ali; slain in the battle of the Camel, 656.
- ZOE, daughter of Constantine XI., marries Romanus Argyrus, who succeeds to the empire, 1028—poisons him, marries Michael the Paphlagonian, and raises him to the throne, 1034—on his expulsion, reigns jointly with her sister, Theodora, for two months, when the latter retires; Zoe marries Constantine XII., and makes him emperor, 1042—*d.* 1050.
- ZOE CARBOPOSA, fourth wife of Leo VI., emperor of the East, 905—assumes the regency, 912—shut up in a convent by Romanus Lecapenus, 919.
- ZOILUS, the critic, *fl.*, *b.c.* 259.
- ZOILUS, *bp.* of Alexandria, 541—deposed, 551.
- ZOLLIKOFFER, George Joachim, *b.* 1730—*d.* 1788.
- ZOLLVEREIN, the Commercial or Customs' Union of Central Germany, originated by Fred. Wm. III., *k.* of Prussia, June 1, 1829—the frontier completed by the junction of Baden, 1835—treaty with England, Sept. 2, 1844—joined by Hanover, Sept. 17, 1851.
- ZONARAS, imperial secretary and captain of the guards at C.P., writes his History, 1118.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in Regent's Park, London, founded 1826—receives a young hippopotamus from the Nepalese ambassador, May 25, 1850.
- ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Surrey, opened, 1832—the animals removed, and a Music Hall erected, 1855.
- ZORNDOERF, battle of; Frederic the Great defeats the Russians, Aug. 25, 1758.
- ZOROASTER, the philosopher, *b.* at Thebarmas, *b.c.* 555.
- ZOSIMUS, *bp.* of Rome, 417.
- ZOSIMUS, Greek historian, ends his History, 410—writes about 432.

ZACHOWSKI, H., b. 1770—d. 1848.
 ZUBOR, Plato, a favourite of the empress Katharine II. of Russia after the death of Potemkin, 1791.
 ZUG, joins the Swiss league, 1352. See SWITZERLAND.—A canton of the new Confederacy, 1815—joins the Sonderbund, 1844. See SONDERBUND.
 ZUINGLIUS, Ulrich, b. 1484—denounces the sale of indulgences at Zurich, 1519—supported by the town-council, 1523—removes pictures and images from the churches, 1525—is killed in battle, at Cappel, during the religious war in Switzerland, 1531.
 ZULICHEAU, battle of; the Prussians defeated by the Russians, July 23, 1759.
 ZULPICH. See TOLBIAO.
 ZUMALACARRÉGUY proclaims Don Carlos in Navarre, as Chas. V., 1833—an active leader of the Carlists, 1834—killed near Bilbao, 1836.
 ZURBANO, revolt of, in Spain, suppressed, 1844—taken and shot, 1845.
 ZÜRICH, supposed to have been the Pagus Tigurinus of the Romans, B.C. 107—burnt by the Tigurini on their emigration into Gaul, 72—rebuilt by the Allemanni, A.D. 256—affords an asylum to

Arnold of Brescia, 1140—joins the Swiss confederation, and is placed at the head of the cantons, 1351—has a feud with the cantons Schweiz and Glaris for the county of Toggenburg, 1436. See ZUTINGLIUS.—The mass abolished in, 1525—the reformed worship established in, by Bullinger; after the battle of Cappel, makes peace with the Catholic cantons, and joins Berne and Freyburg to assist the Genevese against the duke of Savoy, 1531—battle of; the Russian general, Korsakoff, defeated by Massena, Sept. 25, 1799—a canton of the new confederacy, 1815—diet of, dissolves the league of Sarnen, 1838.

ZUTPHEN, added to the dominions of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, 1472—battled of; the English auxiliaries, under Leicester, defeat the Spaniards; Sir Philip Sidney killed, 1586.

ZUYDER ZW, formed, 1231. See HOLLAND
 ZWENTIBOLD, duke of Moravia, a natural son of the emperor Arnulf, receives Bohemia from his father, 890—is expelled by the Bohemians, 901—Arnulf employs Hungarian mercenaries to suppress his violence, 896—gives him Lotharingen, 895—where he is killed in a revolt, 900.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abp., archbishop.
 A.D., Anno Domini, the year of the Christian era.
 adm., admiral.
 adv., adversus, against.
 b., born.
 B., Bunsen.
 B.C., before Christ.
 bp., bishop.
 Cl., Clinton.
 C.P., Constantinople.
 d., died.
 dau., daughter.
 dep., deputy.
 e., earl.
 ecc., ecclesiastical.
 E.I.C., East India Company.
 fl., flourished.
 gen., general.
 gov., governor.
 gram., grammarian.
 H., Hales.

hist., historian, or historical.
 k., king.
 L., Lepsius.
 l., lord.
 La., Layard.
 L.D., lord deputy.
 L.J., lord justice.
 L.L., lord lieutenant.
 N.W., north-west.
 orat., orator, or oration.
 phil., philosopher, or philosophical.
 pr., prince.
 pres., president.
 prof., professor.
 Ptol., Ptolemy.
 qu., queen.
 R.A., Royal Academician.
 rhet., rhetorician, or rhetorical.
 theol., theological.
 U.S., United States.
 visct., viscount.

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